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THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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MEMBER AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

JANUARY, 1895.

No. 1

THE new year opens auspiciously, after an old year in which considerable progress has been made, although it has not been epoch-making in any sense. The public documents bill, "after many years," at last passed Congress, and almost simultaneously came the first fruits of the agitation regarding public documents in Mr. Ames' valuable "Index of government publications, 1889-93." The conclusion of the Crerar case increased the opportunities of Chicago to become the library capital, and it will doubtless give impetus to bequests for libraries, which, though numerous during 1894, were not of great note. The new building of the Boston Public Library was completed, and the quarters of the Massachusetts State Library made ready in the new portion of the State House, so that both of these important libraries are in process of removal. The Adirondack conference proved a pleasant and gratifying success, and the work of the several library associations and clubs shows steady growth in interest and usefulness. The State Library of New York has developed usefully its scheme of travelling libraries, and largely through its radiating influence library legislation has taken a new start in more than one state. The year marked one great loss in the death of Dr. Poole, who, 20 years ago, shared with Prof. Winsor and Mr. Cutter the honor of being one of the foremost three of American librarians. There have been other losses by death of valued co-workers, but it is pleasant to recall that in the life of the Association, now of nearly 20 years, there have been so few withdrawals by the hand of death.

THE public documents bill, known in Washington as the printing bill, did not reach the President till the beginning of the year, and it became law by his signature on January 12. It marks a great step forward in the publication, arrangement, and distribution of public documents, although it does not fully meet the desires of librarians at all points. If, however, the government printing office, with which the new bureau is to be associated, can be put under civil service regulations, and a capable and ex-

perienced man like Dr. Ames placed at the head of the new bureau, the libraries will have more than they could have dared to hope. We have held back this number of the JOURNAL to include the distinctive features of the new law, and we advise librarians to go through them carefully, with reference to the needs and opportunities of their respective libraries. Mr. Ames' new index, for which he has invited the friendly criticism of the library profession, gives a foretaste of the usefulness of government documents under a proper system of indexing. It has been pleasant to note how cordially librarians have come to the support of Mr. Ames by commending him from all parts of the country to the public printer, Mr. Benedict, as the proper appointee to the new office.

A step backward has unfortunately been taken in New Hampshire, where Mr. A. R. Kimball has been removed from the State Library, to make way for a successor, who is appointed probably for political reasons. In the present state of public opinion as to public service, and in the present development of the library profession, this removal is doubly a disgrace to New Hampshire. Mr. Kimball has been foremost among state librarians in his work of arranging state documents, cataloging them adequately, and thus making them serviceable to the people of his state, and we have every reason to believe that in other respects he has been a capable and efficient servant of the public. Miss Ahern, of Indiana, is also, we learn, a victim of the spoils system, the political changes of the last election having resulted in an onslaught of 65 applicants for her position, which the state administration was not stalwart enough to withstand. It is ridiculous, and worse, that the business of a state library, which demands above all things executive capacity and professional experience, should be made a football for politicians, and we trust that the day is not far off when the governor of any American state who permits himself to be made the pliant tool of politicians seeking such an office, will feel ashamed to look his fellow-citizens in the face.

Two things were very noteworthy at the recent librarians' gathering in this city. First, the immense new hope for all things good that has been born in New Yorkers, whether in city or state, of the late triumph of righteousness in municipal affairs. Second, the prevalence and strength in library directors, librarians and teachers, of that view and sense of their work which is commonly called the "missionary spirit," a name better than the more philosophical one "altruism," because it more fully suggests the self-sacrificing devotion with which these workers are laboring for the moral as well as intellectual good of the people. We may all "Thank God, and take courage."

THE Newberry Library has begun the new year with an experiment which should prove of general interest to librarians, and especially to catalogers. With the advent of Mr. Cheney as librarian the Rudolph indexer has been adopted as the general, if not the only, means of cataloging and making public the contents of the library. The trustees have not stopped at half measures, but are entirely reorganizing the cataloging department on this basis. The library possesses three card catalogs: one for the staff, author only, complete to date; a second for the public, full dictionary, comprising about 70,000 volumes; and a third, also public, intended to be distributed among the departments, a typewritten duplicate of the second, nearly completed. Of these it is proposed to abandon the two public ones, after utilizing them as far as possible for the indexer, which will be in the future the only public catalog. By this substitution it is expected that the staff of 10 catalogers can be reduced to two or three, with no diminution in the quantity or quality of the work done.

SINCE the introduction of the indexer, some three years since, into the San Francisco Public Library, only three catalogers besides the head of the department have been employed; but the accessions to that library have averaged only about 6000 a year, of which probably 70 per cent. were fiction. The Newberry Library, on the other hand, contains in its catalog titles in Greek, Hebrew, Gothic, and other alphabets either entirely different or having some letters different from the keyboard of the commercial typewriter, and many of these titles demand from the cataloger much research and fulness of description. Under these circumstances the success of the new experiment seems fairly question-

able; it will certainly be watched with interest by all who desire to reduce the expense of libraries. If the Newberry, under the management of Mr. Cheney and Mr. Rudolph, succeeds in cataloging from 12,000 to 20,000 volumes of scientific and rare books a year, with three catalogers, as is now attempted, the Rudolph indexer will have proved its claim to the sanguine predictions which accompanied its advent, and which, so far, have not been fully realized. It is yet to be seen, since the Rudolph indexer is really a means of displaying the catalog and not an artificial cataloger, whether live, alert, well-informed catalogers may not be as necessary as before; but if successive explosions in other libraries dislodge them from their particular branch of the profession, their training in that no longer necessary art will nevertheless give them good standing in other branches of the library profession.

Communications.

LIST OF BOOKS IN WOMAN'S BUILDING, CHICAGO.

As I have received several inquiries, will you kindly state in the LIBRARY JOURNAL that the list of books by women, on exhibition at the Woman's Building at the World's Fair, can be procured by any library, gratis, by applying to the Board of Lady Managers of the W. C. E., 701 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

EDITH E. CLARKE.

SHALL A LIBRARIAN AID PERSONAL INTERESTS?

THE Mercantile Library of St. Louis has posted the following

"NOTICE:

"The librarian will not identify coins; nor estimate values of old books, manuscripts, curios, etc.; nor give special assistance to those engaged in genealogical research, or other matters of merely personal or pecuniary interest."

I would be glad to see a little symposium on the proper interpretation of the last phrase of this rule. How far should a librarian go out of his way to help *Civis* put money in his purse, or to secure to *Civis Femina* a membership in the Daughters of the Revolution?

HORACE KEPHART.

{ MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
St. Louis, Mo.

ITALIAN LIBRARIANS.

MAY I take it for granted that the interest of American librarians in librarianship is extended enough to include foreign libraries, even those where English is not spoken? If I may, I shall take the next step for granted, and presume that the interest in foreign libraries includes an interest in their librarians, some of whom I am fortunately able to introduce in this way, across the

seas, to my American colleagues. While my leave of absence was not for study, but for rest and recreation, it is not easy for a librarian to forget utterly his calling, and as soon as the first ardor of sight-seeing is over, I find my thoughts turning to libraries, and my curiosity aroused as to their methods.

It was not until I came to Florence that I found this curiosity entirely comprehensible to those of whom I asked my questions. When I had been shown most politely the incunabula, the mss., the ancient bindings, and had received the freedom of the reading and reference rooms, with permission to draw books during my stay, there was apt to be a pause which seemed to say, What more can we do? And the difficulty of making known my rather unusual wants, in one or another foreign tongue, seemed almost insufferable. But at Florence, all was understood at once. The libraries there partake of the general atmosphere, which is distinctly a modern one. There were more students, and there were more readers, than in any libraries I had before seen. At the Biblioteca Nazionale there were periodicals to be read as well as studied, our own popular magazines being among them, and at the Marucelliana, a Hammond typewriter, the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and Signora Sacconi-Ricci's invention of a temporary binder, all bespoke the modern spirit.

At the latter library I was made at once to feel at home, and within a half hour after my entrance was discussing shelving problems with Cavaliere Bruschi, the librarian, who had had a number of shelves made of the dimensions recommended by Mr. William F. Poole, and was anxious to know if they looked like the American ones.

Signor Bruschi has translated the cataloging rules of Professor Karl Dziatzko into Italian, as many of you doubtless know, in addition to other scholarly work.

At 11, her usual hour (think of it, eight-hour librarians!), Signora Sacconi-Ricci, the assistant librarian, arrived, having come in from Fiesole, where she and her family were still summing. Signora Ricci is a charming woman as well as a scholarly one, and contrives to drive well abreast her house and library concerns. Her 18-months-old boy she pronounces her *chef-d'œuvre*, and I regretted very much that owing to his being in the country I could see only his photograph. Her book on Swiss, Austrian, and German libraries was written partly from notes taken when on her wedding journey in those countries, several years ago. Her invention of a binder for shelf-list sheets has been described in our library periodicals, and is a very convenient device.

After an hour or two spent in asking and answering questions, and in glancing over the September number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, which had just arrived, I took my leave, promising myself the pleasure of another visit. There was very little need to inquire into the regulations of the library, since these are the same for all government libraries in Italy.

Twice afterward I found myself in the sunny

reading-room, where I found always a cordial welcome.

One afternoon I had the pleasure of meeting at the home of Signor and Signora Ricci several friends of theirs, of whom two were ladies occupied at the Biblioteca Nazionale, one the author of several books that have been translated into French and German, one a graduate of the University of Florence (for women are admitted to the Italian universities on equal terms with men), etc. The librarian of the Marucelliana was also of the company. Much interest was manifested in the work of librarians in the United States, and particularly of women librarians. Before separating, the young ladies from the Biblioteca Nazionale, Signorine Castaldo and Castellano, kindly offered to accompany me through that great library the following evening, an offer which I was glad to accept.

There are about 80 rooms in the library, which occupies three palaces, and although we did not go through all of them, I saw enough to impress me with the extent of the collection, which is said to consist of more than 600,000 volumes. Signorina Castaldo has charge of the periodicals, and is beginning to classify them by the Dewey system, she tells me.

The statistics of the government libraries of Italy are doubtless in many of our American libraries, as a complete report was made last year to the Minister of Public Instruction, to be printed and sent to the Columbian exposition; so I shall not attempt to go into a description here of their work or methods. The object of this letter was chiefly to make known the thoroughly modern interest in library affairs in Florence, and to vivify to some extent the names of Florentine librarians whom we have known hitherto by reputation only.

MARY W. PLUMMER.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.*

By C. ALEX. NELSON.

Oh! sweetest singer of the band
Our Alma Mater bore,
To stir the pulse, or nerve the arm
To battle at the fore,

When for the right thy trumpet tones
Her sons to victory sped,
Or swept thy lyre funeral notes
In memory of her dead.

That lyre, attuned to mellow lays,
Our hearts no more shall thrill
At festal board in banquet-hall,
When loving-cups we fill.

Sole Autocrat, whose loving realm
No sunset's rays e'er bound;
Professor, of a broader fame
Than Knights of Table Round.

"The Iron Gate" has closed for thee;
"The Last Leaf" fallen from its bough;
"The Old Man Dreams" no more for aye;
"The Shadows" only left us now.

"Homesick in Heaven" thou canst not be;
"The Secret of the Stars" thou'st learned;
For us—the harp with silent strings;
For thee—the crown thy life had earned.

* Read at October meeting of N. Y. Library Club.

TECHNICAL COLLECTIONS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.*

By Clement W. Andrews, Librarian Mass. Institute of Technology.

If what I have to say on this subject shall prove to be of any value, it will be due largely to the fact that I have been given not one, but a number of texts on which to speak, indicating the questions and points on which advice or information may be useful. On the other hand, it may be that I shall in a measure be justly accused of carrying coals to Newcastle, for I can consider the question only in an academic fashion, never having known the actual workings of a public library.

In the first place, I hope that I may be allowed to give a broad scope to the subject, and include in my treatment "scientific" as well as "technical" collections, or, in the Dewey dialect, "include all the 500s as well as the 600s, and a good part of the 700s." Indeed it would be hard to separate them. To pass over such obvious connections as exist between pure and applied chemistry, pure and applied electricity, and many others, the library which extended its holdings in engineering without reference to those in mathematics, or in mining without reference to geology, or in sanitary engineering without reference to biology, would certainly fail of symmetrical development and the highest usefulness.

It is well before deciding to start on such an undertaking to see what is before one. You may not all realize some of the difficulties in the way.

I. The first, and perhaps the most appalling, is the large number of books to be acquired before a satisfactory result is obtained. In fact, neither the Institute of Technology library, with 21,000 volumes on science and the arts, nor the Boston Public Library, with 42,000 (exclusive of medical books), is anything but a partial and very unevenly developed collection. The Scientific Library of the U. S. Patent Office, with 50,000 volumes, may be a better representative, though this I cannot say positively. Columbia College and Cornell University have fine collections on these subjects, but also unevenly developed.

Moreover, the number of volumes which must be added each year, in order to keep the collection up to date, is large and is increasing. If the Institute, adding 2400 volumes a year, does not get all that it would like in the fields which

it tries to cover, it is certain that the other libraries mentioned cannot be doing so, since their additions in these lines are decidedly smaller.

There are several reasons why these large numbers are necessary:

1. Because of the more minute subdivision which is going on. For instance, books on chemical technology are now rarely published, not even in the larger divisions of the subject, such as dyeing, while in their place comes a crowd of works on bleaching, mordanting, wool dyeing, artificial dyes, nay, even on the individual dyes.

2. Because of the many and long sets of periodicals, which to the investigator often measure the value of the library. I doubt if the possibilities in this line are generally known. When the current catalog of German periodicals alone gives 179 on the natural sciences, 337 on the various branches of technology, and 73 on engineering, it is evident that the opportunities for judicious selection are large, and the necessity pressing. It would be wrong, however, to leave you with the impression that scientific and technical men are much greater sinners in this matter than others, for the same catalog shows nearly 400 religious journals, and a total of more than 2900. We meet here, however, the same tendency to specialization as in the treatises. A curious and striking example of this is that while a *Zeitschrift für Chemie* was published in the 60's, no journal of that title is now published, while we have in its place: *Zeitschrift für analytische Chemie*, *Zeitschrift für angewandte Chemie*, *Zeitschrift für unorganische Chemie*, *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie*, *Zeitschrift für physiologische Chemie*.

3. The immense number of dissertations and other pamphlets published. Some, perhaps most, of their contents are published in one or another periodical, yet we have often found their fulness of detail of great value in repeating the work, or undertaking work on similar lines. The extent to which librarians can go in this direction is well shown by an offer recently made to the Institute of a collection of 20,000 dissertations on chemistry and allied subjects, and also by the fact that Fock's list of German dissertations for 1893-94, confessedly incomplete, still numbers 750 in the sciences and arts.

4. The large number of maps, photographs,

*Read before the Massachusetts Library Club, at Boston, Dec. 14, 1894.

and plans required in an architectural or engineering library.

5. The frequent editions of standard works often amounting to new books. In one case, that of Bellstein's "*Handbuch der Organischen Chemie*," a new edition has been begun as soon as the former was finished, so that every library pretending to completeness in chemistry has been receiving it nearly continuously for 14 years. Another curious case is Ganot's "*Physics*." The Physical library of the Institute has the sixth edition, and all editions from the ninth to the 13th. One would say that we were fairly well off so far as that book is concerned, yet we had a call one day for either the seventh or eighth, I forget which, and neither the sixth or ninth would satisfy.

II. A second difficulty lies in the relatively greater expensiveness of the books as compared with those in general literature. This is, of course, well known to librarians. A comparison of the figures for the A. L. A. library with my own shows a close agreement on an excess of about 50 %; that is, it will take \$150 to buy the same number of scientific and technical books as \$100 will buy in general literature.

III. A third difficulty is that some of the most valuable works are not "in the trade." This, however, is not peculiar to technical works, nor perhaps as common as in some other lines.

IV. A very large proportion of the valuable works are in other languages than English. It would be interesting to show how this proportion varies with the subject, German predominating in the sciences, French in architecture, etc., but the data are not at hand. By the college or university librarian this fact is hardly taken into account in the purchases, but to a public librarian or to the average trustee it must seem of importance.

With a full consideration of these difficulties, it is for each librarian or his board to decide whether the conditions of the library warrant the attempt to make such collections, and to what extent.

Speaking generally, it would seem that a public library of fair size could well undertake to give the students in its constituency the means of finding out what has been done and is being done in all the most important lines of human activity, and, further, that a library serving a community largely interested in a single branch of industry—as, for instance, Lowell is interested in the textile industries—should, if possible, attempt to make a full collection on

that subject. On the other hand, it would seem doubtful if the largest public library would be justified in undertaking to thoroughly cover all branches, unless especially endowed for that purpose.

If a library is to do anything in the line suggested, it is evident that the first, and indeed the great question, is what to buy and what not to buy.

If the object is to offer a fair and satisfactory record of progress in each line of work, and not the collection of the complete literature, I venture to suggest that especial attention should be given to the selection of at least one good comprehensive periodical for each subject, choosing that which gives the most complete review of the subject in preference to one giving only original papers. In this connection it is well to bear in mind the annual reports which are now published on so many subjects, which, while not often literature themselves, often give a more complete and less biased account of it than the treatises. Another line of collections of value as compared with the cost, is among the societies' publications. They are not expensive, and give usually very good opportunities for judging the rate of acceptance of new methods, devices, and theories among practical men. On the other hand, trade journals—except the local ones—may be passed by.

If, however, the object of the library is to make a great collection, the question of selection remains fully as difficult of solution. It is easy enough to say, "Buy all there is on the subject," but it would be almost impossible to do it, and, if it were done, a great deal of money would be wasted. The object to be sought is to buy all of value that can be obtained.

As to the method of selection, that used at the Institute, which is in many respects that of college and university libraries in general, may furnish some hints to public libraries. Its chief points are as follows:

First, the selection from the current trade lists and other sources, of all the titles of new books and periodicals at all likely to be of value to the Institute.

Second, the reference to the professors of all the titles in their respective lines, and the purchase of all approved by them, as well as all others asked for by them, up to the limit of their appropriations, which are fixed by the corporation of the Institute.

Third, the submission to them of all books sent out by our agents "on approval." This

last is, of course, the most satisfactory method of selection, except for the delay; and this is not so great as might be expected, as we have frequently received books for inspection within a week from the appearance of their titles in the trade lists.

So far as I can judge, this method, which is the most natural for an institution such as ours, works very well, and it would seem possible to so modify it as to make it applicable to the public library. It ought not to be difficult to find men, in a city of any size, who would be glad to have called to their attention, and especially to have the opportunity to inspect, all the new literature of their special subject, and who in return would give their advice on the purchase of each. If such advisers were kept informed as to the amount of money available for each class of books, the resulting selection could hardly fail to be of more value than that made by the librarian alone or by a small committee.

As to the details of such a method, the following journals are the ones from which the great majority of our purchases are made, and most of which are regularly read by the librarian: *Publishers' Weekly*, Van Nostrand's *Monthly Record of scientific literature* (very good for a small library), *Publishers' Circular*, Westermann's *Monthly Gazette of English literature*, *Catalogue mensuel de la librairie française*, *Allgemeine Bibliographie*, *Bibliographischer Monatsbericht über Schul- und Universitätschriften*, *Chemiker-Zeitung*, *Polytechnische Bibliothek*, *Quarterly list of official publications* (of Great Britain), Hickcox's *U. S. Government publications*.

These are supplemented by the bulletins of accession of several of the larger libraries.

As to the question of the proper division of the available funds, it will be readily understood that the literary product of an industry is in no definite nor constant ratio to the material product; indeed, sometimes it is an inverse ratio. For instance, although since the gold discoveries in Australia and South Africa and Canada, the greater part of the annual product of the world in gold has come from English colonies, no good book on gold-milling has been produced in England or its colonies until the present year. And again, the sudden flood of works in every branch of technical chemistry, which set in in Germany a few years ago, was not due so much to increased activity in the indus-

tries as to the workings of the German patent law, which made it more desirable to publish the results of investigations than to keep them as trade secrets.

Naturally the needs of each library must determine the division of its funds, yet it may interest you to know that adopted at the Institute, and the figures are of some little value because they give a roughly fair apportionment, with the exception of the Architectural and Geological departments. Round numbers only are given, which include binding and subscriptions to periodicals.

Engineering, except part of sanitary engineering.....	\$1,550	37 per cent.
Mining and metallurgy.....	200	5 "
Architecture.....	360	8 "
Chemistry, including part of sanitary engineering.....	850	19 "
Physics (electricity).....	800	18 "
Biology.....	500	11 "
Geology.....	100	2 "
	\$4,360	

This total is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole sum spent for books, the balance being for English literature, history, economics, modern languages, and books of reference.

Of this total amount spent, over one-third is for subscriptions to periodicals, and their binding, and we do not think that this proportion could be decreased without injury to the library.

So far as the actual purchase is concerned, the books are for the larger part foreign, and in buying them I prefer to deal with an American importing house, having tried foreign agents. The postage and express charges, and the unavoidable losses of periodicals are much greater than is generally supposed or allowed for, unless economy and safety are secured at the expense of speed, by means of fewer importations.

The treatment of such a collection after arrival at the library naturally would not differ greatly from that of other special collections. Yet there are two or three points which may well be emphasized. If any books are to be exposed on the shelf and open to easy use, these, next after the books of general reference, should be the ones, and if any books are to be open for evening use, these should be among them. I well remember my difficulties when I was working in a factory laboratory in obtaining and using such books, and yet the laboratory hours were considerably shorter than those of the average factory. If the Boston Public

Library carries out its reported intention of providing a separate room for its technical collections (more especially of its periodicals) as it has already for its patents, it should greatly increase their use by the public.

Finally, if access to the shelves is allowed, the librarian will find himself forced by the great specialization already reached, of which the end is not yet, to some system of arrangement which will admit of indefinite subdivision in the classification, and to the adoption of very close classification. Probably, also, he will find either a strictly chronological or the roughly

chronological accession order preferable for the second number to the arrangement by authors.

I regret to have been obliged to quote the Institute so much in what I have said, and hope that you will understand that this has not been done from any opinion that its experience is unique or especially valuable. On the contrary, it was my intention and wish to compare this experience with that of the other institutions making similar collections, and I should have done so, had the reports of their librarians given me the information needed on these matters of detail.

OPEN LIBRARIES FROM A BRITISH STANDPOINT.

BY JAMES D. BROWN, *Librarian Clerkenwell P. L., London.*

AN invitation from the LIBRARY JOURNAL to outline my views and those of my brother librarians in Britain, on the questions of open access to book-shelves and extension of the borrowing right, finds me with plenty to say and little time at my disposal. But, as the subjects are of great interest and more than likely to become very prominent in the near future, I take pleasure in writing a few random notes of my general impressions and experience. To save time and much explanation, I shall simply refer to the descriptive paper on the "Clerkenwell open lending library," which was read at Belfast in September last, and is printed in the *Library* for November, 1894. This contains an account of the Clerkenwell arrangements and results, and will relieve me from the necessity of again traversing the same ground. The general question of public access to shelves has been very greatly misunderstood and in some quarters deliberately misrepresented in Britain. The professional feeling on the whole may be described as antagonistic to open shelves either in reference or lending libraries, but there is a large and constantly growing minority favorable to open access, either absolute or restricted to certain classes of literature. This minority includes 20 or more of the younger men, as well as several of the oldest and most experienced librarians in the country, who are prepared, when opportunity arises, to put their opinions to the test of experiment. The opinion of the readers, library boards, and the press may be claimed as being generally favorable to the system. The opposition is, therefore, chiefly directed by librarians who have traditional ideas

to uphold, and those who have interests, commercial or otherwise, in mechanical methods of issue. I have a very lively recollection of the debate which took place at Chicago on the open library question, in which Mr. Cowell, of Liverpool, speaking with regard to an experiment in his library, which failed because badly conducted, stood forth as the one advocate of restriction, in a meeting composed mostly of librarians who had all tried open access to a certain extent with success. The attitude of Mr. Cowell towards open access is based upon the failure of an experiment attempted under unfavorable conditions, coupled with imperfect ideas of the arrangements which are in operation in libraries where access of readers to the shelves has been granted with perfect success. Other librarians share his views for similar reasons. Some of them have experience of open proprietary libraries which are not properly arranged or safeguarded; others are burdened with an absence of knowledge of the subject which, in my humble opinion, should have made reticence not only politic, but imperative. At Belfast, the librarian of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution told of an annual loss by theft of nearly 300 volumes as a reason for refusing open shelves. He omitted to mention that the charging-desk at Nottingham is not in any way a check upon readers, as it faces a passage leading to a reading-room, a public hall, and a restaurant. When the nature of this Nottingham arrangement is known the wonder is not so much that books are lost, but that any library committee should permit open access under conditions which are little short of a plain

Invitation and temptation to theft. The partial citation of this instance of mismanagement has been so frequently quoted as a warning against trusting the public with their own property, that I think it worthy of this explanation. The cases of various college and other libraries which have reported large losses are exactly similar to that of Nottingham, the defects in every instance being failure to make suitable arrangements to meet peculiar conditions, and a lack of oversight. I am reminded of one university library in this country, open only to well-known professors and students, among whom are our future clergymen and law-makers, to whom the privileges of open shelves and free selection are granted. I have been informed that there are some thousands of books completely missing, and that dozens have at times been recovered from defaulting borrowers, including ministers of religion. But why should this be? Simply because of the feeble arrangement which prevails of delegating the task of registration to the borrowers, and the use of a very antiquated and imperfect system of record, together with insufficient oversight. The plain truth is, that the whole question of success or non-success in open libraries hinges upon proper organization and arrangement. It is not enough to sweep away existing barriers and admit readers without hindrance. There are other considerations and other requirements to be satisfied. Nevertheless, it is mainly this idea of want of security which moves the opposition of librarians who are not properly informed as to successful methods, and I think it is pretty conclusively shown by the British Museum, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Pawtucket, Cambridge, Melbourne, Clerkenwell, and Truro experience to be a mere bogey.

Speaking broadly on the whole question of the public library service, there can hardly be a doubt that the interests and convenience of the reader are largely subordinated to the librarian's solicitude for the pretty numerical order of his books and the chaste integrity of his system. To these may be added the fears of committees, who are apt to regard the general reading public through the spectacles of the police magistrate. Since librarianship became organized and recognized there has been a good deal of eloquence wasted in thanking God that the present-day librarian is not like his dry-as-dust predecessor—a mere gaoler of books. Yet, in spite of all this gratulation, what is to be seen on almost every side? A traditional distrust of

the people manifested in every possible way, but shown particularly in the jealous guarding of books from contact, by means of restrictive rules and the erection of elaborate barriers. If the people were only permitted to look at public parks through iron railings, and to study art galleries through the sole medium of a printed catalog—if it were a necessity of state and municipal polity to blindfold and muzzle citizens on the ground that one of them *might* possibly do some damage, then the mere need for uniformity would force me to the conclusion that public libraries were book prisons, and ought, therefore, to be kept locked. But, as none of this preventive legislation is in force, it seems absurd, if a certain microscopic proportion of readers in public libraries are dishonest, to penalize the whole community, and exclude it from rights which surely belong to it as owner of the institution it has called into being.

I come now to the great array of objections which have been raised by all kinds of librarians to the practical working of the plan. Some of these are fair, others partly fanciful, and many are mere inventions. The leading point arising out of the controversy which has been raging all over this country since May last, is whether, or not the indicator as a practical library appliance is doomed to extinction or extension. As the sole intermediary between reader and library, I am bound to confess that I think it will ultimately, and deservedly, be abandoned. As an additional aid to service and registration in connection with open libraries there is considerable hope for its continued use in a greatly modified form.

The fair arguments against open shelves include possibility of misplacements, overcrowding, loss of storage space, extra wear and tear, and the difficulty of adequately meeting the case of the reader who cannot come in person. Thefts I have already dealt with, but I may add that, under proper regulations and arrangements they are never likely to be extensive, or the act of many persons. Misplacements are not very serious things when due care is taken to recognize their occurrence as possible and to make provision accordingly. The ordinary numerical finding arrangement so common in English libraries which use indicators is about as bad as could be, and its danger has been demonstrated at Penge, a district of London, where open access was allowed under a temporary arrangement in a library originally intended for an indicator.

Close classification with differential class- and shelf-marking are the safeguards against serious misplacement, and the Clerkenwell experience has taught me that with them no danger need be anticipated. Overcrowding is a condition depending altogether on space. With fiction and other popular classes arranged all around the walls, or in the order best calculated to distribute the readers, it need never occur to any great extent. My experience is that readers do not congregate into knots before the shelves sacred to popular authors, because their books are mostly all in circulation, and there is a marvellous celerity about the manner in which crowds melt away. Careful observation at Clerkenwell has brought out the fact that each reader spends on an average six minutes in the library. This includes our long and comparatively quiet afternoons, when the person of leisure or business comes to spend from 15 to 30 minutes choosing books, and, in many cases, making good use of them for ready reference purposes. During our busy hours, from 1 to 2 and 6 to 9, the average drops to about four minutes, including the time spent at both discharging and charging barriers. One ordinary expert assistant can discharge books at the rate of four a minute, and they can be charged nearly as quick. I have personally issued and completely charged 200 books in less than one hour, including little lulls between spurts of business. All this goes against the chance of overcrowding as a general thing, and there is always a rule which can be put in operation limiting the number of admissions at any one time. Large libraries can also make other arrangements against the probability of overcrowding by excluding juvenile borrowers from the general library, raising the age limit, entirely excluding messengers, however competent, and in many other obvious ways. But unless any library is under the necessity of issuing 1000 volumes per hour, and I know of none such, there will be no need for any special restrictions, if space is anything like adequate.

The loss of storage space concerns particularly libraries already established on the barrier system. Libraries erected and arranged with a special view to open access will hardly meet with the difficulty. The point is one which raises the very important question of the ultimate size and object of lending libraries. Is it desirable that any one lending library or branch should have more than 20,000 books of actual use and interest to present-day readers,

or in other words, must this department be regarded as a museum or a workshop? In older libraries, where bookcases will have to be cut down and liberally respaced, a large amount of storage will be lost, and in America, where the stack system has become general, great difficulties will be met in adapting many existing libraries to the change. In Britain the pruning process will suffice for a large number of libraries, but there are many which are worked with ledgers, cards, and indicators, in which open access would be physically impossible. Low presses, shallow shelves, and wide gangways are all essential in open libraries, and all three requirements point to much reduction of storage space. As regards reference libraries, the British Museum plan of providing workshop and museum sections would have to be followed. There would be no great advantage, save to a very few, in throwing open the whole of a great reference library, containing thousands of practically dead books. Additional wear and tear caused by extra handling will affect the less popular lending books more than those which are in constant demand. Only long experience can finally prove to what extent it will affect the binding and replacement bills. I am disposed to think that the additional handling will not shorten the life of any book by more than a week or two. Readers who sent messengers to Clerkenwell were much more numerous with the indicator than now, when most of them come personally for the pleasure of making a suitable selection. The sort of messenger most met with is the father, mother, brother, or sister, who comes to select three or four books for a family. Very youthful messengers are usually provided with lists, and the assistants serve them. Nothing short of a door-to-door delivery will suit the reader who *cannot* come, and I can see no reason why even this should not be attempted by means of travelling (van) libraries. I proposed this arrangement for rural districts in the *Library* for April, 1894, and cannot see why it should not in many cases supersede both branches and delivery stations in towns.

Of partly fanciful objections to the open lending library, the principal one seems to be that readers will have difficulty in finding a particular book. This objection does not apply to the majority of public library readers, as fiction is arranged in a very obvious alphabetical order. The other readers, being generally persons of intelligence, very soon become acquainted with the

classification and the numerous plain guides adopted for their assistance. The chief function of the librarian and his staff being to help and direct the public in every possible way, any remaining difficulty is very efficiently met. We have found at Clerkenwell that no reader requires to be directed *twice* to the location of any particular subject. There are a few other points, but they are of very minor importance. A few specimens of the invented or boggy objection will suffice to show the sort of nonsense interested and ignorant persons will use as arguments. I shall only mention them, as absurdity is writ large on all. Ladies standing on high ladders will make an indecent show of their legs! Catalogs will be abandoned, and an inferior class of librarian, probably a uniformed janitor, will be substituted; the reading of fiction will be greatly increased; the service will be very slow, and double the staff will be required; value of the library will be reduced 50 per cent.; the system has been tried in America and *failed*—in connection with this, Mr. Yates, of Leeds, declared he had been present at a conference of the A.L.A., where open access was unanimously condemned; there will be great additional expense in working. One man calls the system "*new, weak,*" and shortly afterwards "*anti-quoted,*" while others call it a "*new fad,*" and a return to the "*dark ages of librarianship.*"

I will allow myself a few lines for the consideration of the advantages of the system. Personal contact with books in a properly classified library gives the reader that power of examination not possible by any other system of issue. It encourages the reading of all classes of literature, save fiction. At Clerkenwell there are hundreds of volumes in travel, history, biography, science, etc., which in the indicator days rarely stirred from the shelves. Now most of them have been issued oftener in the last six months than they were during the previous five years. The reader is saved time, trouble, and dissatisfaction by the open system. In every case borrowers suit themselves and take pleasure and interest in coming to the library. The librarian and staff get into close contact with readers of every kind, learn their requirements, and help them much more effectively than was possible before. An informal plebescite among the Clerkenwell borrowers resulted in not one vote out of hundreds being given in favor of a return to the indicator system. Most of the dif-

ficulties associated with barrier libraries—service, charging, cataloging, etc.—have been simplified, and both readers and staff find the work easier and pleasanter. But it is needless to dwell further on advantages which must be perfectly clear to any one who gives the matter half an hour's consideration.

At Clerkenwell we have been issuing extra cards, available for non-fictional works only, since December, 1893, with a fair result. About 320 borrowers have availed themselves of the privilege, and I think the general effect has been good. Our object in introducing the extra card was to meet the requirements of students, and it is that class which has made most use of the privilege. The difference on the percentage of fiction issued has been very slight, but a small part of our large increase of issues is due to these tickets. Other libraries now grant extra tickets, but some of them, such as Chelsea, limit them to music. I believe the adoption of the plan in this country is due to Mr. MacAlister, secretary of the L.A.U.K., who advocated it at the Aberdeen conference in September, 1893. At any rate it was his paper which first drew my attention seriously to the subject, and I am not aware if the privilege had been granted in libraries previously. The common American plan of allowing school teachers to withdraw a number of cards for the use of themselves and scholars has not been adopted anywhere in Britain as far as I know.

To sum up. The whole question of open access to libraries, both reference and lending, is influenced in Britain by two factors—opposition on the part of conservative librarians and interested tradesmen, and a widespread distrust of the general public. If the latter could be overcome, the former would soon be swept away, but until the opinions of the younger generation of librarians have had time to make more headway, progress will be slow. Nevertheless, it is worthy of note that even in six months one town has decided to begin with an open-lending library on January 1, 1895, another awaits confirmation of the proposal, while two districts in London and two in the provinces have practically decided upon adopting the method upon the completion of new buildings or alteration of structural arrangements. Those who are anxious to see public libraries taking a higher place in the minds and affection of the public will be pleased with the progress of the open lending idea in Britain.

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS BILL.

THE Public Documents bill, as passed by the House of Representatives on conference report in December last, did not reach the President until after January 1, and did not receive his signature until January 12. The act went into immediate operation on the date of approval; but no appointment of superintendent of documents has yet been made by the Public Printer.

The act is a modification of the bill which has been before Congress for some years past, and was prepared under the concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress, passed on March 3, 1891, chiefly under the direction of Senator Manderson, then chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing. In the 52d Congress (1891-93) the bill passed the Senate and was considered and passed with some amendments in the House. But the House amendments were not considered by the Senate and it did not then become a law. The same bill with some modifications was introduced into the present Congress, and under the leadership of Mr. Richardson of the House passed the House in December, 1893. The political complexion of the Senate having meanwhile changed, Senator Manderson, former chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, became the minority member, and Senator Gorman, formerly the minority member, became chairman, with Senator Ransom as associate. After the tariff debate in the Senate the bill was brought to a vote and passed in August, 1894, with amendments submitted by Senator Gorman. Objection was raised in the House, that the amendments, while not curtailing library privileges, put into the bill provision for a political machine in connection with the Printing Committee; these amendments interfered also with the power of appointment by the Executive. The consequences were that for a second time Congress adjourned, both houses having acted favorably on the bill, without its final passage. At the December session it was again presented to the House, most of the objectionable features having been modified, and passed on conference report, as already stated.

The act is practically a codification of existing laws relating to the public printing, repealing (sec. 100) all conflicting laws, and is therefore a statute comprehensive of the whole subject. Sections 1-50 provide chiefly for the routine administration of the Government Printing Office. The President, with the consent of the

Senate, shall (sec. 17) appoint "a practical printer, versed in the art of bookbinding," as Public Printer, at \$4500 salary and with \$100,000 bond. The Public Printer shall (sec. 44) appoint a chief clerk who also shall be "a practical printer, versed in the art of bookbinding," at \$2400 salary, and a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding "who must be practically and thoroughly acquainted with their respective trades," each at \$2100 salary. In case of the inability of the Public Printer, the chief clerk shall (sec. 36) perform his duty, except the President directs some other presidential officer to do so. None of these officials or their assistants shall (sec. 34) during their continuance in office, have any interest in any periodical, printing office or printing contract. All printing offices in the departments shall (sec. 31) be under the control of the Public Printer except those in the Weather Bureau, the record and pension division of the War Department and the Census Office, which, however, may be abolished by the Public Printer with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing.

The Public Printer shall (sec. 45) employ workmen who are thoroughly skilled "as shown by trial of their skill under his direction," including (sec. 50) not more than 25 apprentices, at just rates of wages (sec. 49), not exceeding (sec. 39) 50 cents per 1000 ems for composition, 50 cents per hour for pressmen, and 40 cents per hour for time work of printers and bookbinders, night work, between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m., being paid 20 per cent. in addition, and in the work (sec. 47) "the provisions of the existing eight-hour law shall apply."

The Joint Committee on Printing shall (sec. 13) have control of the *Congressional Record*, and while providing that it shall be a verbatim report, shall take all needed action for reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index to the *Record* semi-monthly during the session of Congress, and at the close thereof. It shall (sec. 14) designate to the Public Printer "a competent person" to prepare such indexes and regulate his compensation.

The Public Printer shall (sec. 19) make annual report to Congress, specifying the number of copies of each department report and document printed upon requisition by the head of the department, and also the exact number of copies bound upon requisition for Congressmen and other officers.

The Public Printer shall (sec. 25) stereotype or electrotypes all matter likely to be used a second time. He shall (sec. 52) sell under regulations of the Joint Committee, to any who may apply, duplicate plates of any Government publication at a price not to exceed the cost of composition, the metal and making to the Government and 10 per cent. added, provided that the price shall be paid when the order is filed, and

that no publications so reprinted shall be copyrighted. He shall (sec. 42) furnish to all applicants giving notice before matter is put to press, copies not exceeding 250 to any one applicant, of bills, reports and documents, on payment in advance of the cost and 10 per cent., provided that such work shall not interfere with printing for the Government. He may also (sec. 40) print for sale at a reimbursing price, the current Congressional Directories and current numbers of bound sets of the *Congressional Record*.

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer (sec. 37) to print for Congressmen at cost extracts from the *Congressional Record*, documents and reports of committees, with franking envelopes.

"Sec. 51: The forms and style in which the printing or binding ordered by any of the Departments shall be executed and the material and size of type to be used, shall be determined by the Public Printer, having proper regard to economy, workmanship and the purposes for which the work is needed.

"Sec. 53: The Public Printer shall examine closely the orders of the Senate and House for printing and in case of duplication he shall print under the first order."

Whenever any document or report shall be ordered printed by Congress (sec. 54), the "usual number" shall be printed and no greater number "unless ordered by either House, or as hereinafter provided," and the usual number is defined as 1682 copies. When a special number of a document or report is ordered printed, the usual number shall also be printed unless already ordered. Of the usual number, 600 are to be delivered, unbound, to the Senate and House document rooms, and 580 bound and distributed: to the Senate library 15; to the Library of Congress 2, and 50 additional copies for foreign exchanges; to the House library 15; to the superintendent of documents 500, for distribution to the state and territorial libraries and designated depositories. These documents shall be bound in full sheep, and in binding the Public Printer shall give precedence to those to be distributed to libraries and designated depositories. Any such library may have its documents in unbound form by notifying the superintendent of documents prior to the convening of each Congress. The remainder (500 copies) shall be reserved by the Public Printer unstitched, subject to be bound upon orders from the Vice-President, Congressmen, etc., in such binding as they shall select, except full morocco and calf; and when not called for and delivered within two years, shall be delivered unbound to the superintendent of documents for distribution. All of the "usual number" shall be printed at one time.

There shall be printed (sec. 55) of each Senate and House public bill and joint concurrent and simple resolution 625 copies, distributed: to the Senate document room 225; to the Secretary of Senate 15; to House document room 385 copies; and of each Senate and House private bill 250 copies, distributed: to Senate document room 135, to Secretary of Senate 15, to House document room 100 copies. "The term pri-

vate bill shall be considered to mean all bills for the relief of private parties, bills granting pensions, and bills removing political disabilities. All bills and resolutions shall be printed in bill form, and unless specially ordered by either House shall only be printed when referred to a committee, when favorably reported back, and after their passage by either house."

There shall be printed (sec. 56) in slip form 1810 copies of public and 460 copies of private laws, postal conventions and treaties, distributed: to the House document room 1000 public and 100 private laws; to Senate document room 550 public and 100 private laws; to Department of State 500 of all laws, and to the Treasury Department 60 of all laws. Postal conventions and treaties shall be distributed as private laws.

There shall be printed of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives (sec. 57) 720 copies, distributed: to the Senate document room 90 for senators, and 25 additional; to the Department of State 4; to the superintendent of documents 144, to be distributed to three libraries in each of the states; to the Library of Congress, 25; to the Court of Claims 2, and to the House library 10 copies. The remaining 25 shall be furnished to the Secretary of Senate and Clerk of the House, as the necessities of their respective offices may require, as rapidly as signatures are completed.

Whenever printing not bearing a Congressional number (sec. 58) shall be done, except confidential matter, blank forms and circular letters not of a public character, two copies shall be sent, unless ordered withheld, by the Public Printer, to the Senate and House libraries, respectively, and one copy each to the document rooms of the Senate and House for reference; and these copies shall not be removed; and of all publications of the executive departments, not intended for their special use but made for distribution, 500 copies shall be at once delivered to the superintendent of documents for distribution to designated depositories and state and territorial libraries.

"SEC. 59. Orders for printing extra copies shall be by simple, concurrent, or joint resolution. Either House may print extra copies to the amount of \$500 by simple resolution; if the cost exceeds that sum, the printing shall be ordered by concurrent resolution, except when the resolution is self-appropriating, when it shall be by joint resolution. Such resolutions, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer; and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported.

"SEC. 60. There shall be one document room of the Senate and one of the House of Representatives, to be designated, respectively, the "Senate and House document room." Each shall be in a charge of a superintendent, who shall be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Doorkeeper of the House, respectively, who shall also appoint the necessary number of assistants: *Provided*, That this

section shall not take effect until the first day of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

"SEC. 61. The Public Printer shall appoint a competent person to act as superintendent of documents, and shall fix his salary. The superintendent of documents so designated and appointed is hereby authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not herein specifically directed, said cost to be estimated by the Public Printer and based upon printing from stereotyped plates; but only one copy of any document shall be sold to the same person, excepting libraries or schools by which additional copies are desired for separate departments thereof, and members of Congress; and whenever any officer of the Government having in his charge documents published for sale shall desire to be relieved of the same, he is hereby authorized to turn them over to the superintendent of documents, who shall receive and sell them under the provisions of this section. All moneys received from the sale of documents shall be returned to the Public Printer on the first day of each month and be by him covered into the Treasury monthly, and the superintendent of documents shall report annually the number of copies of each and every document sold by him, and the price of the same. He shall also report monthly to the Public Printer the number of documents received by him and the disposition made of the same. He shall have general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, and to his custody shall be committed all documents subject to distribution, excepting those printed for the special official use of the Executive Departments, which shall be delivered to said Departments, and those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress, which shall be delivered to the folding rooms of said Houses and distributed or delivered ready for distribution to Members and Delegates upon their order by the superintendents of the folding-rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives.

"SEC. 62. The superintendent of documents shall, at the close of each regular session of Congress prepare and publish a comprehensive index of public documents, beginning with the Fifty-third Congress, upon such plan as shall be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing; and the Public Printer shall, immediately upon its publication, deliver to him a copy of each and every document printed by the Government Printing Office; and the head of each of the Executive Departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government shall deliver to him a copy of each and every document issued or published by such Department, bureau, or office not confidential in its character. He shall also prepare and print in one volume a consolidated index of Congressional documents, and shall index such single volumes of documents as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct. Of the comprehensive index and of the consolidated index 2000 copies each shall be printed and bound in addition to the usual number, 200 copies for the use of the Senate, 800 copies for the use of the House, and 1000 copies for distribution by the superintendent of documents.

"SEC. 63. The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall cause an invoice to be made of all public documents stored in and about the Capitol, other than those belonging to the quota of members of the present Congress, to the Library of Congress and the Senate and House Libraries and document rooms, and all such documents shall by the superintendents, respectively, of the Senate and House folding rooms be put to the credit of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the present Congress, in quantities equal in the number of volumes and as nearly as possible in value, to each member of Congress, and said documents shall be distributed upon the orders of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, each of whom shall be supplied by the superintendents of the folding rooms with a list of the number and character of the publications thus put to his credit: *Provided*, That before said apportionment is made copies of any of these documents desired for the use of committees of the Senate or House shall be delivered to the chairmen of such committees: *And provided further*, That four copies of each and all leather-bound documents shall be reserved and carefully stored, to be used hereafter in supplying deficiencies in the Senate and House libraries caused by wear or loss, and a similar invoice shall be prepared and distribution made as above provided at the convening in regular session of each successive Congress.

"SEC. 64. Upon the appointment of the superintendent of documents, as hereinbefore provided, the office of the superintendent of documents in the Department of the Interior shall be, and is hereby, abolished, and all laws now in force providing for the delivery to the Department of the Interior of public documents for distribution, other than such as are for the use of that Department, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the distribution of the reports of the Eleventh Census shall be continued and completed by the superintendent of documents, under existing laws and regulations.

"SEC. 65. All official correspondence of the superintendent of documents and all replies to the same shall be entitled to free transmission by mail; and he shall be entitled to frank public documents: *Provided*, That in the transmission of such mail matter envelopes, labels, or postal cards are used on which the name of the office and the penalty clause are printed.

"SEC. 66. The Public Printer is hereby authorized and directed, upon the requisition of the superintendent of documents, to appoint such assistants as may be necessary, and furnish such blanks and to do such printing and binding as are required by his office, the cost of the same to be charged against the appropriation for printing and binding for Congress, and the Public Printer shall provide convenient office, storage, and distributing rooms for the use of the superintendent of documents.

"SEC. 67. All documents at present remaining in charge of the several Executive Departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government not re-

quired for official use shall be delivered to the superintendent of documents, and hereafter all public documents accumulating in said Departments, bureaus, and offices not needed for official use shall be annually turned over to the superintendent of documents for distribution or sale.

"SEC. 68. Whenever in the division among Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of documents printed for the use of Congress there shall be an apportionment to each or either House in round numbers, the Public Printer shall not deliver the full number so accredited at the respective folding rooms, but only the largest multiple of the number constituting the full membership of each or either House, including the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House, which shall be contained in the round numbers thus accredited to each or either House, so that the number delivered shall divide evenly and without remainder among the members of the House to which they are delivered; and the remainder of all documents thus resulting shall be turned over to the superintendent of documents, to be distributed by him, first, to public and school libraries for the purpose of completing broken sets; second, to public and school libraries that have not been supplied with any portion of such sets; and, lastly, by sale to other persons; said libraries to be named to him by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress; and in this distribution the superintendent of documents shall see that as far as practicable an equal allowance is made to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate.

"SEC. 69. A catalogue of Government publications shall be prepared by the superintendent of documents on the first day of each month, which shall show the documents printed during the preceding month, where obtainable, and the price thereof. 2000 copies of such catalogue

shall be printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

"SEC. 70. The superintendent of documents shall thoroughly investigate the condition of all libraries that are now designated depositories, and whenever he shall ascertain that the number of books in any such library, other than college libraries, is below 1000, other than Government publications, or it has ceased to be maintained as a public library, he shall strike the same from the list, and the Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall designate another depository that shall meet the conditions herein required.

"SEC. 71. There shall be one folding room of the Senate and one folding room of the House of Representatives. They shall be in charge of superintendents, appointed respectively by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and Doorkeeper of the House, who shall also appoint the necessary assistants. All reports or documents to be distributed for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall be folded and distributed from the folding rooms, unless otherwise ordered and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall be notified in writing once every 60 days of the number and character of publications on hand and assigned to him for use and distribution.

"SEC. 72. Any Senator, Representative, or Delegate having public documents to his credit at the expiration of his term of office shall take the same prior to the convening of the next succeeding Congress, and if he shall not do so within such period he shall forfeit them to his successor in office."

Extra copies of documents and reports (sec. 73) shall be printed promptly when the same shall be ready for publication, and shall be bound as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, and, in addition to the "usual number" shall be issued in the following quantities: [We compile a tabulation with short titles.]

TOTAL NO.	REPORT.	SENATE.	HOUSE.	ISSUING OFFICE.
15,000	President's Message without documents	5,000	10,000	.....
3,000	" " and documents	1,000	2,000	.....
3,000	Department annual reports *	1,000	2,000	.....
6,000	Agriculture, pt. 1 (executive)	1,000	2,000	3,000
500,000	Agriculture, pt. 2, illust. (for farmers)	110,000	360,000	30,000
75,000	Diseases of the horse (additional)	25,000	50,000	.....
30,000	Animal Industry	7,000	14,000	9,000
4,000	Weather Bureau	1,000	2,000	1,000
1,500	Nautical Almanac †	100	400	1,000
1,800	Naval Observatory	300	700	800
1,200	" " astronomical appendixes .....	.....	.....	1,200
1,000	" " meteorological and magnetic .....	.....	.....	1,000
1,500	Coast Survey, pt. 1	200	600	700
2,800	" " pt. 2	200	600	2,000
3,000	Commercial relations	1,000	2,000	.....
3,000	Foreign relations	1,000	2,000	.....
8,000	Ethnology	1,500	3,000	3,500
8,000	Fish and Fisheries	2,000	4,000	2,000

* Provided that of reports of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the report of the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department, and of the Chief of Ordnance, the "usual number" only shall be printed. And reports of mail contracts, Post-Office fines, First Comptroller's accountings, and Board of Steam Vessels, shall not be printed unless specially ordered.

† Additional copies may be printed for the public service and for sale.

TOTAL NO.	REPORT.	SENATE.	HOUSE.	ISSUING OFFICE.
5,000	Bulletins Fish Commission	1,000	2,000	2,000
1,500	Health Officer, D. C.	100	360	1,040
23,000	Civil Service Commission	1,000	2,000	20,000
35,000	Education	5,000	10,000	20,000
10,000	Geological Survey	2,000	4,000	4,000
25,000	Labor	5,000	10,000	10,000
3,000	Interstate Commerce Commission *	1,000	2,000	.....
2,000	National Academy of Sciences	500	1,000	500
2,500	Memoirs " " "	500	1,000	1,000
3,000	American Historical Association	500	1,000	& Inst. 1500
1,500	Army Register	500	1,000	.....
1,500	Navy Register	500	1,000	.....
10,000	Smithsonian Institution	1,000	2,000	5000 & Nat. Mus. 2,000
1,500	Consular Officers	500	1,000	.....
12,000	Statistical Abstract of U. S.	3,000	6,000	3,000
500	Tests of Iron and Steel .....	....	....	500
3,000	Finance (additional)	1,000	2,000	.....
3,000	Commerce and Navigation (additional)	1,000	2,000	.....
3,000	Internal Commerce "	1,000	2,000	.....
3,000	Production of precious metals "	1,000	2,000	.....
3,000	Mineral resources of U. S. "	1,000	2,000	.....
10,000	Comptroller of Currency	1,000	2,000	7,000
4,000	Commissioner Navigation, Treasury Dept.	1,000	2,000	1,000
5,000	Merchant vessels .....	....	....	5,000
1,500	Gov. Directors U. P. Ry.	500	1,000	.....

The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed and bound as many volumes of the Revised Statutes and the supplements as may be needed for distribution to designated depositories, state and territorial libraries, and to U. S. courts not already supplied, and for sale by his office at the cost thereof. Also pamphlet copies of the Statutes of the present and each future session of Congress, and after the close of each Congress the Statutes enacted by that Congress, in bound form, both to be distributed at the close of every session as designated in detail in the law, to the various officers and departments, and as many additional copies not exceeding 100 as he may deem needful for distribution and sale by him at cost price. And the Public Printer shall deliver 2000 copies for the Senate, 5000 copies for the House, and 500 copies to the superintendent of documents for distribution to state and territorial libraries and to designated depositories. Both of these shall contain all laws and concurrent resolutions passed by Congress, and also all conventions, treaties, proclamations and agreements and shall be legal evidence in all courts.

Of eulogies of deceased Congressmen 8000 copies shall be printed, 50 in full morocco, gilt, to the family, 1950 in cloth to the Representatives of the State, the remainder, 2000 to the Senate and 4000 to the House. There shall be the "usual number" of a bound volume, containing in one volume for each House all eulogies during the session of Congress upon Senators and Representatives respectively.

Of the Senate Manual and of the House Manual, each House may print as many copies as it shall desire.

* As many copies as needed shall be printed for the commission.

Of the Congressional Directory, prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, there shall be three editions during each long session and two editions during each short session of Congress. The first edition for distribution to officials on the first day of the session and to others within one week thereafter, the number and distribution of such directory to be under control of the Joint Committee on Printing.

An abridgment of the reports and documents accompanying the President's message with alphabetical index shall be prepared by a competent person appointed by the Joint Committee on Printing, to be ready at the first part of each year, of which shall be printed 12,000 copies, 4000 for the Senate and 8000 for the House.

Of the *Congressional Record* the Public Printer shall furnish copies as designated in the bill, to be supplied daily as originally published, or in revised and in permanent form, bound only in half russias, or part in each form, as each recipient may elect. This includes to the Vice-President and to each Senator 44 copies; to each Representative and Delegate 30 copies, of which number eight copies shall be sent by the superintendent of documents one each to such state, public or school libraries other than designated depositories, as shall be designated for this purpose by each Representative and Delegate in Congress; to the Library of Congress, 45 bound copies; to the Senate and House libraries 10 bound copies each; to the libraries of each of the eight executive departments and to the Naval Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, and U. S. National Museum, one bound copy; to each Soldiers' Home, national or state, for either Federal or Confederate soldiers, one copy of the daily; to the superintendent of documents, 500 bound copies for

distribution to depositories of public documents. The Public Printer is authorized to furnish the daily *Record* to subscribers at \$8 for the long or \$4 for the short session, or \$1.50 per month, payable in advance. The "usual number" shall not be printed.

The Secretary of War is directed to furnish a complete set of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate armies to each Senator and member of the present Congress not already entitled by law to receive the same, and to use for this purpose incomplete sets or require extra printing, as necessary.

Of the annual Report of the Public Printer, there shall be printed 1000 copies to be distributed under his direction, and he may retain out of all documents, bills, and resolutions printed the number of copies absolutely needful for the official use of the Government Printing Office, not exceeding five of each.

To provide for the Official Register, each head official is required to file, on the first day of July in each year in which a new Congress is to assemble, with the Secretary of the Interior, a full and complete list of the employees. A list of the names, force, and condition of all ships and vessels belonging to the U. S. shall be filed in like manner. The Secretary of the Interior shall cause such Official Register to be edited, indexed, and published on the first day of December following, of which 3000 copies shall be printed and bound, to be distributed as provided in detail in the bill, including to the Library of the Senate, 10 copies; to the Library of the House, 10 copies; to the Library of Congress, 25 copies, etc., and the remaining copies shall be delivered to the Superintendent of Documents, who is authorized to send one copy to each designated depository and to such public, college, or school library not a depository of public documents, and one copy to such other person as shall be designated by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate, and shall hold the remainder for sale under the provisions of this law. The "usual number" of the Official Register shall not be printed.

The Commissioner of Patents is authorized to continue the printing of (1) Patents for inventions and designs (specifications and drawings). (2) Certificates of trade-marks and labels. (3) The *Official Gazette* in number sufficient to supply subscribers at \$5 per annum, to exchange for other scientific publications, and to supply one copy to each Congressman, also one copy to eight such public libraries having over 1000 volumes, exclusive of Government publications, as shall be designated by each Congressman, with 100 additional copies, together with bi-monthly and annual indexes for all the same. (4) Report of the Commissioner for the fiscal year, not exceeding 500 copies for distribution by him; annual report of the Commissioner to Congress, without list of patents, not exceeding 1500, for distribution by him; and of the annual report, with the list of patents, 500 copies for sale by him, if needed, and in addition thereto the "usual number" only. (5) Specifications and drawings in monthly volumes, certified copies for free public in-

spection in each state capital and U. S. court, and one in the Library of Congress; also 100 additional copies for sale, and the "usual number" shall not be printed. (6) Pamphlet copies of rules of practice, patent laws and trade-mark laws, circulars, etc., in such numbers as may be needed. (7) Annual volumes of patent decisions, not exceeding 1500, of which the "usual number" shall be printed. (8) Indexes to electrical patents and to foreign patents, as needed. The "usual number" shall not be printed. Printing for the Patent Office may be done within the Government Printing Office or contracted for outside under conditions prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

No Government publications shall contain any notice that the same is sent with "the compliments" of an officer of the Government, or with any special notice.

"SEC. 74. Government publications furnished to judicial and executive officers of the United States for their official use shall not become the property of these officers, but on the expiration of their official term shall be by them delivered to their successors in office and all Government publications delivered to designated depositories or other libraries shall be for public use without charge.

"SEC. 75. Documents and reports may be furnished to foreign legations to the United States upon request specifying those desired and requisition made upon the Public Printer by the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That such gratuitous distribution shall only be made to legations whose Governments furnish to legations from the United States copies of their printed and legislative documents desired.

"SEC. 76. The charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be sold at cost of paper and printing as nearly as practicable; and there shall be no free distribution of such charts except to the Departments and officers of the United States requiring them for public use; and a number of copies of each sheet, not to exceed 300, to be presented to such foreign governments, libraries, and scientific associations, and institutions of learning as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; but on the order of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates not to exceed 10 copies to each may be distributed through the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

"SEC. 77. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to cause to be prepared at the Hydrographic Office attached to the Bureau of Navigation, in the Navy Department, maps, charts, and nautical books relating to and required in navigation, and to publish and furnish them to navigators at the cost of printing and paper, and to purchase the plates and copyrights of such existing maps, charts, navigators' sailing directions and instructions as he may consider necessary and when he may deem it expedient to do so, and under such regulations and instructions as he may prescribe."

The monographs and bulletins of the Geological Survey shall (sec. 79) be published only on specific estimate and appropriation. There shall be distributed of monographs, bulletins,

and reports of the United States Geological Survey, now in possession of said Survey, if published prior to 1894, one copy to every public library designated to the superintendent of documents as follows: Two public libraries by each Senator, two by each Representative, and two by each Territorial Delegate. Such public libraries to be additional to those to which the said publications are distributed under existing law.

No document to be illustrated shall (sec. 80) be printed until the illustrations or maps are ready for publication, and no order for printing shall be acted upon by the Public Printer after the expiration of one year, unless the entire copy and illustrations for the work shall have been furnished within that period.

"SEC. 81. Every public document of sufficient size on any one subject shall be bound separately, and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, which shall be the chief title, and the classification of the volume shall be placed on the back at the bottom, as simply indicating its classification and not as a part of the title.

"The executive and miscellaneous documents and the reports of each House of Congress shall be designated as "House Documents," "Senate Documents," "House Reports," "Senate Reports," thus making two classes for each House, and each volume shall receive the title suggested by its subject matter clearly placed upon its back.

"SEC. 82. The Public Printer shall bind four sets of Senate and House of Representatives bills, joint and concurrent resolutions of each Congress, two for the Senate and two for the House, to be furnished him from the files of the Senate and House document room, the volumes when bound to be kept there for reference.

"SEC. 83. The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall procure and file for the use of their respective Houses copies of all reports made by committees, and they are hereby directed at the close of each session of Congress to cause such reports to be indexed and bound, one copy to be deposited in the library of each House and one copy in the room of the committee from which the reports emanate."

The Vice-President, Senators, Congressmen, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House may (sec. 85) send and receive through the mail all public documents printed by order of Congress, until the first of December following the expiration of their terms, and may frank any correspondence, not exceeding one ounce in weight, upon official or departmental business.

"SEC. 86. No printing or binding shall be done at the Government Printing Office unless authorized by law. Binding for the Departments of the Government shall be done in plain sheep or cloth, except that record and account books may be bound in Russia leather, sheep fleshers, and skivers, when authorized by the head of a Department: *Provided*, The libraries of the several Departments, the Library of Congress, the libraries of the Surgeon-General's Office, the Patent Office, and the Naval Observatory may have books for the exclusive use of said

libraries bound in half Turkey, or material no more expensive.

"SEC. 87. All printing, binding, and blank books for the Senate or House of Representatives and for the Executive and Judicial Departments shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except in cases otherwise provided by law.

"SEC. 88. The Public Printer shall execute such printing and binding for the President as he shall order and make requisitions for, and deliver to the Executive Mansion two copies each of all documents, bills, and resolutions as soon as printed and ready for distribution.

"SEC. 89. No printing shall be done for the Executive Departments in any fiscal year in excess of the amount of the appropriation, and none shall be done without a special requisition signed by the chief of the Department and filed with the Public Printer.

"No report, publication, or document shall be printed in excess of the number of 1000 of each in any one fiscal year without authorization therefor by Congress, except that of the annual report of the head of the Department without appendices there may be printed in any one fiscal year not to exceed 5000 copies, bound in pamphlet form; and of the reports of chiefs of bureaus without appendices there may be printed in any one fiscal year not to exceed 2500 copies, bound in pamphlet form: *Provided*, The Secretary of Agriculture may print such number of copies of the monthly crop report, and of other reports and bulletins containing not to exceed 100 octavo pages, as he shall deem requisite; and this provision shall apply to the maps, charts, bulletins, and minor reports of the Weather Bureau, which shall be printed in such numbers as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the printing of the notices to mariners, tide tables' coast pilots, bulletins, and other special publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and of the Light-House Board, and the Secretary of the Navy may authorize the printing of the charts, maps, notices to mariners, tide tables, light lists, sailing directions, bulletins, and other special publications of the Hydrographic Office in such editions as the interests of the Government and of the public may require.

"Heads of Executive Departments shall direct whether reports made to them by bureau chiefs and chiefs of divisions shall be printed or not.

"SEC. 90. The heads of Executive Departments, and such executive officers as are not connected with the Departments, respectively, shall cause daily examination of the *Congressional Record* for the purpose of noting documents, reports, and other publications of interest to their departments, and shall cause an immediate order to be sent to the Public Printer for the number of copies of such publications required for official use, not to exceed, however, the number of bureaus in the Department and divisions in the office of the head thereof. The Public Printer shall send to each Executive Department

and to each executive office not connected with the Departments, as soon as printed, five copies of all bills and resolutions, except the State Department, to which shall be sent 10 copies of bills and resolutions. When the head of a Department desires a greater number of any class of bills or resolutions for official use, they shall be furnished by the Public Printer on requisition promptly made.

"SEC. 91. The annual reports of executive officers shall be printed in the same type and form as the report of the head of the Department which it accompanies, unless otherwise ordered by the Joint Committee on Printing.

"SEC. 92. Government publications printed for or received by the Executive Departments, whether for official use or distribution, shall be distributed by a competent person detailed to such duty in each department by the head thereof. He shall keep an account in detail of all publications received and distributed by him. He shall prevent duplication, and make detailed report to the head of the Department, who shall transmit the same annually to Congress.

"SEC. 93. When any Department, the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, or the Library of Congress shall require printing or binding to be done, it shall be on certificate that such work be necessary for the public service; whereupon the Public Printer shall furnish an estimate of the cost by the principal items for such printing or binding so called for, after which requisitions shall be made upon him therefor by the head of such Department, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, or the Librarian of Congress; and the Public Printer shall place the cost thereof to the debit of such Department in its annual appropriation for printing and binding.

"SEC. 94. No head of any Executive Department, or of any bureau, branch, or office of the Government shall cause to be printed, nor shall the Public Printer print, any document or matter except that which is authorized by law and necessary to the public business; and executive officers, before transmitting their annual reports, shall carefully examine the same and all accompanying documents, and exclude therefrom all matter, including engravings, maps, drawings, and illustrations, except such as they shall certify in their letters transmitting such reports are necessary and relate entirely to the transaction of the public business.

"SEC. 95. Heads of Departments are authorized to exchange surplus documents for such other documents and books as may be required by them, when the same can be done to the advantage of the public service.

"SEC. 98. The libraries of the eight Executive Departments, of the United States Military Academy, and United States Naval Academy, are hereby constituted designated depositories of Government publications, and the superintendent of documents shall supply one copy of said publications, in the same form as supplied to other depositories, to each of said libraries."

The first difficulty confronting the Public Printer is the provision of storage room for the volumes to be collected.

A LIST OF BOOKS FOR GIRLS' CLUBS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for November last announced an annotated list of books for girls' clubs, which is being compiled and edited by Miss Ellen M. Coe, librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library. Additional contributors, recently engaged, are Miss Caroline Garland, Public Library, Dover, N. H., for titles in philosophy; Miss Margaret Healy, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, for the useful and decorative arts and the literature of other means of livelihood—telegraphy, typewriting, and the like. Miss Maria B. Chapin, of New York, a teacher of mark, will give titles in the department of self-instruction, selecting good text-books in each department, and will contribute an outline constitution and by-laws recommended for girls' clubs, together with helpful hints for their management. Miss Chapin was the editor of *Far and Near*, the organ of the girls' clubs, and will draw upon much experience in giving her advice. The annotations for fiction and belles-lettres are by the lady who reviews English and American fiction for the *Nation*; the same practised hand will provide a brief introduction to fiction. "H. H." the lady whose column on affairs of the household is one of the best features of the *Saturday Evening Post* of New York, will supplement the list in domestic economy, as may be needful, with additional titles and paragraphs. Miss Bisland, of *McClure's Magazine*, will furnish brief items describing the new vocations for girls and women as yet unmentioned in books.

The list will be published by the American Library Association in serial parts, on nominal terms, and reprinted as a whole in book form.

POPULAR READING IN PARIS.

STATISTICS showing the use made during one year (1893) of the many free circulating libraries established in Paris by the city government have recently been published. They show that 1,115,800 v. were taken for home reading, and 161,636 were read in the libraries, giving a total use of 1,277,436 v., which is classed as follows:

Fiction.....	625,489
Poetry.....	187,404
Geography and travel.....	162,345
Arts and sciences.....	121,934
History.....	113,120
Music.....	59,737
Foreign languages.....	7,407
Total.....	1,277,436

Of the novelists who flourished in 1830 or about that time, George Sand shows a loss of popularity, Dumas (presumably the elder) defies the impotent efforts of time, Eugene Sue holds his own, while Balzac falls off from year to year. Among the moderns Zola leads, Jules Verne comes second, and Gaboriau and Montepin seem to be gaining. In the enumeration of poetic works, all dramatic literature is included, but of this tragedies and dramas in verse make a very large majority. Victor Hugo holds the front rank here, and the nearest of those behind him is a long way off.

It is encouraging to note an annual increase in

the demand for books relating to the arts and sciences. Nearly all of these have been taken out by workmen of from 20 to 30 years of age, and there is no sign of feminine interest in this class of literature. All ages read history. The item music seems to refer to collections of pieces and songs and not to the literature of the art, and it is not clear whether the last item refers to books in foreign tongues or to text-books of instruction. The figures show that the poorest and most populous sections of the city furnish the largest proportion of readers, apparently because the people in those sections have no other means to gratify their love of reading.

State Library Associations.

NEW YORK [STATE] LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND NEW YORK [CITY] LIBRARY CLUB.

A JOINT meeting of these two bodies was held January 11 and 12, in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A., New York City. The attendance was good, numbering about 100, but the number of representatives of the state at large was less than it would have been with better conditions of travel and of public health. Additional interest was lent to the meeting by the presence of visitors from New England: Messrs. Cutter of Northampton, Bolton of Brookline, James of Middletown, Stetson of New Haven, Fletcher of Amherst, and Miss Hewins of Hartford, among them.

The first session was held at 3 p.m. on Friday the 11th, and was opened with the address of the President of the State Association, Mr. R. B. Poole, Librarian New York Y. M. C. A. His theme was "The personality of the librarian." Premising, as a general principle, that unselfish devotion to high ideals of library usefulness must mark the genuine librarian, the address proceeded to show how this kind of personality would be manifested in the three great divisions of the librarian's work. In administration, by the choice of right methods and the selection and training of competent and devoted attendants—in the selection of books by a constant effort to get together such as will do the greatest good to the largest number, irrespective of his own personal tastes or hobbies (if he has them)—and in securing the widest possible use of the books by all means in his power, through the issue of special lists and catalogs, university extension methods, co-operation with teachers, etc. In all these things the personality of the librarian will after all determine the usefulness of the library, rather than the excellence of mere methods and the completeness of the outfit.

The president's address was followed by a paper on the library work of the University of the State of New York, by Mr. W. R. Eastman, superintendent of this work. The library law of 1892, a compilation and revision of former laws, gave new prominence to the establishment of public libraries as a part of the educational system. Under this law the work was definitely organized, and is carried on along six lines:

1. Securing facts and statistics.
2. Giving advice and instruction when requested.
3. Organizing new libraries and chartering others coming under the conditions of the law.
4. Distributing public library money granted by the State.
5. Lending "travelling libraries" (as described in an article by Mr. Eastman in *The Forum*, for January).
6. Preparing lists of best books.

Mr. Eastman enlarged upon each of these points and showed that a very gratifying interest in this work is being shown throughout the state, and many new libraries are being formed and old ones quickened into new life and activity.

The next paper was a suggestive one by Mr. A. L. Peck, Librarian Gloversville Free Library, on "The adaptation of libraries to local needs." The librarian and library officers must be familiar with the needs of the community, moral, industrial, commercial, educational, and other, and with the wants of individual readers, and this not by waiting for these needs to be brought strenuously to their attention, but by a careful study of the problem, making it an object of earnest endeavor thus to learn what the needs are; then by an equally earnest effort they must select and secure the books and other reading-matter best adapted to meet those needs.

This paper but reflected something of the admirable work which has been done in Gloversville in the solution of this problem.

"The value of a classified arrangement of books" was discussed by Miss Jenny L. Christman, of Albany, and Miss E. M. Coe, of the N. Y. City Free Circulating Libraries. The former sending a carefully worked-out paper, showing the many and great advantages to trustees, librarians, and readers in even the smallest libraries of having the books properly (not necessarily very minutely) classified, and Miss Coe prefacing her own text by calling upon Miss Hitchler, the chief cataloger of the Free Circulating Libraries, to read a brief paper.

These papers, with a good deal of informal discussion on them, made a very full and satisfactory program for the afternoon.

In the evening occurred one of the pleasantest gatherings of library people ever held in New York, the Library Club inviting the State Association and other guests to dinner at Clarke's parlors, on 23d Street. Mr. C. Alex. Nelson, Deputy Librarian Columbia College, and president of the Club, occupied the place of honor, and near him sat Edward Eggleston, Hamilton W. Mabie, Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, and other literary people, guests of the evening. The menu was a triumph of President Nelson's skill in combining with the "text" a "gloss" of apt quotations, culled from writers ancient and modern. When the dainty dishes, which certainly needed no such garnishing to commend them, had been disposed of, Mr. Nelson called upon Dr. Eggleston to open the "post-prandiana," which he did in his usual happy

vein, expressing his gratitude to librarians for great assistance to him in his literary work, claiming for himself the honor of having been a librarian (having had charge, in its nascent days, of the St. Paul Public Library), and giving an account of the founding and excellent results of the "Mountainside Library," established, through his efforts, in the hills near Lake George.

Mr. Mable was next called on to represent the periodical press, and made a pleasant speech, dwelling upon the value of books, especially books "of power," such as the "Imitation of Christ," which has lived immortal through the centuries, while of the thousands of learned treatises, "books of information," produced by learned doctors in the same age, hardly one is known now even by name.

Letters of regret at inability to be present by reason of previous engagements were read from President Seth Low and Prof. Henry Drisler, of Columbia College; from Evert Jansen Wendell, secretary of the Harvard Club, and Louis E. Shipman, of the Players' Club. Hon. John Bigelow wrote: "My physician forbids my participation in the librarians' revels to-night, and you know that President Lincoln's famous proclamation did not emancipate us from bondage to the medicine man. You will find substantially all I would have said, in reply to your invitation, about the Tilden Trust, in the *Sun* of this morning. That will spare your guests a 10 minutes' speech, and every little helps, you know, to make an evening pleasant."

Hon. Andrew H. Green wrote: "It would give me great pleasure to meet those especially interested in the matter of libraries, and I think that subject demands attention in this city."

Geo. A. Macbeth, trustee of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, was "extremely sorry to say I cannot possibly 'come or go'; if you could only postpone the dinner until next week I would go or break the railway. You may see I am something like the man who sent word to the Fifth Avenue Hotel 'not to wait dinner—it might be quite late before he returned.'"

Frank P. Hill, W. T. Peoples, and W. A. Bardwell wrote that they were kept away by illness. C. C. Soule wished he "could get to New York for Friday," and sent "fraternal regards to the assembled brethren and sisters." W. E. Foster wrote: "Your program is most inviting, and your hospitality is most kind, but library business most emphatically keeps me in Providence for the present."

The following letter to the Secretary from Dr. G. E. Wire, of the Newberry Library, Chicago, was also read: "As time and space forbid my bodily presence with you on this auspicious occasion, I send this greeting that you may know I am with you in spirit. I congratulate the club on its long and eventful history, the first among the library clubs, and on the high standard it has always maintained. As the host of the State Association I know that it will outdo itself, and I wish you all good things as you assemble both in lecture-hall and banquet-hall."

Brief speeches were made by Messrs. Cutter, Fletcher, Bowker, Eastman, and Baker; Miss

Moore, of the University Settlement Library, gave a touching account of the work of the library in her charge, showing how eagerly the poor boys and girls who are its patrons devour the reading put within their reach, and how powerfully they may be influenced by this means.

The dinner was in every way a great success, valued perhaps as much for the delightful social intercourse afforded as for the more formal speaking. The charm of the occasion was enhanced by excellent singing by Misses Marie Thornton and Isabelle Davis Carter.

The final session of the meeting was held Saturday morning, and was mainly devoted to the subject of "Reading for the young," the program calling for answers to three questions put by Miss L. E. Stearns, of Milwaukee, in her valuable paper at the Lake Placid conference:

1. How can we induce parents to oversee their children's reading?

2. How may we make the guiding of her pupil's reading a part of the teacher's work?

3. What can be done to help a boy to like good books after he has fallen into the dime-novel habit?

The first question was assigned to Mr. Edward H. Boyer, a school principal in New York, who gave an interesting account of the library established in his school by the efforts of the pupils themselves, and spoke of his practice of getting at the parents and securing their help in overseeing their children's reading by selecting and sending to the parents for their own reading books from the library in which the whole family would generally become interested.

The second question was responded to by Miss Merington, of New York City, who gave an extended and extremely instructive account of her prolonged and successful efforts to introduce good literature into the school-room and to win her pupils to an appreciation of it and a love for it. Where books were lacking she has made use of selected portions of newspapers made into scrap-books by the children themselves. At one time her whole school insisted on remaining more than an hour after closing time to hear the completion of the "Tale of two cities." Such facts speak for themselves.

Mr. J. C. Sickley, of the Poughkeepsie Public Library, Mr. Peck, of Gloversville, Miss Hewins of Hartford, Ct. (where excellent and systematic work in this line has been done for years), and others contributed to the discussion which followed.

Miss E. M. Coe, of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library, than whom no better "respondent" could have been named, considered the dime-novel evil as presented in the third question on the program, speaking hopefully on the whole, though admitting the difficulties in the way. She named as chief agencies in winning boys and girls away from trashy reading, first acquaintance and sympathy with them, then gradualness and artfulness in methods of presenting better books. Books of adventure, even lives of criminals and other exciting literature, not commendable in itself, may be used to bridge the

interval between the old reading and the new. Attractively made lists of good books, and the books themselves, well illustrated ones especially, displayed in an attractive manner, will do much to aid the good cause. "Believe all things, hope all things, endure all things—your reward will seldom fail," said Miss Coc, and certainly nothing could be more encouraging than that such hopefulness should be the result of her great and varied experience.

Miss Mary S. Cutler presented a practical paper on "Principles of the selection of books," under the three heads, Who shall select? What shall be chosen? How shall it be done? Our limits forbid further notice of this excellent paper, and of the interesting informal discussions which occupied much of the time of the session. Notice was given that the next meeting of the association would be held in Buffalo in March, when a large gathering from the western part of the state is hoped for.

[It was decided later that the Buffalo meeting should be postponed till May.]

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING to form a Vermont Library Association was held at the Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Oct. 17. At this meeting a constitution was adopted, and the following officers chosen for the present year: President, Miss S. C. Hagar, Burlington; vice-president, Miss Louise L. Bartlett, St. Johnsbury; secretary, Miss Mary L. Titcomb, Rutland; treasurer, Mr. E. F. Holbrook, Proctor. The association starts with about 40 members.

MARY L. TITCOMB, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

A MEETING of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in Wesleyan Hall, at Boston, on Dec. 14, 1894.

Upon calling the meeting to order at 10:10 a.m., President Foster spoke of the loss which the Club had sustained by the death of Miss Hayward, for 20 years librarian of the Public Library in Cambridge, on Oct. 11, from a fall in the library building, and introduced Col. T. W. Higginson, who, in behalf of the trustees, paid an appreciative and discriminating tribute to Miss Hayward. He remembered seeing upon the gravestone of an unknown man in a country graveyard the inscription, "Died in the actual discharge of his duty," without any hint as to what that duty was. Of all the occupations in which a person is likely to die in the actual discharge of duty, we think of the librarian as one of the last. Yet no soldier ever died in that way more truly than Miss Hayward. She died still at work. Her expressed wish that she might die in harness had come literally to pass. It was a growing perception of this, that, after the first shock, tended more than anything else to reconcile the community to her loss. In many respects she was a remarkable woman, belonging, not to the newer type of librarians, but to an older race, which had, nevertheless, a character and a

value of their own. It is not always true that one who has been faithful over a few things is fitted to have charge of greater things. Promotion has been the ruin of many. It was not so with Miss Hayward. The experience gained in what was little more than a small local library in Cambridgeport proved adequate to the management of the great collection at the head of which she died. Nothing about her was more admirable than the manner in which she adapted herself to new situations. Measures which she did not originate, which she might have opposed, when adopted, she accepted as if they had been her own, and executed with the utmost loyalty. Her attitude toward Sunday opening was most characteristic. She had never favored it; yet, when the trustees decided unanimously to open the library on Sundays, between 2 and 6, she did not murmur. She declined an offer to provide a substitute. "I wish always to be there myself," she said. If it must be done, she wished to see that it was done in the best way. "I don't know but that I might as well do Sunday-school work in that way as another," she added. Her life conveys two lessons that may be emphasized. She came to Cambridge a stranger, yet it was said that no woman could have died in Cambridge who would have been so much missed. That was a verdict upon her profession. It shows what a position a librarian and a woman can hold in a town. The second lesson is the great value to a librarian of strong intellectual tastes outside the profession. Whenever we bought a book on natural history, it was in the hope that some one would use it. When we bought a book on art, it was certain that it would be used, because Miss Hayward was a lover of art, and impressed her taste upon the community. That is a lesson for all librarians. It shows what they can do for the branches of learning in which they are interested.

A committee on resolutions was then appointed, and the following resolutions were subsequently adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased an overseeing Providence to take from us Miss Almira L. Hayward, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, an honored member and past officer of our club, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Massachusetts Library Club, hereby express our sorrow in the loss of one whose gentle dignity, cheerfulness, and devotion to her work made her presence so welcome and her counsel so valuable.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records and a copy sent to her family."

The constitution was then amended so as to place Rhode Island on the same footing with Massachusetts in regard to membership, etc., in the club, thus formally legalizing the recent attitude of the club in the matter.

It was voted to authorize the executive committee to purchase for distribution such of the proposed A. L. A. leaflets as they shall deem suitable for the purpose.

The report of the committee on the preparation of lists of books suitable for public libraries being called for, Mr. Jones, chairman, after premising that Mr. W. C. Lane had been chosen a member of the committee in place of Mr. S. S. Green, resigned, and giving a résumé

of the history of the proposition, read this report:

"Your committee has reconsidered the subject assigned to it, and recommends the preparation of lists of books suitable for public libraries in accordance with the plan reported at the October, 1892, meeting of the club [L. J. 19:384]; but that the work be limited to adult fiction."

The report was accepted, and as the morning was well advanced, it was moved and voted that the subject be referred to a special meeting to be called in the future.

Col. Higginson then said that he had for many years collected books upon the development of woman and her pursuits in the community. He had now over 1000 vols., of which 500 might be described as rare and curious. He hoped that means would be found to keep the collection together and continue it; meanwhile, in order that the books might be used, he would like to be put in communication with any persons who were making a serious study of the subject, and would be glad to lend the books for their use.

An inquiry about the details of library work in connection with the public schools had been handed in and referred to Mr. Jones, but proved so suggestive that it was voted to refer the subject to another meeting; and after a brief recess pleasantly spent in conversation, the topic of the day was taken up: "Technical collections in public libraries."

Mr. S. S. Green, the first speaker, after remarking upon the appropriateness of selecting a hall controlled by the Methodist Book Concern as a meeting-place for a club, whose members were all connected with book concerns, and all so methodical that they might be called methodists by profession, dwelt upon the great importance of technical books to people who worked in shops and factories, in enabling them to get at the experience of others in the same occupations, and stimulating them to better work and the invention of improvements. He showed, by examples drawn from his own observation, how this interest in work could be excited even among the young. He thought it was particularly important to bring the fine arts to influence industrial art, and pointed out how the public library could work to this end by judicious selection of books, by exhibiting plates, photographs, etc., as had been done in Worcester by the combined action of the library and the Art Society.

Mr. Andrews, librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then read the paper which is printed elsewhere in this issue. (See p. 6-9.)

The meeting adjourned at 1 p.m.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

THE 12th regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on Monday evening, November 12, 1894, at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, the president, Mr. T. L. Montgomery, in the chair.

Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, of the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, read an interesting paper on "State library law." He called attention to

the fact that Pennsylvania had no general library law. The present law permits a city or town to receive a bequest for a public library, and to appropriate public funds for its support. In reviewing the present state library laws the speaker was of the opinion that the one passed by Texas in the year 1871 was the simplest and most comprehensive. It read as follows:

"Any incorporated city may establish a free public library, and may make such regulations and grant such part of its revenue for the management and increase thereof as the municipal government may determine."

Pennsylvania would obtain good results from a law of this kind with a few additions. Towns should be allowed to join their forces by having a main library located in the most accessible town, and a system of delivery stations scattered through the surrounding country.

A library law should provide for the appointment of a library commission to aid in forming new libraries and creating and guiding public opinion. The speaker did not approve of limiting the tax rate. New Hampshire passed the first library law in 1849 without a tax. Massachusetts has no limit. If a limit is needed it should be graded. The speaker thought it would be better to fix a limit below which library expenses must not fall than to say "further you dare not go." Stability of income is the greatest thing to be desired. The weak point of the Illinois law is that the city councils can cripple the library most seriously by cutting appropriations, or even refusing to make any. By having the law provide that the income of the library shall always be within a certain per cent. of the income of the previous year such difficulties will be prevented. He spoke of the method of appointing the directors or trustees and length of service. What is most needed in a state library law is stability, an income, and a board of trustees that will not change with every election. For the villages, Mr. Ranck was in favor of the travelling libraries, such as are in use in New York state.

A general discussion followed the paper. Short addresses were made by Dr. MacAlister, Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, Mr. H. J. Carr, Mr. Thomson, the president, and others.

A letter was read from Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, in which he suggested to the club the desirability of compiling a list of the periodicals in the libraries in and around Philadelphia. On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the president, for the purpose of editing the list. Adjourned.

ALFRED RIGLING, *Secretary*.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE third annual meeting of the Library Association of Indiana was held in the Assembly Room of the Public Library, in Indianapolis, Dec. 26-27, 1894. The attendance was larger than at any previous meeting, 31 libraries being represented, as against 15 at the last year, and was made up as much from the ranks of library trustees, advisory boards, and others interested in library progress as from those of librarians. Much practical good is expected, and will undoubtedly come from this meeting. The presi-

dent, Miss E. G. Browning, in her opening address reviewed the library situation in general, and in Indiana in particular. She spoke of the necessity of organization and discussion among librarians, and urged personal work on the part of all.

Mr. W. P. Burris, of Bluffton, read the first paper, on "What books to have in a public library." He said, in substance: "The selection of books for a public library should be a question of quality, and not of quantity. When more books are made and read than ever before, some fitting entrance examination is an urgent necessity on the part of those whose responsibility it is to admit them. The greatest difficulty in the matter of selection is in fiction and story. In point of numbers, books of this class hold the first place, according to the list prepared by the A. L. A. These preachers of righteousness no longer have the ban placed upon them. When the intellectual horizon is scanned, watching as critics as well as heralds, it will be found that this is the age of altruism. Barbarism does most for self and most against others. Egoism does most for self and the least against others. Altruism does the least for self and the most for others; and to hasten the altruistic spirit, the public library, as well as all other agencies, should labor. Those books of fiction, therefore, whose 'heroes' are those of self-sacrifice, whose 'villains' are those of selfishness, whose 'scenes' are those of this oftentimes commonplace life of ours, and whose 'conflicts' result in the overthrow of self, should occupy the seat of honor in the library. Our present state of culture is a result of growth, and if one is to appreciate society as it now is, he must travel the same stages it has traced, but with accelerated speed. A public library, adapted to the needs of the masses for whom it is established, should be made up very largely of books on the following subjects, whose rank in point of number of volumes we venture to indicate: Fiction and story, 1; Literature, 2; History, 3; Biography, 4; Travel, 5; Natural science, 6; Sociology, 7; Art, 8; Philosophy, 9; Religion, 10. Finally, books on various subjects are to be selected to meet the needs, not the demands of the community."

"Hindrances to library progress in Indiana" was the subject very clearly set forth by Prof. Amos W. Butler, of Indiana Academy of Science. A lack of appreciation of the influence of libraries was, he said, at the root of indifference to them. While glorying in our public school system we overlook its important adjunct—the public library. Every one should consider himself a missionary in the matter of arousing public sentiment towards better library facilities for the entire state.

The second day's session was opened by a very interesting address by Rev. G. A. Carstensen, of St. Paul's Church, Indianapolis. It was an advocacy of the separation of library interests from the duties of township trustees, and the centralization of libraries rather than their division among widely separated and sparsely populated districts. A very interesting feature of the morning was the histories of five of the

important libraries of the state—Lafayette, New Harmony, Terre Haute, Richmond, and Huntington. The New Harmony library is a particularly interesting one, for while it is fully up with the needs of the day, it still has a decided flavor of the old socialistic spirit of the days of Owen and McClure. Miss Ahern gave an account of the work and inspiration of the annual meeting of the A. L. A. of 1894. The result will be a probable larger attendance, at the Denver meeting, of Indianians. In the afternoon Miss Belle S. Hanna gave one of the best practical talks of the meeting, on "Difficulties in library administration." She urged better preparation for library work on the part of those taking it up, and a more devoted spirit in those engaged in the work. The better the librarian the more efficient the influence of the library. A set of resolutions looking to the enactment of better library laws was cordially endorsed. A reception to the visiting librarians and their friends was given on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, by Miss Browning, Miss Ahern, and the Bowen-Merrill Co. It was one of the pleasantest gatherings of the week. The officers elected for 1895 are as follows: President, Mary Eileen Ahern; vice-president, Elizabeth Day Swan; secretary and treasurer, Nancy Baker. Library interests are on the increase decidedly in Indiana, and no small part of the work has been done by the Library Association.

MARY EILEEN AHERN, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

THE November meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the Armour Institute, in response to a very kind invitation. In spite of unfavorable weather fully 75 were in attendance.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, 10 new members were received, and notice was given for an amendment to the constitution, to be voted on at the next meeting, making the election of officers in March rather than December.

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, president of the Armour Institute, then addressed the club most delightfully on "Old books." He spoke in a chatty way, without notes, making the audience feel at home with the worthy monuments of early book-making. The old books, in which the Armour Institute is very rich, were passed from hand to hand, and the doctor dwelt especially on the artistic make-up of the early books, and grew enthusiastic in describing the art of the Aldines, the Boldonis, and the Elzevirs.

A motion for a vote of thanks to Dr. Gunsaulus, Miss Sharp, and the class in library science, by Mr. Merrill, was heartily seconded.

The club adjourned to the dining-room for refreshments, and after an hour of social intercourse dispersed, feeling that the evening had been both profitable and pleasant.

CARRIE L. ELLIOTT, *Secretary*.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Washington Library Association, held Wednesday, December 19, 1894, the following officers, elected at the time of organization in June, were unanimously re-elected for the year 1895: President, A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress; vice-presidents, Dr. Cyrus Adler, librarian Smithsonian Institution, and Col. W. H. Lowdermilk; secretary and treasurer, Oliver L. Fassig, librarian U. S. Weather Bureau; members of the executive board, in addition to the officers above named, W. P. Cutter, librarian U. S. Department of Agriculture, C. C. Darwin, librarian U. S. Geological Survey, and Mrs. H. L. McL. Kimball, librarian of the U. S. Treasury Department.

OLIVER L. FASSIG, *Secretary.*

Reviews.

UNITED STATES, *Dept. of Interior.* Comprehensive index of the publications of the United States Government, 1889-1893; by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, Department of the Interior. Washington, Gov. Printing Office, 1894. 6+480 p. 1. Q.

— Special report relative to public documents; by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, Department of the Interior. Washington, Gov. Printing Office, 1894. 19 p. O. pap.

Dr. Ames presents in the first volume an index of the documents issued during the period covered by the 51st and 52d Congresses, the preparation of which was authorized by the concurrent resolution of March 3, 1893. The heterogeneous mass of titles known as Mr. Poore's "Descriptive catalogue" of government publications, covered the field through the period of the 46th Congress. There is thus a gap of the periods covered by the 47th to the 50th Congresses, namely, March, 1881, to March, 1889, which is covered only by the appendix on government publications in the American Catalogues, 1876-1884, and 1884-1890. These make no pretence to being either a descriptive or a comprehensive catalog, although the simple method of classification by departments and bureaus makes them, perhaps, a useful semi-subject finding-list—in some respects a more effective guide than an alphabetic list.

Mr. Poore's catalog, it will be remembered, consisted of 1241 quarto pages in fine print, giving all sorts of government documents, including committee reports, letters, resolutions, etc., in simple chronological order, from 1774 to 1881, supplemented by p. 1245-1392 of an alphabetic index of the most skeleton kind. For practical uses this catalog was chaos. Mr. Ames' volume presents a happy contrast. The quarto page is divided into three columns; the central column, about the width of an octavo

page, is a close classification subject-entry in dictionary order, of all publications in the four years of his period. The right-hand column contains the name of the author (in some cases a department or bureau), or of the chairman of the committee reporting the document; the left-hand column contains the hieroglyphic figures, easily analyzed from the convenient table at the front, giving the place of the document amidst the complications of Senate and House series. This tabular form strikes the user at first sight as more complicated and less agreeable to the eye than the ordinary method of library entry, but it must be confessed that it proceeds on a very ingenious, and on the whole clear system, giving, as it does, not only a clean title but an easy reference to the several forms of publication. It is probable that the method adopted or invented by Mr. Ames is, on the whole, the best to serve the several purposes of an index of government publications, supplemented, as it is, by a careful "personal index," which succeeds, within 16 pages, in referring to each author in the preceding 464 pages.

A great part of the catalog is taken up by references to absolutely private bills, which are of very little interest to any one except the particular person interested. The Smiths we have always with us in catalogs, and in the present one a couple of pages are given to increases in the pension of Smith, relief of Smith, removal of charge of desertion against Smith, payment for Smith's mule taken by the army, and other events of importance to the individual Smith, but not to the nation. It might not be a bad idea, after printing the catalog in this "comprehensive" form, to lift out the central column, or subject-index, eliminating from it the Smiths and other private persons, and print the remainder as a subject-index, which can be issued uniform with the sets of government documents for each Congress, or preferably for each year.

For a first step forward in official cataloging, since the Poore index was chiefly a step backward, Mr. Ames has accomplished a great deal; we are glad to note that he has cordially invited the criticism and suggestion of all whom his catalog reaches, so that by their co-operation he may shape a system for the future. We trust that his next venture will be either an annual catalog or a catalog for the 54th Congress. With this before us, the profession individually or as represented in conference, or through one of its committees, should be able to afford its long since offered co-operation with the government authorities, in evolving a method of indexing the government publications, which would bring order out of chaos and make these valuable publications fully accessible to the people.

In connection with this catalog, we commend to the attention of librarians the special report relative to public documents, addressed by Mr. Ames to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of Nov. 20, 1894, and issued as a separate document from the Government Printing Office. This gives a comprehensive view of the present

difficulties in dealing with government documents and recommends the following specific reforms in this branch of the government service:

"First. A change in the binding of documents so that they shall present a more attractive appearance.

"Second. The discontinuance of the practice of issuing the same document in several editions with differing titles.

"Third. A modification of the classification of documents in the interest of simplicity and general convenience.

"Fourth. The stopping the issue, in unbound form, of documents not required for immediate use.

"Fifth. The preparation of a general comprehensive index of all public documents.

"Sixth. The utilization of documents more largely in the interest of public libraries, and through them of the public at large.

"Seventh. The restriction of the gratuitous distribution of documents, and more satisfactory provision for their sale.

"Eighth. The establishment of a bureau of documents by which the whole business of distributing documents shall be conducted."

After commenting at length as to the effect of the reforms suggested, Dr. Ames says: "It is not believed that any possible arguments can be urged against the proposition here submitted which can justify continuing the cumbersome and extravagant system now in vogue, or the force of which would not be quickly dissipated by the practical operations of the bureau of documents, which, under the strictly impartial, upright, and responsible administration of its affairs that alone should be tolerated, would soon vindicate the wisdom of its establishment by introducing convenience, order, unity, and economy into this by no means unimportant department of the public service."

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior for the last fiscal year epitomizes and approves Dr. Ames' report.

Attention may also be called to the fact, often overlooked by librarians, that the annual report of the public printer contains an approximate list of government publications which have been issued from his office during the year.

MANCHESTER (*Mass.*) CITY LIBRARY. Catalogue of English prose fiction. Manchester, N. H., 1894. III p. l. O.

This catalog bears a close resemblance to Miss Sanborn's previous work, the catalog of English prose fiction of the St. Louis Mercantile Library, published in 1892. It is smaller, and omits the classified lists of historical novels, etc., to be found in the earlier work; but these latter are expensive to print, and having once appeared, may be used by other libraries with slight changes. The body of the Manchester catalog is printed in a clear-faced minion, leaded, which makes an attractive page and is more economical of space than the briefer commonly used. The Cutter author and title marks, with Miss Sanborn's improvements, are used as call

numbers without a prefixed class mark, books for children being distinguished by a dagger (†). This results in stenographic brevity, without sacrificing anything, and yet the symbols are easily written and remembered. Miss Sanborn's notation is recommended to those librarians who think that Johnny Page must disentangle such a formula as J839.83 An2F before he can find Andersen's Fairy tales, or return the book to its place on the shelf.

From start to finish this is a good and conscientious piece of work, rapidly executed, yet free from any evidence of haste. It is wisely economical, but full enough for practical purposes. The critic who would find fault with such a catalog should be set to make a better one. H. K.

TOPEKA (*Kan.*) F. P. L. Catalogue, no. 7, covering volumes to no. 12,654 [!] inclusive; with supplement cont. classified index only, of volumes added to the library during the preparation of the catalogue. 1893. 256 p. O.

This catalog can hardly be called primitive, yet it is decidedly involved and confusing, and a poor medium by which to find a book with "neatness and despatch." It consists of a classified index and an author catalog, the former preceded by an outline of the system of classification. Appended is a classed supplement, containing "titles from accessions no. 12,655 to no. 14,048," bringing the list up to June, 1894, and a one-page list of "books in foreign languages." The class-list is divided into four main divisions—science, art, history, and appendix. These are subdivided into closer classes, but the subdivisions are rather general and inchoate. Authors are given alphabetically in heavy gothic type on the right-hand side of the column, which is confusing. Under the subdivision "Theology" "Bible" has a single entry among the b's; "Reference Bible" is entered separately in the r's; and commentaries on various books of the Bible are entered under the commentators. Collins' "Ancient classics for English readers" appear in "Collective literary works" (class 18a of the division "Art"), under "Ancient," and the various volumes of the series—Aristophanes, Homer, "Levy" [*sic*], etc.—are entered in the author-list under Collins only. No call-numbers are used. It is necessary for the reader to give author, title, and class number. The class-numbering is simple. Philosophy is 1, theology 2, and so on, subdivisions being indicated by letters. Thus 17 is juvenile literature, under which travels are classed as 17a, histories as 17b, etc. The "appendix" division of the classified index covers "cyclopædias and collections," bound v. of periodicals, public documents—a simple reference to the card catalog—and "catalogs and library reports." The volume is clearly printed in good type on white paper. It seems a pity that the labor devoted to it—which was certainly considerable—should not have produced a more scientific and "modern" catalog.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

EASTMAN, W: R. A new aid to education: travelling libraries. (In *Forum*, Jan., 1895, p. 616-621.)

Mr. Eastman gives a comprehensive sketch of the work done by the travelling libraries, conducted, under his supervision, by the State of New York, detailing the classification of the books sent out and the percentage of their use.

FLETCHER, W: I. The public library movement. (In *Cosmopolitan*, Nov., 1894, p. 99-106.)

An account of the growth and development of the public library movement of to-day. Although beginning with the libraries of Assurbanipal and Sargon, Mr. Fletcher devotes himself especially to the modern movement in the United States, as started by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. Mention is made of the Redwood Library, the Peterborough (N. H.) Library, and the libraries of Boston, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and other leading cities. There are several illustrations, and portraits of Dr. Winsor, Dr. Poole, and Mr. Spofford.

HOVEY, E. C. The ideal free public library building. (In *North American Review*, Jan., 1895, p. 118-120.)

A waiting-room, a reading-room, if possible a newspaper-room, a study or reference room, are the necessities of the ideal public library, to which Mr. Hovey would add a children's room and a room for "the poorer element of a community," which should "supply the place of the village reading-room."

LOCAL.

Albion (N. Y.) P. L. Added 500; total about 4200. Issued 13,047; no. borrowers, 1150—about one-fourth of the entire population of the village. There is urgent need of more reference-books, and of an increased supply of good juveniles.

Auburn (Me.) P. L. (4th rpt.) Added 200; total 5200; issued 9958 (fict. 50 %; juv. 20 %); no. visitors 12,195.

The library was closed 13 days for repairs after the fire of Jan. 10, 1894. Miss Prescott says: "No books have been lost during the year. About 1000 of them were removed at the time of the fire, but were all returned in better condition than could have been expected, although more or less damaged. An increasing amount of the time of the librarian has been spent in reference work, chiefly for the clubs. In a small library, this is especially necessary in order to make all material available. A full card catalog is greatly needed for this work."

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. THE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY. (In *Baltimore American*, N. 25, 1894.) 4 col., il.

An account of the organization, development, and work of the Pratt Library and its branches.

There are cuts of Mr. Pratt, B. C. Steiner, and of the central building and one of the branch libraries.

Beloit (Wis.) P. L. A one-mill tax for the support of the public library was carried by a large majority on election day.

Boston P. L. Since the last week in December the work of moving the books to the new building has gone on rapidly. Several of the general departments are already in their place at their future home. All the contents of Bates hall, probably, will be in the new building in less than a fortnight. The work of stripping the alcoves is going on easily, and with very little inconvenience to the users of the library. As the shifters reach the several alcoves, canvas screens are hung up, and the books are quietly removed. Each alcove contains several thousand books, which are packed in boxes and sent in wagons to the new building.

The boxes used are similar to those employed for moving the special libraries, and the contractor doing the work of removal employs a force of his own, numbering nearly 400 men. He has, too, the assistance of the evening force of the library. An officer of the library is in charge at either end, and the work is under their constant supervision. So far, none of the books in the fiction department have been touched, and they are likely to be the last to go. "The screen arrangement at the alcoves prevents the dust, arising from the removals, falling upon the readers, and but for the movements of the busy shifters the patrons of the library would not know that the huge task of moving the library was going on, so quietly and deftly is it conducted."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute L. By a vote of the board of trustees it was determined to open the library of the Institute, as a general lending library, for the use of the members and the general public, as early in 1895 as possible. A large portion of the books have been in storage since the fire in the old Institute building, some four years ago. They will be removed with as little delay as possible to the Bedford Park Museum, where they will be properly cataloged with the volumes already on the shelves of the museum.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. The alterations that have been in progress during the past six months were completed in December, and the library enters upon 1895 thoroughly rehabilitated and practically remade. The changes have already been noted in the L. J. (79:312). They add greatly to the convenience of readers and staff, and allow for a total book capacity of 200,000 v.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. The Long Island Free Library, which has been established in Brooklyn since 1881, has been made one of the branches of the Institute library, and will henceforth be conducted by the directors of the Institute. The Long Island Library contains about 6000 v., and had, in 1893, an attendance of about 41,000 readers; it should prove an active and useful branch, being in a part of the city that Pratt Institute has not widely reached.

Besides this library, and the older Greenpoint branch, the Institute has opened delivery stations at Froebel Academy, in Williamsburg, under the auspices of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, and at Slocum Memorial Kindergarten. It is intended to extend the system, as rapidly as possible, to other kindergartens and to the public schools.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. In January Superintendent Hills will inaugurate a new departure in the art department of the library, which he has so successfully developed. There was on exhibition during December a collection of color paintings by well-known American artists. This is to be followed in January by an exhibition of the black-and-white work of the leading book and magazine illustrators of the day. Mr. Hill has secured from *Scribner, Century, Outing*, and other well-known magazines, permission to exhibit the originals of some of their best illustrations, and most of the leading artists in black-and-white will be represented in the collection. The library has issued catalogs of the various exhibitions held in the art department.

Bryn Mawr (Pa.) College L. The Sauppe philological library, purchased for the college library in the spring of 1893, is described in the *Nation* of Dec. 20 (p. 461). The collection is now being cataloged; it is very rich in early editions of classical authors, and besides its special subject—classical philology—includes an interesting and valuable Goethe collection of several hundred volumes.

Canton, Ill. Parlin L. The Parlin Library was opened to the public September 5, 1894, and has become very popular with the people of the town. The building and grounds have cost about \$20,000, of which \$8000 was bequeathed by William Parlin, deceased, an old and esteemed resident of Canton; \$5000 raised by taxation, and the remainder given by Mrs. Parlin, the widow of the deceased, and her family. The books, furnishings, and entire running expenses of the library have thus far been the gift of the Parlin family. The library started with 2000 volumes, and is increasing at the rate of 100 volumes a month. In the three months since the opening, the number of readers has increased to 650, and the total circulation of books was 4425, of which 293 were reference-books. The yearly list of newspapers and magazines numbers 54. It has been the purpose of the board of trustees to invite to the building all literary and art clubs, and serious students, and for this purpose a room has been set apart in which two clubs meet weekly. Access to shelves is encouraged, and has proven of benefit to the readers. An art-room is completed on the second floor, which is as yet undeveloped, though it is the intention of the Parlin family to furnish it by degrees with pictures from abroad and from America. H. Elizabeth Cory, a graduate of the 1894 class of library science at Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill., has had charge of the organizing, classifying, and preparation of finding-list; her work occupied four months, and on December 1 Mrs. J. H. Resor, of Canton, was left in entire charge, with one assistant.

Connecticut P. L. Commission. C: D. Hine,

chairman of the commission, has issued circulars to the various towns of the state, urging that advantage be taken of the state law of 1893, offering \$200 worth of books to any town voting an equal sum for the establishment of a public library. During 1894 the following towns took advantage of the law: Seymour, Wethersfield, Suffield, Plainville, Newington, Scotland, Durham, Putnam, Haddam, and Union.

Decatur (Ill.) City L. The library has issued a supplement, showing that 6000 v. have been added since the catalog of 1892 was issued.

Elizabeth (N. J.) P. L. Added 300; total 7086; issued 27,839. The falling off in circulation—which in 1893 was 33,093—is explained by the fact that the library was closed for alteration and repair from July 28 to Oct. 21.

"The wisdom of issuing teachers' cards has justified itself—35 have been given out, 33 are now in constant use, and 438 volumes have been drawn on these cards during the year."

All of the additions to the library have been gifts. In order to provide a fund for the purchase of books it is intended to raise \$250, by 10 subscriptions of \$25 each. A part of this subscription has been already secured.

FULLER, H: B. The Newberry Library. (In *Harper's Weekly*, D. 29, '94.) 1 col.

A short account of the building, accompanied by a page of illustrations, showing five views of the interior and exterior.

Galena (Ill.) P. L. The new library building, given to Galena by B: F. Felt, of that town, was formally presented to the city on the evening of Jan. 2. The exercises, consisting of prayer, music, and addresses, were largely attended. Among the speakers were Dr. Gunsaulus, of Armour Institute, Chicago; Rev. W: R. Lawrence, J. W. Scott, and H. H. Kohlsaat, all of Chicago. Mr. Felt's offer to the town and the organization of the library have already been noted in these columns. (L. J., 19: 390-91.)

Hopkinton (Mass.) P. L. The new library building was dedicated on January 1. The exercises were held in the town hall, which was completely filled.

The building is a two-story gothic structure, 33x60 feet, built of Milford granite with Nova Scotia buff trimmings. On the south wall of the vestibule is a massive bronze memorial tablet, inscribed as follows: "The sons and daughters of Hopkinton, who have built this public library, place therein this tablet in grateful remembrance of those sons of Hopkinton whose names are inscribed who died in the service of the country in that war which destroyed slavery and preserved the union."

Below this inscription are 54 names followed by an appropriate quotation.

The first floor contains the reading-room, book-room, and shelf alcoves, with a capacity of 25,000 volumes, the librarian's quarters and toilet-rooms. The walls of the reading-room are handsomely tinted and frescoed, and the interior furnishings are entirely of quartered oak.

The second floor is adapted for a public lecture-room, and has a seating capacity for 150. The building is heated with two large furnaces and is equipped for lighting with electricity.

The site for the library was given by Mrs. Sarah Whitin, of Whitinsville, a native of Hopkinton. Mr. Sanford Phipps, of the firm of Loring & Phipps, architects, Boston, gave the plans and specifications and supervised the construction. The first step towards the library's establishment was made by J. Quincy Adams, a native of the town, living in Wheaton, Ill., who subscribed \$4000 on condition that \$10,000 more be raised for the purpose. More than \$17,000 was raised among others interested.

Kansas State Univ., Lawrence, Kan. The new Spooner library building was formally dedicated on Oct. 10, and opened for the use of the students. The exercises were attended by prominent men from many states, and the dedication address was read by Dr. Cyrus W. Northup, president of the University of Minnesota. The building was erected from the bequest of \$91,618, left to the university in 1891 by W. B. Spooner, of Boston. About \$15,000 of the legacy was devoted to building a residence for the president of the university, the rest was set aside as a library building fund. The new library building was designed by architects Vah Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City. It is 140 by 78 feet, and has two stories and a basement in the form of a T, with "lean-tos" added on each side of the main building. White rock, with facings of Colorado sandstone, are the materials used; the square front is much like that of the new Boston Public Library, and the front entrance is Romanesque in style. The fire-proof stack, 25 feet wide, 44 feet long and 45 feet high, is separated from the main building by fire walls and iron doors. The front entrance to the building is from a massive portico opening on the second floor. The stairway, leading to the third floor and to the basement below are flanked by cloak-rooms, the newspaper-room, and one of the six seminary rooms in the building. The reading-room, commodious and well lighted, is modern in every detail, including reading-tables and deadened floors; it is lighted with incandescent electric lamps, furnished with alcoves for private study, and at the east end are the librarian's office and cataloger's rooms, equipped with the latest devices for the quick handling of the 200,000 books, which is the capacity of the five-story fire-proof book-stack that faces the east end of the entire structure. The basement is entirely aboveground, and contains, besides the large storage-rooms, quarters where the books are received, invoiced, and sent up to the catalogers by means of lifts. There are five seminary rooms on this floor. The third floor of the structure is taken up with a banquetting-hall with the necessary adjuncts.

Manchester (N. H.) City L. The library is being reclassified, according to the Cutter "expansive" system, and a dictionary card catalog is in preparation. Miss Sanborn received permission to inaugurate these changes at the September meeting of the board. The trustees

have also voted to allow teachers to take out six books at a time for school-work.

The mayor, in his inaugural message for 1895, says: "The city library, under the progressive administration of Miss Sanborn, has apparently entered on a new era of usefulness. She has inaugurated many reforms, none of them, perhaps, being better appreciated than the purchase of books monthly, instead of quarterly or semi-annually, as heretofore. By this innovation the popular books are on the shelves of the library ready for circulation almost as quickly as they are found on the counters of the booksellers themselves. The library now contains 38,351 volumes, there having been added during the year 1147 new books. Miss Sanborn has just issued a fiction catalog, containing the names of between 6000 and 7000 volumes, for which there was a pressing demand, and is now engaged in preparing a general catalog of all the books in the library."

"The library building itself needs to be repaired, and if the structure is to remain where it is there should be a reading-room added to it, in order to popularize it."

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. The library board has adopted two recommendations made by Miss West in her annual report, submitted in November. The first reduces the fines imposed for holding books over time from three cents to one cent a day; it is thought that the latter charge, while in no sense a burden, is yet sufficient to enforce the rule. The other change is the adoption of the two-books-on-a-card plan, which it is believed will increase the circulation of "solid" literature.

New Hampshire State L., Concord. The new state library building was dedicated on the afternoon of January 8, before a large audience, including members of the legislature and prominent citizens from all sections of the state. Among the speakers were C. P. Burns, of Wilton, chairman of the building committee, who presented the keys and building to the governor; Governor Buriel, Senior Associate Justice I. W. Smith, and G. C. Gilmore, president of the library trustees. President W. R. Tucker, of Dartmouth, delivered the oration, and A. R. Spofford, librarian of the Congressional Library, spoke on "The world of books."

New Orleans, La. Howard Memorial L. (6th rpt.) Added 4007; total 27,797. Details of use for the year are not given. Of the total number of books and pamphlets above noted, about 1000 are duplicates, "the accumulation of which was almost unavoidable during the early history of the library. During the ensuing year it is expected that most of them will pass to the shelves of other libraries, either in exchange or as conditional donations, subject to their being made of public benefit."

"The most important donation during the year has been that of a large number of books and maps and valuable bookcases by the heirs of Dr. F. M. Bonzano, at the suggestion of Mr. Bonzano, of Philadelphia; of these there are already accessioned 1354 volumes. Many books

and pamphlets are still undergoing careful examination previous to entry.

"The recommendations of the librarian last year on the subject of lighting has been partly carried out by the substitution of the Welsbach incandescent light for the old burners. The result at present is most satisfactory.

"The board-room is now being utilized as a meeting-place for two literary classes, who occupy it for about six hours a week. This tends to bring many to the library who would be otherwise unaware of its value."

New York. School libraries. Superintendent Jasper, of the board of education, has recently developed plans for the establishment of school libraries in the various city schools. The nucleus for these libraries was formed in 1894, when the city received \$15,000 of the \$55,000 appropriated for school libraries. To this the city added \$15,000, and the whole \$30,000 was divided among the schools in proportion to the number of teachers in each building, allowing about \$6 to each teacher. This effects a rather arbitrary distinction, as a school with two teachers has but \$12 to invest, while a large school, with say 50 teachers, receives \$300. Two lists of books have been prepared. The first comprises the essentials—books to be purchased by each school as fast as practicable—viz.: dictionaries, cyclopædias, gazetteers, etc., with a few standard American and English poets, and a set of Shakespeare. The second list contains such books as "American patriotic selections," "Dictionary of phrase and fable," "The first book of knowledge," "The senses and the will," Compayre's "History of pedagogy," "How to know the wild flowers," etc.

New York. THE ASTOR LIBRARY. (In *N. Y. Tribune*, D. 8, '94.) 2 col.

An exposition of the library's rules, the conditions for its regulation imposed by its founder, and its working methods, with suggestions for alteration and improvement.

New York. University of City of N. Y. The Lagarde Semitic library, purchased two years ago for the university library, is now established as a separate departmental library, under the jurisdiction of Prof. J. D. Prince, professor of Semitics. Plans for a new library building are in preparation by Stanford White, supervising architect of the new site of the university. The building, when completed, is to serve as the home of the college library proper, and also for a reference and circulating library which it is intended to establish for the benefit of the northern wards of the city, where the new building will be situated.

Newark (N. J.) P. L. At the November meeting of the library board it was decided to re-establish sub-stations in six different parts of the city. The stations are located in drug-stores, and it was decided that where the maximum price paid to the store-keepers for the privilege exceeded \$5 a month at the rate of one cent a volume, half a cent a volume should be paid.

The contract for carting the books to and from the library was awarded to the lowest bidder—at \$19 a week. The approximate cost will be for

a year, \$1448, estimating the delivery of 36,000 volumes at one cent a volume.

Northampton, Mass. Forbes L. In the three months ending December 31, 1894, the library has received 12,326 vols., of which 2529 came by bequests and gifts, and 9797 by purchase, costing about \$12,700, that is, \$1.30 per volume. 2133 volumes are classified and cataloged by authors; 5917 are ready for issue except the classifying and cataloging; 4106 are in boxes or just unpacked.

It takes the whole time of the four assistants to deal with the books as they come in, and it would be impossible for them to attend to the wants of a public that was consulting and borrowing books. The library, therefore, has not been opened for circulation.

Philadelphia. Evening Home and L. Assoc. On November 10 the corner-stone of the new building of the Evening Home and Library Association was laid with appropriate exercises. The association has existed since its organization under the auspices of the First Unitarian Church; it is intended to offer a pleasant and helpful gathering-place for boys and young men. The new building will contain a hall for entertainments, a library, reading-rooms for men and boys, a coffee-room, class-rooms, and possibly a dormitory.

Philadelphia F. L. The Free Library of Philadelphia, established by the Pepper bequest and located in the city hall, has practically been made a municipal organization by the action of the city councils in December. The councils passed two ordinances, the first accepting for the city the 14,356 v. contained in the library, the second creating a commission to manage the library, and appropriating \$25,000 for its support during 1895. The trustees named in the ordinance are the mayor and presidents of both branches of councils, a citizen to be elected by each branch of councils and the following gentlemen: Dr. W. Pepper, R. H. Bayard Bowie, G. Tucker Bispham, S. Wagner, J. Parker Norris, Eugene Delano, W. Platt Pepper, David Pepper, Isaac Norris, G. B. Roberts, Clarence H. Clark, S. R. Shipley, T. L. Montgomery, T. Dolan, and W. J. Latta. Vacancies are to be filled by the board and the mayor alternately. This seems to be a first step toward the consolidation of the library with the several free libraries established by the board of education. As the rooms in the city hall are too small, and are also needed by the city authorities, the library is to be removed to "Egyptian hall," near its present site. In the new quarters there will be a library-room 100 x 60, a board-room, and a librarian's office, the floor space being more than double that formerly available. The hall will be divided into three divisions. The largest, with a depth of 50 feet, will be devoted to the general books, to the public, and to receiving and giving out books. The next, 30 feet in depth, will be converted into a reading-room, with closed cases, in which can be stored books to be kept carefully. Then will come a room 20 feet deep, which will be set aside for the catalogers and other employes of the library. All these

rooms will be lined with bookcases, and stacks will be added by degrees.

The library has at present about 20,000 volumes, but the number will be very largely increased during the next four or five months, and the shelving, to be at once provided, will accommodate about 50,000 volumes. The arrangements are being so carried out that probably, if necessity arose, 100,000 volumes could be stored in the library.

Philadelphia P. Ls. The liberal policy of the city council in appropriating for 1895 \$50,000 to the board of education for its branch libraries, may be taken as definitely marking the success of the free library movement in Philadelphia. The appropriation is an increase of \$25,000 over that allowed for 1894, and will enable the board to establish two more branch libraries during the next few months. It has already been decided that one of these branches shall be located in the West Philadelphia Institute, at 40th and Ludlow streets, where there is already a small library belonging to the Young Men's Institute. It is the intention of Chairman H. R. Edmunds, of the board of education's public libraries committee, to add 10,000 books to this collection, and to open the new library in the spring. The other branch will probably be opened in Germantown.

The growth of the free libraries established by the board of education has been remarkable. The first was organized in 1892, when an appropriation of \$15,000 was made to the board, with which Branch No. 1 was established. This was followed by \$25,000 in 1893, and the same amount in 1894, with which branches have been opened at Roxborough, Broad and Federal streets, and Frankford avenue and Norris street. With this small sum—\$65,000—47,000 volumes have been collected in the three years, and the expenses of the four libraries, which require 28 librarians and assistants, have been met. There are over 26,000 registered borrowers, and the circulation for 1894 was 525,438 volumes, an increase of 335,916 over the record of 1893.

The four libraries that have already been established have become so popular that the rooms are not large enough to comfortably accommodate the very large number of persons using them. At Branch 1 (Wagner Institute) 1825 volumes were issued on Saturday, Nov. 24, and this was only a slight increase over the record of other Saturdays. The total circulation for the year was 224,130 v. This is an increase of 79,000 v. over the record of last year. There are 14,800 names registered as cardholders, and the number of v. cataloged is 15,679. All the work of the branch is done in one room 25 x 70 ft. The circulation at the other branches for 1894 is: Branch 2, 26,290 v.; Branch 3, 80,637 v.; Branch 4, 71,510 v. Branch 4 was opened in March and Branch 3 in May.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. By Nov. 1, the date by which plans for the new library building were to be submitted to the committee, that body had received nine sets of plans from local architects, which were forwarded to the consulting architect, Prof. W. R. Ware, of Columbia College, to be examined and reported on.

Rindge, N. H. Ingalls Memorial L. On Dec. 17 the Ingalls Memorial Library, given to Rindge by the Hon. Rodney Wallace, of Fitchburg, was formally made over to the selectmen of the town. The offer of the library was made in June, 1894, when Mr. Wallace offered to build on a site belonging to him, "a good substantial building, complete in all particulars, to be used for a free public library and reading-rooms, to be called the 'Ingalls memorial library,' to cost not less than \$5000," and to give "a deed of the building and land to the town of Rindge, on condition that the sum of \$500 be raised and expended within one year after the completion of the building for the purchase of books, and also that the sum of \$1000 be raised, to be kept as a permanent fund, the income of which is to be used annually for the purchase of books, or for the care of the library, as the trustees each year may deem best." The proposition was at once accepted by the town, and appropriations were made in accordance with Mr. Wallace's request. The building was completed in December, 1894, and was made over to the town furnished and equipped in every detail, even to a supply of coal for the coming year. The deed to the town was accompanied by a check for \$1000 to be invested, and the income devoted to caring for the building, and a check for \$500 to be used for the purchase of books. The dedication of the building has been postponed until next summer. Mr. Ingalls, of whom the library is a memorial, was the father-in-law of Mr. Wallace.

The library building is 40 x 47 feet, of the modern Romanesque style of architecture; it is built of pressed brick and sandstone, with granite underpinning, immediately surmounting which is a course of sandstone ashlar work three feet high, capped by a nine-inch water-table of the same stone. Access to the building is through a handsomely carved archway, nine feet wide. The vestibule is four by 10 feet, the waiting-room 10 by 13½, directly in front of which is the delivery-desk, with the book-room beyond, which is 19 by 32½ feet, and capable of accommodating about 8500 books. On the right of the waiting-room is the art-room, 12½ by 21 feet, and on the left the reading-room, of the same dimensions, both connected with the waiting-room by sliding doors. Both rooms have open fireplaces. The attic is well lighted, and can at any time be finished into a hall. The finish in the book-room is western ash, all the rest of the first floor being quartered oak, with the exception of the vestibule, which is wainscoted to the height of three feet with marble, and has a tiled floor. The attic is finished in white wood.

The ground around the building has been graded, and a substantial wall of rough field-stone built.

This is the second library established by Mr. Wallace, the handsome library and art building in Fitchburg bearing his name.

The Ingalls library has also received a check of \$500 from Mrs. N. J. Bigelow, to create a fund in memory of her father, Marshall P. Wilder.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. A public subscription, for the purpose of paying the library's indebtedness of \$1000, was recently started and carried to a successful conclusion. The debt was incurred in supplying furnishings for the library's new quarters, and at one time it was feared that the library would be forced to suspend. A subscription was promptly opened by the local dailies, and a sufficient fund was soon secured, by small contributions, to pay off the claims.

South Orange (N. J.) F. L. Eugene F. Connett, president of the village board of trustees, has given a fine lot of land, 50 by about 125 feet, for the erection of a library building for the South Orange Free Library, the building to cost about \$7500. Mr. Henry A. Page, another wealthy resident of the vicinity, has signified his willingness to give \$1000 toward the building, provided the balance necessary shall be secured without placing a mortgage on the building. Some two months previous to this, what may be called the real nucleus of the building fund was created by the efforts of five little girls, aged about 12 to 14, who held a fair and sent the proceeds, \$40, to the treasurer of the library, "to be devoted to the building fund," not then existing.

Southampton (L. I.) P. L. The sum of \$5000 has already been subscribed toward a public library building. It is hoped that at least \$15,000 can be raised.

Superior (Wis.) P. L. The "citizens' committee on retrenchment" has made the following recommendation in its report submitted to the city council:

"That Superior Public Library be reduced from \$5000 to \$2500.

"To permit of this reduction we suggest that the library board dispense with the service of one assistant and all distributing offices and expenses connected therewith; that they reduce the salary of the librarian to \$40 per month and the rent of the library to the same figure; that they also reduce the amount of reading-matter in the reading-room, thus curtailing the expenses of subscriptions to magazines and weekly and daily papers, and that they close the library from 5 to 7 p.m. and open it from 7 to 9 p.m., thus reducing the expense of light. With these reductions, \$2500 will be ample, and as the library may be considered more or less of a luxury, we believe the reductions recommended should certainly be made." This recommendation, together with the others contained in the report, was unanimously adopted.

Tacoma (Wash.) City L. A four-months' course of Friday evening lectures is being conducted under the auspices of the library board. There are 12 lectures in the course, and season tickets are sold at \$1; single tickets, for adults, are 25 cents, or a book; for children, 10 cents, or a book. The lectures are by different persons, and cover history, literature, and travel.

Tewksbury (Mass.) P. L. The library was re-

opened on Dec. 15, in its new quarters, and an informal reception was held. The new library rooms are not only far more convenient and spacious, but have been attractively decorated and fitted up.

Washington, D. C. Congressional L. Mr. Spofford believes that the new library building will be ready for occupancy by the summer of 1896, and that the library could probably be removed from its present quarters by the middle of that year.

The work on the building is being pressed forward with all possible speed, about 400 men being employed upon it. The principal work now in progress is on the marble finishing of the interior of the building; the marble-work on the rounda or main reading-room of the library is almost complete, but work on the hall of the main stairway has not progressed so far. These two apartments adjoin, and enough has been done on both to justify the prediction that the effect will be equal to the highest expectations of the designers. The hall will be finished in Italian marble; in the elaborate reading-room there is a comingling of Numidian, Sienna, and Tennessee marble. The African stone is used for the pillars and pilasters, the Sienna for the screens and galleries and the American for bases only. The marble-work in the entire building will cost \$600,000.

Besides the series of nine colossal granite busts, which will form a part of the exterior decoration of the library, there are to be various other important decorations for the interior of the building in the line of statuary. General T. L. Casey, chief of engineers, desires to have the reading-room, a grand octagonal hall, suitably provided with works of art, and especially with statuary by American artists; and for a year he has been in consultation with the National Sculpture Society with reference to this matter. With the advice of three of the sculptors—Augustus St. Gaudens, J. Q. A. Ward, and Olin L. Warner—he has already outlined the scheme and given out some of the commissions. In each of the eight corners of the room a colossal statue will stand, representing Art, Religion, Law, Science, Philosophy, History, Commerce, and Poetry. With each of these colossal statues will go two smaller statues—Michaelangelo and Beethoven with Art, Moses and St. Paul with Religion, and so on. This plan contemplates giving American artists an unprecedented opportunity to display their capacity both in ideal and portrait figures.

FOREIGN.

Belfast (Irel.) F. P. L. (6th rpt.) Additions not given; total, lending 1,16,305 v., ref. l. 15,478; issued, home use 213,402 (fict. 63.37%), turnover of stock 13.08; issued, ref. use 40,060. Visitors to news-rooms, 780,257; no. cardholders 7099.

Bradford (Eng.) P. F. Ls. (24th rpt.) Added 3192; total 75,191. Issued 555,050 (fict. and "general literature" 444,974), a net increase of 33,204 over previous year. No. visits 859,184. During the year 10,610 borrowers have been registered, of whom 4550 were females. "In

this connection it is noticeable that a gradual increase is taking place in the proportion of female borrowers, which is now four-tenths of the total number. In 1882, when a separate record was first taken, the proportion was only as one is to three." Receipts, £5772.15.1; expenses £5811.15.0; leaving a deficit of £39.9.11.

Manchester (Eng.) P. F. Ls. (42d rpt.) Added 17,460; total 250,503. No. visitors, 5,837,316; no. visitors to the 15 news-rooms, 4,115,565. Total no. cardholders 49,749. The lending department consists of 11 libraries, from which 975,944 v. have been issued for home use. The total issue of books, for home reading and reference use, is 1,914,503; but 19 books were lost during the year.

During the year three new branches were opened. The library organization now consists of the main reference library, 11 branch libraries, and four reading-rooms.

Windsor (Ontario, Can.) P. L. The new public library of Windsor was opened on the evening of December 4, when an informal reception was held; about 600 persons visited and inspected the library. The town has about 15,000 inhabitants. The trustees in charge of the establishment of the library have had the assistance and advice of Mr. Utley, of the Detroit Public Library. The library is organized under the general library law of Canada, and gets a bonus from the government.

It is quartered in an old church, near the post-office, in a central location. 2600 v. are now on the shelves, and when all the books ordered are received the library will have about 3400 v.

Librarians.

ALLAN, Miss Jessie, librarian of the Omaha Public Library, will spend the winter and early spring in San Antonio, Texas.

CHASE, Miss Florence P., formerly cataloger at the Public Library of Grand Rapids, Mich., has accepted a position as assistant cataloger in the Public Library of St. Louis, Mo.

CLARK, G. T., assistant librarian of the California State Library, has been appointed librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, succeeding Mr. Cheney. Mr. Clark was born in San Francisco in 1862, and graduated from the State University in 1886. He has been assistant state librarian since 1887. Mr. Clark assumed his new duties on Dec. 1.

CLARKE, Miss Edith E. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "In the various notices that have been given of the Newberry Library the important work of Miss Edith E. Clarke, who has been since Aug. 1, 1890, the head of the cataloging department, has been overlooked. The post is second only to that of the librarian, and Miss Clarke has discharged her difficult duty in a highly creditable manner. She came to Chicago from Columbia College Library, where she filled a similar position. She graduated from Syracuse University with the degree of Ph.B.,

and after teaching for a short time entered the New York State Library School, then connected with Columbia College, from which she also graduated. She was immediately appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the loss of the head of the cataloging department of the school, subsequently occupying that position in the Newberry Library. Here Miss Clarke has had 10 assistants working under her direction, and she is known to librarians throughout the country as one of the most competent women in her line of work. Miss Clarke will sever her connection with the Newberry Library this month [December]. Several desirable positions have been offered her, some one of which she will accept. Miss Clarke's place has been filled by Mr. Rudolph, who has been associated with Mr. John Vance Cheney in San Francisco."

GIFFORD, W. L. R., assistant librarian of the New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Cambridge (Mass.) Free Public Library, succeeding the late Miss A. L. Hayward. Mr. Gifford was born in New Bedford, Nov. 5, 1862, and graduated from Harvard in 1884. Shortly before graduation he was elected assistant librarian of the New Bedford Public Library, a position he has since held. Although he has had some general oversight of the library, and has done more or less purchasing, his work has been specially in the cataloging department, of which he has had full charge. In addition to his regular library work, in 1892 he purchased the books for the Millicent Library—about 8500 v.—given to Fairhaven, Mass., by the children of H. H. Rogers, of New York.

GREEN, S. Swett. Mr. Green's portrait (full length) has just been presented to the library by 20 or 25 of the most prominent citizens of Worcester; the directors have accepted it, and are to place it permanently on the walls of the library building. The governor has reappointed Mr. Green on the Free Public Library Commission for Massachusetts for five years.

HUGHES, Mrs. Sarah Morgan, has been elected assistant librarian of the Terre Haute (Ind.) Public Library, to succeed Miss Lucy Wanner, resigned.

LICHTENSTEIN, Joy, who has for many years had charge of the reference-room of the San Francisco Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian in that library, succeeding Mr. Rudolph, who has accompanied Mr. Cheney to the Newberry Library.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary W. The following item appeared in *La Nazione*, of Florence, for Oct. 25, 1894: "There has been for some days in our city Miss Mary Wright Plummer, one of the most distinguished American librarians. Miss Plummer directs with great success the library of the Pratt Institute of New York, and she has had from the beginning the honorary positions of secretary of the Library Association and vice-president of the Librarians' Club. She has taken active part in all the congresses of the Association of American Librarians, and is the

bibliographical conductor of the Library School of Pratt Institute. She has come to Europe to study our library system and to attend the lectures on library economy which will be given next year at the University of Göttingen by Prof. Dziatzko. Yesterday her Italian colleagues had the pleasure of meeting her at a tea, graciously and pleasantly offered to her by Signora Sacconi-Ricci, who worthily represents in Florence the best class of Italian librarians."

RUDOLPH, Alexander J., formerly assistant librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, is now first assistant and head cataloger at the Newberry Library, where he has accompanied Mr. Cheney.

SMITH, Miss Lucy Toulmin, daughter of the historian of English guilds, and well known herself for her antiquarian studies, has been appointed librarian of Manchester College, Oxford.

SUTERMEISTER, Miss Louise M., cataloger of the Library Company of Philadelphia, has been appointed librarian of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library, and entered upon her new duties in December. Miss Sutermeister is a graduate of the New York Library School, class of '90, and was cataloger at Wellesley College Library before she accepted the position with the Library Company, which she has held since Oct., 1892.

WHITAKER, Alfred E., has succeeded the late Dr. C. E. Lowrey as librarian of the University of Colorado, at Boulder.

Cataloging and Classification.

BOSTON (*Mass.*) P. L. Catalogue of the books relating to architecture, construction and decoration in the public library. Nov. 1, 1894; with an appendix. Subject catalogue, no. 10. Boston, 1894. 150 p. O.

A classed catalogue, comprehensive, and covering almost every branch of the subject; it is, in fact, an excellent bibliography of architecture and allied subjects.

BROOKLYN (*N. Y.*) L. BULLETIN. No. 33, Dec. 1, 1884. List of books added. 24 p. O.

CLERKENWELL (*Eng.*) P. L. Quarterly guide for readers. v. 1, no. 2. Oct., 1894. 48 p. S.

A very useful little handbook, fully deserving the name "guide." It is specially intended to aid readers in selecting their own books according to the "open library" system now practised in Clerkenwell. It contains "rules and hints" as to the selection of books; lists of additions to the lending and reference libraries; "notes and news," chiefly concerning the new free access method; and—a useful feature—a short list of "London libraries open to all," intended to serve readers "who find the resources of the Clerkenwell library inadequate."

THE *Open Shelf* (Cleveland P. L.) contains, in its November issue, a short selection of

kindergarten literature, by Miss Angeline Brooks, kindergarten director, Teachers' College, New York. (22 titles.)

DREXEL INSTITUTE, *Philadelphia*. Library department. Reference lists: no. 1, Costume, dress, and needlework. Nov., 1894. 16 p. O.

Prefaced by suggestions as to a brief course of reading on the subjects treated. The lists are classed, and excellently annotated.

LANCASTER (*Mass.*) TOWN L. Farmer's class list: a selection of books on agriculture, domestic economy, and allied arts. 16 p. O.

MACMILLAN & BOWES, Cambridge, Eng., have issued an exhaustive "Index" to their "Catalogue of books printed at or relating to Cambridge." The index is by Ernest Worman, and is a careful and elaborate piece of work. 68 p. O.

MERCANTILE L. of New York. Bulletin of new books, no. 15. Oct., 1894. 58 p. O.

NEW HAVEN (*Ct.*) F. P. L. Bulletin, October, 1894: classified list of books recently added. 8 p. O.

NORTH ADAMS (*Mass.*) P. L. Second supplement to the catalogue; containing a list of the books added since 1889. North Adams, 1894. 62 p. 1. O.

Class list, followed by author-list; subject index appended. Title-a-line; no imprint. The entries are of the briefest. Single initials only are given, and in some cases surnames alone.

THE *Library Newsletter* (Osterhout F. L., Wilkesbarré) contains in its November number a good classed list of books on China, Japan, and Korea. The December issue is a "Holmes number," giving a sketch of the "autocrat's" life, and short lists of books and articles by and about him.

THE SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. BULLETIN for November, 1894, contains a good classed reading list on the "Constitution of the U. S.;" the December issue has a list devoted to "Russia," classed under history, biography, nihilism, religion, and kindred subjects.

SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. Sixth supplement to the finding list. October, 1894. 60 p. O.

Contains the additions from Oct., 1893, to Sept., 1894, and is arranged in four divisions: index of subjects; classed list; title list of fiction; author list. Similar in plan to previous finding lists.

SCRANTON (*Pa.*) P. L. First supplement to the finding list of the circulating department; with author list for the entire library. August, 1894. 46+182 p. O.

The "first supplement" is a class list recording the 2300 v. (except fiction) added to the circulating department of the library from March 1, 1893, to Aug. 31, 1894. The author

list, separately issued, tho here bound together, covers all the books in the library (about 22,000). The entries are brief, generally title-a-line; dates are given, but no imprint data.

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) L. BULLETIN for December, 1894, contains a "selected list of books relating to the Civil War in the United States," juvenile books being indicated by a dagger prefixed to the call-number.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *Washington*. Library bulletin, Dec., 1894. Accessions of the department library, July-October, 1894. 10 p. l. O.

CHANGED TITLES.

THERE are two different translations of Frederic Masson's new work on Napoleon. One translation is published by Heinemann of London, under the title "Napoleon and the fair sex," and Lippincott is the American agent. The other translation is published by the Merriam Co., and is called "Napoleon, lover and friend," —MARY MEDLICOTT.

FULL NAMES.

Salt, H: Stephens. W: E. Foster sends the following extract from a communication from H. S. Salt, author of "Animal's right considered in relation to social progress": "By some extraordinary error I am entered as Harris Shirley Salt in Allibone. The name is Henry Stephens Salt. — H. S. Salt."

Bibliography.

ALLEN, C: Dexter. American book-plates: a guide to their study, with examples; with a bibliography by Eben Newell Hewins; ill. with reproductions. N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1894. 437 p. 16°, net, \$3.50.

BERALDI, H. La reliure du 19. siècle. Première partie. Paris, L. Conquet, 1894. 4°, 45 héliogravures. 60 fr.

BIBLIOTHECA juridica. Systematisches Verzeichniss der neueren und gebräuchlicheren auf dem Gebiete der Staats- und Rechtswissenschaft erschienenen Lehrbücher, Compendien, Gesetzbücher, Commentare etc. Mit einem Sach- und Autorenregister. 11. Auflage. Leipzig, Rossberg'sche Hofbuchhandlung. 60 p., 8°, 30 m.

The DANTE SOCIETY has just issued, through Ginn & Co., its 13th annual report, containing a list of "additions to the Dante collection in the Harvard College Library, May 1, 1893 - May 1, 1894," by W: C. Lane, and an "Index of proper names in the prose works and Canzoniere of Dante," by Paget Toynbee.

DELISLE, L. Les Bibles de Gutenberg, d'apres

les recherches de Karl Dziatzko. Paris, Imp. Nationale, 1894. 14 p. 4°. Reprinted from *Journal des sçavants*.

DUPRAT & Co., New York, have in preparation "The library of Robert Hoe Esq.: a contribution to the history of bibliophilism in America," by O. A. Bierstadt, assistant librarian in the Astor Library. Mr. Hoe's library, of some 15,000 v., has a world-wide reputation, and is specially rich in rare manuscripts and early imprints. Mr. Bierstadt, after an introduction showing the general features of the library, treats the subject in eight chapters, covering: the manuscripts, incunabula, printed books of hours, Aldines, Elzevirs, books of France, English books, and artistic bindings, each being made instructive and interesting by notes, anecdotes, and quotations relating to the work described, its author, publisher, binder, or former possessor.

DZIATZKO, K: Autor- und Verlagsrecht im Alterthum. (In Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, neue folge 49: 559.)

EMERTON, Ephraim. Mediæval Europe, (814-1300.) Bost., Ginn & Co., 1894. c. 25+607 p. D. \$1.65.

The introduction contains a 4-p. list of books on the period.

McMURRICH, J. Playfair. Text-book of invertebrate morphology. N. Y., Holt, 1894. c. 7+661 p. O. \$4.

There is a brief bibliography appended to each chapter.

PICKARD, S: T: Life and letters of John Greenleaf Whittier. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1894. c. 2 v., 8+402; 4+403-802 p. pers. il. D. \$4.

A 4-p. bibliography of Whittier's works is appended to the second volume.

SEYMOUR, Paul H. Bibliography of acetic ester. Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Institution, 1894. 10+148 p. O. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, v. 38, no. 970.)

Mr. Seymour is instructor in chemistry at Lake Forest University, and his bibliography was recommended to the Smithsonian Institution for publication by the committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, having in charge the indexing of chemical literature.

The U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, has recently issued a "contribution to the bibliography of meteorology and and terrestrial magnetism in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries," by Prof. Dr. G. Hellman. Dr. Hellman confines his bibliography to the books contained in his own library; brief descriptive notes are appended in most cases. (44 p. O.)

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BOOKS WANTED.

R. R. B., P. O. Box 943, N. Y.

Library Journal, v. 15, no. 11, Nov., 1890; v. 16, no. 8, Aug., '91; v. 18, no. 9, Sept., '93—\$1 each for either of these nos.; v. 19, nos. 7, 8, 9, July, Aug., Sept., '94—50 cents each.

Boston Book Co., 15½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

North Am. Rev., vols. or nos. 1815-20, '32-77.

Bibliotheca Sacra, 1870-94, any nos.

Journal of Social Science, any nos.

Knickerbocker, any vols.

Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, any vols.

O. H., P. O. Box 943, N. Y.

Library Journal, August, 1894.

Jersey City (N. J.) Free Public Lib.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, v. 28-36.

Library Co. of Phila., Locust and Juniper Sts., Phila.

Broughton's Second Thoughts. N. Y., 1880.

Public Library, Cleveland, O.

N. Y. Independent for Sept. 29, Dec. 22, 29, 1892; April 26, '94.

Univ. of Vermont Lib., Burlington, Vt.

Darlington, Amer. Weeds and Useful Plants. N. Y., 1860.

Y. M. O. A. Lib., 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amer. Jour. of Politics, v. 2, nos. 5, 6; v. 3, nos. 1, 3, 5; v. 4, nos. 2, 3; v. 5, all.

Bibliotheca Sacra, v. 31 to 42, any form.

Bookmart, Jan., Feb., April, May, 1886; April, May, '88.

Educational Review, nos. 20, 25, 28, 29.

Garden and Forest, any nos. in 1st 4 v.

Journal of Political Economy, v. 1, nos. 2, 3, 4; v. 2, nos. 1, 3, 4.

Lend a Hand, any or all.

Library Chronicle, whole nos. 7, 14, 15, 23-27, 29, and all after.

Library Journal, v. 1, no. 10; v. 2, t.-p. and in.; v. 4, t.-p. and in.; v. 6, no. 4, t.-p. and in.; v. 8, nos. 9, 10;

Y. M. O. A. Lib.—Continued.

v. 13, no. 2. Have dups. of *L. J.* for ex.: v. 1, nos. 1, 7; v. 2, no. 2; v. 4, nos. 7, 8, 9, 10; v. 5, nos. 7, 8, 9, 10; v. 7; v. 10, nos. 1-3; v. 15, nos. 3, 5; v. 16, no. 11. *Mag. of Western History*, Jan., 1885; Oct., Nov., '86; Feb., '91.

North Am. Rev., nos. 157, 165, 166, 168, 198, 199, 200, 201, 227, 228, 233, 237, 238, 239, 240, 244, 245, 249, 251.

Old Testament Student, Nov., 1884; Sept., Oct., Nov., '86; Jan., '89.

Our Day, no. 15.

Political Science Quarterly, v. 1, nos. 3, 4.

Quarterly Jour. of Economics, v. 1, nos. 2, 3, 4; v. 2, nos. 2, 4; v. 3, 4, and 5, all; v. 6, no. 3; v. 7, no. 4.

Quarterly Register of Current Hist., v. 1, no. 1; v. 2, nos. 4, 5.

Social Economist, v. 1, nos. 1, 3, 6; v. 2, nos. 1, 6; v. 3, nos. 1, 3; v. 4, nos. 5, 6; v. 5 and after.

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Library Economy and Bibliography.

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FEBRUARY, 1895

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

FEBRUARY, 1895.

No. 2

THE Boston Public Library and all who have to do with it are to be congratulated on the selection for the post of librarian of Mr. Herbert Putnam, who is one of the best examples among the younger men of the library calling as a profession. Mr. Putnam has hereditary fitness for the calling of a librarian, since his father, George Palmer Putnam, was not only one of the most literary among the American publishers of a generation ago who helped to found an American literature, but was also imbued most thoroughly with the altruistic spirit which is to-day a leading motive in the true librarian. In the Minneapolis Public Library Mr. Putnam made his mark as a working librarian, and since his retirement from that library he has had experience in another profession as a graduate of the Columbia Law School, which will be undoubtedly of benefit to him in broadening his views as he returns to the library field. The opportunity before him is magnificent, and there is every reason to believe that he will be worthy of the opportunity. We trust to see the Boston Public Library under his directorate and inspiration returning to its old prominence among American libraries. The new building is now open to the public and will, for the time, be the Mecca of American librarians. As the Library Conference of 1895 is to be held in the West, it may not be amiss to suggest that Boston, with a mountain or seaside annex, may, under the new circumstances, be a proper place of meeting for 1896.

In his last report, dated December 6, 1894, but evidently postscripted later, Mr. John G. Ames makes his valedictory as superintendent of documents in the Interior department. The summary which he gives of his work in this field for the past 20 years is of interest, and every librarian has reason to confirm his statement that from the beginning he has regarded a public office as a public trust—long before that phrase became a popular catchword—and has sought to make his office in the largest measure helpful to officers of the Government, to Congress, to libraries, and to every interest with which the office had any established relations. In fact, the results of Mr. Ames' permanence in office and the good work he has been enabled to

do during his service are the best evidence of the real usefulness of what is ordinarily known as civil service reform. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Ames has in hand a new and enlarged edition of his "Check-list of Congressional and other documents," and of his "Finding-list," and also a new index giving a list of the principal speeches on important subjects of Congressmen from the 43d to the 52d Congress, as found in the *Congressional Record*, with a reference to votes. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ames, as superintendent of documents in the Government Printing Office under the new public documents law, may have opportunity to carry forward the work he has so successfully prosecuted for these many years.

WITH the change in the administration of public documents one subject again thrusts itself upon attention—the storage of the enormous mass of papers now rotting in the vaults of the capitol building. The subject has literally thrust itself upon the attention of members of Congress through their noses and through effect on their health, for it has been reported within the past month that the rotting of these documents and of the floors beneath them is becoming a serious menace to the healthfulness of the building in its inhabited parts. The Government Printing Office is a shambling and dangerous building, already strained too close to its factor of safety, and provision for a better building has been prevented from year to year by unseemly real-estate wrangles which have had their effect in Congress. There is one suggestion of remedy which we think should be heard—the possibility of utilizing, and at once, a part of the new Congressional Library for this purpose of sorting out, reorganizing, disposing of rubbish and storing the remainder of public documents for use. There will be ample room in the new edifice for this purpose, and within a few years the existing mass of documents and records will have been sorted and sifted out and a great proportion of it disposed of as useless. We commend this suggestion to the authorities for their consideration, although it may be distasteful to Librarian Spofford and Engineer Green to consider so base a use as they might think it for even the basement of their fine new building.

THE giving of libraries has become an ordinary thing nowadays, and hardly a week passes in which some city or town does not become the happy possessor of a pretty and suitable library building, the gift of some wealthy friend or fellow-townsmen. It is rare when such gifts are not appreciated; rarer still is it for the giver to withdraw the gift "for cause." Yet this has been the unfortunate result of the gift of a memorial library to Ansonia, Ct. The library was erected, equipped, and presented to the town by Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes in 1892, as a memorial to her grandfather, Anson G. Phelps, the founder of Ansonia. It is a handsome building, well equipped, and stocked with several thousand books, representing a total cost of some \$60,000—certainly a most welcome addition to any town. Yet after two years of bickering and wrangling on the part of the local authorities, the incensed and disappointed giver has withdrawn the gift, and the library is closed, it is said permanently. There seems little question that the onus of responsibility for this regrettable event rests with the town officials. They appear to have regarded the library as a new factor in local politics, to be "worked for all it was worth." It was taxed to the limit, and the taxes were energetically and promptly collected; but the proverbial last straw came when the authorities appointed one of their political protégés as librarian, fixed his salary to suit themselves and applied to Miss Stokes for its payment. The lack of public spirit and appreciation displayed throughout seems to have been deplorable. The authorities, on their side, plead burdensome restrictions, irritating regulations, and an undue expense for maintenance. Ansonia might be a good place for some of the energetic missionaries of the A. L. A. to start a library revival, in the hope of awakening recognition and appreciation of the use, benefit, and educational influence of a good library. When such a revival is effected, the next step would be the reopening of the library and the consignment of past mistakes to a kindly oblivion.

THE reform wave that recently swept over the city of New York has not, it seems, included the city library within its cleansing flood. Few New Yorkers know that the city possesses a library, save when an incoming administration brings the usual rush of would-be office-holders; but for years the library has had a torpid existence in one of the rooms of the city hall. For years, too, the post of librarian has been

one of the "soft snaps" appertaining to the faithful henchmen of "the party." The library itself is rather a sorry affair. It contained the nucleus of a good collection, but many of the books have been carried off from time to time, and the room has generally served as a lounging-place for city hall politicians. In 1893 an incumbent who, it is said, could neither read nor write, was succeeded by a journalist who was energetic, intelligent, and appreciative of what the library should be. Mr. Curtis set himself the task of reorganizing, arranging, and improving, and he put the library in better shape, with promise of future improvement. It was thought that he would be continued in office and that the library might in time become a credit to the city. But the new Board of Aldermen thought otherwise. The \$1000 "berth" was bestowed upon a tailor who possessed a potent "pull," and the library, it may be assumed, is relegated to its former condition of dust and desuetude. It is really unnecessary to comment upon this episode; but as an object-lesson in the workings of "practical politics" it is not to be despised. We can only give thanks that public sentiment is really awakening in such matters, and trust that in time the clutches of the boss will be loosed from all state and municipal libraries, as well as from the other public offices that have so long been his prey.

Communications.

DO LIBRARIES AID IN ART EDUCATION?

ARE there any libraries that have made a systematic attempt to educate the public in an appreciation of art, as shown in the illustrated press generally? I understand that a few libraries have cut artistic illustrations from magazines, etc., afterwards mounting and classifying them. I would like to know of libraries that do this, and if there are any that go further by calling attention to the artistic features of each print.

CHAS. M. CARTER,
President Art Department, N. E. A.

CARDS FOR THE "TWO-BOOK" SYSTEM.

I NOTICE that the libraries that issue two books, one not fiction, adopt two different methods. Some give the reader a second, non-fiction card, and others use a card having two divisions. I should like to learn which method has proved the more satisfactory. Will the librarians who have experience in this line give me some light on the question, either through the L. J. or by a note to my address?

GARDNER M. JONES.

{ SALEM, MASS.,
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ADAPTATION OF LIBRARIES TO LOCAL NEEDS.*

By A. L. PECK, *Librarian Gloversville (N. Y.) Public Library.*

ADAPTATION to environment is undoubtedly one of nature's great laws which is found verified in all conditions of life, in all spheres of human activity and enterprise. The fittest only survives by strict obedience to this law of adaptation and the great struggle for existence becomes comparatively easy by quick and careful adaptation to circumstances, to individual, to local needs.

Starting from these premises, it must be conceded that libraries, in order to prosper, indeed in order to justify their existence, must fulfil the purpose for which they are maintained, and can only do so by adapting themselves to local needs.

I am even inclined to go a step further and maintain that wherever there is a struggling, languishing library it has become so by not complying with this principle of adaptation to local needs, neither have I any doubt but that by careful and painstaking efforts many of these institutions might be resuscitated and become not only useful but actually necessary, yea, indispensable, to their respective localities.

I am fully aware that there is no "royal road" to this "adaptation to local needs," and that each institution must work out its "own salvation with fear and trembling." I do also believe, however, that there are a few general principles upon which all efforts to make a library useful and adapted to its own community can be based. These I shall attempt to indicate, and also submit for your kind consideration a concise report of the work in this direction as done by a few of the libraries of the state of New York.

Moral agencies: All of us agree that the library must be founded on strictly moral principles, not only excluding from its shelves every book of dubious character, but also by a painstaking and scrupulous selection of books that are pure and elevating.

In small localities, it is very important that the librarian and the directors of libraries should make an effort to interest themselves in the publications offered for sale by the local dealers. The library may be ever so carefully selected,

the librarian ever so faithful, but if the town is swamped by police news, penny dreadfuls, and all the so-called "black literature," the good work of the library will not only be hindered, but constantly counteracted. For this reason I would suggest to every librarian: make yourself acquainted with your local dealer or dealers, and by befriending them, make them understand that it will be to their interest to co-operate with the library in its effort to supply nothing but the best and purest literature.

If, actuated by what may be called "inborn depravity," your local dealer should not be willing to co-operate with the library, then insist that he complies with the statutory enactment, Chapter 380, of the laws of New York of 1884, for this will tend to restrict the evil.

Educational agencies: There is no part of library work more productive of usefulness and general appreciation than that done by the library as an educational institution.

The co-operation of library and school has been so ably discussed, and so much valuable material is available in the volumes of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, that I simply mention this valuable means of adaptation to local needs.

However, I would like to call attention to the fact, that in order to co-operate with the schools, the library must *directly* aid and supplement the teachers' work. To do this it will be necessary for the librarian to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the curriculum of the school, from the kindergarten to the high school.

The superintendent or principal will always be ready to supply the library with a copy of the course of study. As soon as the teachers understand that the librarian is willing and able to aid them in their work, they will not hesitate to make their wants known, and gladly furnish full information regarding their school programs.

The librarian must know the requirements and needs of each grade. In places where the schools are subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, it will be found of great advantage for the librarian to make himself fully conversant with the syllabus and circular of special topics published by the authorities. Bring together all the material the library con-

* Read at joint meeting of N. Y. Library Association and N. Y. Library Club, Jan. 10-12, 1895.

tains for this work, and send word to the school that the books for this special work are ready for the use of teachers and students. The next step is comparatively easy: at every purchase of books the library adds some—a few—helpful for this work, and as the library grows, its efficiency in this direction will grow and improve.

Occasional visits to the schools, attendance at teachers' meetings, talks before teachers' associations and teachers' institutes will make the librarian familiar with the needs of teachers and pupils and enable him to make the library better adapted to the local needs.

Whether it is the function of the public library to furnish a sufficient number of copies for supplementary reading in class rooms must be decided by the local authorities. In my opinion it would be better for the school-board to provide all such books as are strictly supplementary readers, and to conform with the Common school library act, Chapter 573, laws of New York, 1892, Chapter 556, Section 13, 1894.

I find it advisable, not only to co-operate with the secular schools, but also with the Sunday-schools. In fact, my own experience has taught me that in small places it is advantageous that there should be but *one* library. The secular reading generally supplied by the Sunday-schools should be furnished by the public library, where a greater collection of carefully selected books is available. There also should be in every library a biblical and ethical department. The books in this department must by no means be denominational or sectarian in character. A good Bible commentary, a Bible dictionary, a concordance, a history of every creed, denomination or sect represented in the respective locality, books of travel and exploration in Bible lands, should be owned by every well-established library.

Secure the co-operation of every teacher and clergyman in your locality and enlist their influence in behalf of your library. The teacher will aid in guiding the children to proper and helpful reading matter, and through the children you will plant a library rootlet in every home. The clergy can aid you in moulding public opinion in favor of your library.

Make your library the central point of attraction to every literary society, study class, debating club and University Extension class. Should there be a place without these valuable agencies for self-improvement, then organize classes of this kind in the library.

As often as programs for these classes are made up it is of great importance that the librarian examine his collection and make up deficiencies as fast as possible, so as to enable the library to furnish the books needed.

Whenever the local collection of books is not sufficient the librarian should not hesitate to obtain aid from the state library.

The citizens of the Empire state have reason to take a just pride in their state library, which has really become the great public library of the state. It is able and ready to aid every one and to meet all just demands.

If more than one copy of any one book or a number of works on any stated subject are wanted, the respective library, literary club, or circle should register with the Regents of the University and secure one or more travelling libraries.

This will serve a double purpose: the library will be able to supply a temporary need and also make its patrons acquainted with the fact that the state has recognized libraries as educational institutions and is ready to aid those libraries that will make an effort for themselves and be useful to their communities.

Local industries and enterprises: It is proper that every library should collect books and pamphlets that bear relation to local industries and pursuits. In farming regions, publications relating to agriculture should be provided; in manufacturing towns, especial attention will have to be given to literature relating to each particular branch of industry.

Prompt notice in the local newspapers should be given as soon as new publications of this kind are received. I find that public documents, like the reports of the United States consuls, contain considerable valuable information of interest to manufacturers.

The reports of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor, the Board of Mediation and Arbitration of the State of New York, as well as the reports of the United States Commissioner of Labor, will be found of great value in making the library useful to employer as well as to employee.

The librarian should be wide-awake to the needs of the workshop in exactly the same way as he endeavors to aid the school. Every library should contain books on the relation of capital and labor, employer and employee, profit-sharing, strikes, shop-councils and arbitration.

It is of vital importance to every community that its working population should be interested

in the proper use of its library. Attention should also be given, to interest the workingmen in the classes for mutual improvement, especially in classes in United States history, civics and political economy. Many a boy or girl, man or woman, will be found anxious to avail him or herself of every occasion for making up deficiencies of early school training, and grasp eagerly every opportunity for intellectual development and improvement.

Not only the established local industries should find the books that bear relation to them, but every new enterprise also, should be carefully watched and information regarding it promptly supplied. If electric railroads are proposed to be constructed, or electric lighting introduced, the people will be interested in books on these topics. If road improvements or new pavements are contemplated, procure promptly books on these subjects. The library should always be ready to anticipate the wants of the day, and promptly meet the demands of the hour.

Material for local history: Another means of adapting the library to local needs, consists in the collection and preservation of material that will prove of great value to the future historian of the locality. Every library, no matter how small, should therefore preserve files of its local newspapers. Annual reports of local institutions, educational or charitable, the reports of the city or village officials, as well as directories and occasional sermons, lectures or addresses, should be procured and kept intact.

Books and pamphlets relating to the respective locality, as well as photographs and views, deserve the attention of the library, and a collection of all publications written by citizens of the place, whether present inhabitants or not, should be secured by and incorporated in the library.

In collecting ephemeral prints like handbills, programs and the like, good judgment will have to be exercised, or a great quantity of chaff will soon accumulate, the proper care of which will soon prove burdensome and expensive.

An occasional appeal to the citizens through a circular or the local press will often be rewarded by the acquisition of valuable material consisting of books or documents bearing upon the early history of the place.

There can be no doubt that the day will come when all the accumulated historical material will be found of great value and very useful, and the

work done by the library in collecting and preserving it, will be duly appreciated by the patrons of the library and the citizens in general.

Readers' wants: Each library must naturally adapt itself to the wants of its readers. While it is impossible to meet all demands, and "he who tries to please everybody will please nobody," an honest effort must be made to meet all just demands as far as the means of the library will permit and the general interest will require. The library ought to *lead* the taste of its patrons and not *follow* it, and the wishes of the public should be considered from this principle.

New and popular books should be furnished promptly and in sufficient number.

Books in foreign languages should be supplied wherever required; they will bring those to the library who do not understand English, and give to students of these languages additional facilities for self-improvement.

The publication of special lists of available books on timely topics, or reading lists for literary clubs, lists that will aid the work of teachers and pupils, will make a library not only popular but also adapted to local needs; and a liberal use of printer's ink will make the citizens acquainted with the fact that the library is wide-awake to the interests of the locality and meets the requirement of the day. The library that proves to be the people's bureau of information will quickly be recognized as an educational force in the community and will frequently befriend those who otherwise might stay away from the library or oppose it.

Children's reading: It is of vital importance to every community that its library should give most careful attention to the reading of the young. I refrain, however, from discussing this subject, and simply refer to Miss Stearns' excellent paper on "Reading for the young," read before the Lake Placid conference of the American Library Association and also to the series of annual reports on children's reading contained in the volumes of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Every librarian should consider himself morally responsible for every book delivered to any patron, much more so if the patron be a child, and for this reason he will take the utmost pains to aid and guide the children in the selection of their reading-matter.

Personal influence: In small places the librarian's direct personal influence may aid the library in this adaptation to local needs and cir-

cumstances, and while what Miss West calls his "personal equation" may enter as a factor in his work, it is advisable for every librarian to remain the "unknown" quantity of that equation.

In connection with these general remarks, I thought it might be of interest to present briefly what is being done by some of the libraries of the state with regard to adaptation to local needs.

For this reason, I addressed circulars containing eight questions to 25 libraries, and having received replies from 18 institutions, I wish to make the following report:

The questions submitted are as follows, viz.:

1. Do you approve of the principle that the library should adapt itself to local needs? *i. e.*, in agricultural districts, would you supply books and periodicals on agriculture; in manufacturing districts, books and periodicals on the special industry of the locality, etc.

2. If opposed to this principle, please state reasons why.

3. In what manner do you adapt your library to the special needs of your locality?

4. Do you aid the schools?

5. Do you collect and preserve local ephemeral prints, like handbills, programs, pamphlets?

6. Do you preserve files of local papers?

7. Have you any special method by which you make your library valuable to your own locality?

8. How do you interest your citizens in your library?

From the replies the following facts are gathered:

Sixteen favor the adaptation to local needs, two seem to object.

Thirteen aid the schools.

Eight collect and preserve local pamphlets.

Nine preserve files of newspapers, local and otherwise.

Three claim special methods.

Six interest the citizens in their locality by notices in the local papers.

PRACTICAL LIBRARY-MOVING.

By C. R. GILLET, *Librarian of Union Theological Seminary.*

IN the November number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL there were several references to the problem which occasionally confronts the librarian, viz.: What is the best method of moving books from old to new quarters? Many men, many answers; and of course there are many ways in which it may be done, provided one has an unlimited corps of assistants and helpers. But that is not the case with all of us, and for the benefit of those who may be in my own case, I would like to set down some of the results at which I arrived. For such, the question is complicated by the item of expense, and the problem takes this form: How can removal be effected most cheaply, consistent with convenience and safety? The individual carrier with an armful of books, and the box closely packed and fastened, represent perhaps the extremes, and they are both exceedingly expensive, troublesome and slow. Books so treated are also exposed to special dangers, and from experience I do not think that the percentage of damage is any less after all this trouble has been taken than according to the system which I have adopted.

The question which is fundamental to the whole problem is this; What is the unit to be

handled, and what unit is most convenient, expeditious and safe? Usually the single volume is treated as the unit, but thereby the complexity and detail of the task is vastly multiplied. This, if one carries the matter back far enough, is the system actually adopted when books are boxed for removal. To be sure, the aim in boxing is the preservation of the volumes from loss and harm, but when the boxes are unpacked the treatment of the books and the replacing of them on the shelves is the treatment and the replacing of the individual book, for boxes and shelves cannot be made convertible terms without great waste of time, strength and room. Convenience in handling is thus sacrificed to supposed safety, and with it comes multitudinous and useless detail.

It makes no difference how a library is classified — the classification furnishes the clue to the order of the units which compose the entire collection, whether the book or a number of books constitute that unit. Given a classification or a fixed order, and the sequence of the units takes care of itself. The primary arrangement in the new quarters must correspond with that in the old for obvious reasons, but principally to avoid confusion. The problem is to

transfer the classification unchanged and to make changes and adaptations to a new environment later.

Having had considerable experience in the moving of collections of books, I may be allowed to give my conclusions. On the first occasion, some ten years ago, I had on my hands a collection of 60,000 volumes which were to be removed from the old building of Union Theological Seminary at 9 University Place (just below 8th st., New York) to 700 Park ave., between 69th and 70th sts., a distance of between three and four miles. Later I moved the library of the San Francisco Theological Seminary from San Francisco to San Anselmo, a distance of upwards of 20 miles, partly by wagon, partly by boat, and partly by rail. In each case the same plan was followed with entirely satisfactory results. The same plan has since been adopted by the librarian of the University of the City of New York in transferring his books from Washington Square to University Heights, a distance of ten or twelve miles. No boxes were used, and during the process of removal any book was available except during the period while the books were on the cart in actual transit. Wagons with good strong springs were used and as many as a *ton* (in some cases nearly *two tons*) of books went to a single load. One of these libraries was numbered by shelves and in the other there was only a sequence of volumes under the larger rubrics of the classification (the classification was not completed at the time of removal). The unit was not the single book, but an aggregation of books which made a pile of books of a given size. Usually a shelf-ful made two units, and each was tied in a bundle and marked with its appropriate number which indicated the place whence it came, its relative position in the classification and its destination in the new

quarters. The cords used were of thick, soft jute, and only in rare cases did they damage the bindings or leave any trace of their presence. Care in the selection of the *end* books contributed, of course, to this result. Where greater care was required, paper was used to cover corners and edges, so that as a final result it may be said that damage of the slightest sort was not done to more than one book in 500. The 60,000 volumes in New York were prepared for removal, moved over three miles and set up in place ready for use, by *four* assistants in thirty days. The 15,000 in San Francisco were prepared and moved by *two* assistants in a week and a half.

My experience points to this system as economical, expeditious, safe and satisfactory. The immense labor of packing boxes is avoided and the amount of actual damage done is no greater than in the case of boxed books. The strings are arranged with a fixed loop at one end so that they can be used over and over again. The bundle became the unit and could be handled with ease and safety. A paper slip bearing the classification number directed the bundle to its appropriate place, and if the cord was not removed till the final location had been settled, the transfer of a package was much facilitated. The cords cost less than boxes and could be used with greater speed. And when the cost of removal was counted up, it was much less than it would have been under any other system. Actual risk of damage was incurred only when the books were in the cart and in transit. It then arose only from the jolting of the vehicle over rough stone pavements, but was obviated by the use of an abundance of heavy cloths and blankets. Care had to be observed in packing the bundles, but this is an easier task than might appear at first sight, and I did most of it myself.

COMBINATION ORDER AND SHELF-LIST SLIP.

BY WILLARD H. AUSTIN, *Reference Librarian Cornell University.*

EVERY library, large or small, must determine for itself the character and the number of the records it should keep. A charging system may range all the way from a single entry to three and four, according as it is found necessary to be able to determine certain facts about any book not in its place on the shelves. Although

there is a certain range in the matter of record-keeping, all who have ever had the supervision of a library that makes any claim for order and system, are agreed that there are certain fundamentals which cannot well be omitted in any case. These include, as is well known, the accession book, the shelf-list, the order-list, the

catalog and charging system. In a small library, where one person, or at most two, must do all the work, the question of the number of records to be made is a serious matter. It is for such cases that I wish to outline a device which I have put into operation in a small library over which I assumed supervision, and which works very sat-

isfactorily. So excellent does it prove that I think it a pity not to give others the benefit of the idea.

It may be called a combination order and shelf-list slip, and its name explains its uses. I insert here a model form, which may be varied from to suit particular cases, but which will serve to illustrate what I have in mind:

914.4 H17 A5890		SOUTHWORTH LIBRARY, DRYDEN, N. Y.	
		<i>Author</i> <u>Hamerton, P. G.</u>	
		<i>Title</i> <u>French and English</u>	
		<i>Place</i> _____	<i>Date</i> <u>1891</u>
		<i>Publisher</i> <u>Roberts</u>	<i>Price</i> <u>\$2.</u>
		<i>Recommended by</i> <u>W. H. Austin</u>	
<i>Ordered</i> <u>23/1/95</u>	<i>Received</i> <u>19/2/95</u>		

As will be readily seen, its first use is as an order-slip to be filled out by the librarian or others, from time to time, and together the slips form an order-list, from which titles may be selected, according to the amount of funds available at any one time of ordering. After being copied on the order-sheet to be sent away, the slips are dated and filed away, designated as "Orders out." When the books arrive the corresponding order-slip for each one is again dated, to show when the book was received, the price corrected by the invoice — if the actual cost differs from the list price — and each slip inserted between the leaves of the volume. When the volume is given its accession number, the slip receives the same number. In the same manner the slip receives the class and book numbers given to the volume, and the record is complete. Up to this time no shelf-list entry as such has been made, but this order-slip, with the full information which it now gives, is itself the shelf-list entry, and is more complete than many librarians would justify themselves in taking the time to make for a shelf-list alone. Another, and temporary, use to which these slips may be put before being permanently filed in

the shelf-list, is to serve as a list of new books, for which purpose they may be arranged in one alphabet or classed. This is one reason for making the slips the same size as the small index card, that they may be put in some unused portion of the catalog case, where they can be consulted by borrowers in search of "new books." Here they are kept until the next invoice arrives, when they are put permanently into the shelf-list. They should be punched and fastened in with a rod to prevent their misplacement, while they serve as a new-book list as well as when they form the permanent shelf-list.

Nothing further need be said. It is evident that a library by means of this slip has all the advantages of an order-slip and a shelf-list, with only the labor necessary to make either record separately. A shelf-list in this form needs never to be rewritten, is quite as convenient for taking inventory, if two persons are available for the work, as the sheet shelf-list. It forms a classed catalog, in form like the dictionary catalog used by the public, which may always be at hand for the use of the librarian, or others, to get at the literature of any subject.

THE CLERKENWELL OPEN LENDING
LIBRARY.**James D. Brown, in the Library.*

SOME interest having been expressed in the experiment of throwing open the lending library book-shelves at Clerkenwell to enable readers to examine and choose books for themselves, it is proposed, in compliance with many requests, to briefly describe the method. In doing this attention shall be directed chiefly to a description of its organization and working, with the results so far as they have been observed in Clerkenwell. . . .

When the work of changing the system was seriously confronted, several troublesome problems presented themselves. Among them were these: our space was very small; our book-shelves too high and too deep; the light was badly distributed; and our stock was not fresh. Then, difficulties cropped up connected with the classification and arrangement of books on the shelves, and the invention of a suitable charging system, not to mention minor matters; but a little study overcame them all, and the methods now about to be described are the result.

We had accumulated a number of heavy and bulky works of more or less value from the source of donation, and as space was very limited, it became necessary to remove these to the reference department, especially as it was found that many of them had never been asked for during the five years of the library's life. This was the first thing done, and is an act of policy likely to be repeated in Clerkenwell because of the small amount of space, and in order that the library may be maintained in a thoroughly up-to-date condition. Probably the pruning process will take place every five years, or when the general catalog is reprinted. The next step was to write cards for every book in the library for use in the charging system. These are manilla slips, measuring five by two inches, ruled on both sides, for two columns of readers' numbers and dates of issue, and are kept in narrow trays in lots of 1000 in strict numerical order. Simultaneously the work of rewriting the borrowers' cards was carried on. These are exactly the same as the book cards, but one inch shorter, and they are kept in alphabetical order of borrowers' surnames. Most of this work was done before the actual closing of the library, and in addition, the various circulars and other forms were drawn up and circulated. Every reader, on returning his or her book before the closing of the library, was furnished with a "ticket voucher" bearing the ticket number only, to prove *bona fides* at the reopening, and a copy of the descriptive circular. Everything being thus ready, the library was closed, and the bookcases were altered and respaced at once, to enable the staff to arrange the books. This rearrangement of bookcases enables the assistants to completely over-

look every passage, and so control the movements of readers among the books. The staff enclosure, from which the bookcases slightly radiate, was also formed from the materials of the old counter, and with the screen, locking wickets, charging system, new gas fittings, etc., cost about £50.

The books are classified much as they had been before, the main classes and their divisions of specific subjects being kept together. Fiction, books for young readers and poetry are arranged in separate alphabets of authors' surnames, with alphabetical initial guides on every shelf to show where any letter commences or ends. All other main classes are divided and arranged according to subjects, and these are shown on japanned steel shelf-labels bearing subject words in white letters. In addition, every press bears a large classification label on the cornice above the books, and on its end as well, so that the reader in search of any particular class can see at once where it is placed. Thus, a division headed "FICTION A to H," contains novelists from Edmond About to Thomas Hardy, each shelf having a letter label A, B, C, D, or whatever the author's initial may be; while the division headed "BIOGRAPHY" is divided according to subjects, by means of the metal labels aforesaid — "Actors," "Artists," "Authors," "Musicians," "Monarchs," "Statesmen," etc., each being kept in alphabetical order, according to subject of biography, *e. g.*, all separate lives of Goethe, Wellington, Gladstone, or Queen Victoria will be found together. The same principle is carried right through every class, save in very small subjects or groups of subjects, when alphabetization is not attempted. To minimize the difficulty of detecting misplacements every shelf has its books labelled a different color, and opposing bookcases, having different classes, are further distinguished by having differently shaped labels. Nine shelf colors, and six class shapes are used, and the whole of the shapes are made from one square form by division, cross-cutting, etc. We are rather troubled by our book-labels peeling off, and should be glad to learn of any paste or glue which will stick thin labels firmly in place. In addition, each shelf is numbered, and its number is carried on to the label on the backs of the books, as well as on to the label inside the books. The bookcases being too high, it was necessary to stop out two shelves in each tier, and rearrange and compress the remaining nine shelves so that the bottom one should not be close to the floor, while the top one should be within easy seeing and reaching distance by means of 18-inch steps. These, then, were the principal structural alterations made necessary by the change.

The charging system is very simple and will be easily comprehended by a brief description of the operation of first issuing a book to a new reader and discharging it on return. When the applicant presents himself at the barrier he finds that he cannot walk right into the library, as he may have supposed, on account of a wicket which is locked. He next finds, on giving his "ticket-voucher" to the assistant, that it was a very good thing he was not trying to personate some

* Read at Belfast meeting of the L. A. U. K., Sept., 1894. Printed in the *Library*, Nov., 1894. See Mr. Brown's article in Jan. L. J.

one else in order to get free access to the library, because he has to give his proper name, and the assistant makes sure that the number on the "ticket-voucher" agrees with that on the actual reader's card, which was made out from the voucher form and is now taken from the alphabetical sequence already mentioned. Having made certain that the reader is entitled to borrow, that his umbrella and hand-bag are taken in return for numbered tokens, and that his dog, bicycle and three companions remain outside, the assistant presses with his foot a small lever which draws back the spring bolt which locks the wicket, and the reader, empty-handed and alone, passes into the library; the wicket immediately shutting and locking again. These precautions are taken, not out of distrust of the readers, but for their convenience, registration purposes, and to save the public property from all danger of being looted by casual thieves. The assistant then goes to a little alphabetical rack on the charging side, and pops the reader's card into the small pigeon-hole lettered B—as we will assume the reader's name is Brown—destroys the now useless ticket-voucher, and is at liberty to attend on some one else, or perhaps to assist Brown, to whom the arrangement is new. However, to obviate the trouble of too much personally conducting our readers, which some resent, and to instruct them in elementary classification and the art of finding books for themselves, a little "Reader's shelf-guide" is provided, which directs to the principal authors and subjects on the numbered shelves. Most of the readers very soon grasp the plan of arrangement, and when the few slow ones fail, the librarian or his assistants are always at hand to instruct and help.

With the aid of the printed "shelf-guide" and the plainer guides on the shelves themselves, Brown selects a book which, for convenience sake, we shall say is "Hopkinson on the Indicator," no. 5010. He then, forgetting his umbrella and hand-bag, and with the "Indicator" under his arm, proceeds to the exit wicket, in order to quickly rejoin his dog and three friends. But he finds that the wicket is locked and that an assistant is demanding his name and book for registration purposes. On his giving up both, the assistant then selects Brown's card from the rack, and the book-card, 5010, from the proper tray, places both cards in a small loose pocket, and then in a numerical rack, stamps the book with the date of issue, and allows Brown to pass out, after returning his umbrella and hand-bag. This takes a long time to describe, but in actual practice is extremely rapid—any ordinary assistant being able to pass from 120 to 150 readers in one hour; that is, at the charging desk, with another assistant presiding at the discharging side. Two quick, accurate assistants can pass in and out 200 readers in one hour without being very sorely put about. One quick assistant at Clerkenwell, on several occasions when the staff was short-handed, has marked off and charged 55 books in 25 minutes, including the taking of fines, etc., and assistance rendered to

inquirers. But this is a small point, and only mentioned to make clear that business is accomplished in much "less time than it takes to tell." At intervals, throughout the day, the book and reader cards are taken from the rough numerical order in the rack where we left them, and carefully sorted, the book-numbers being carried on to the readers' cards, and the readers' numbers and dates on to the book cards. This is not absolutely necessary, as the junction of the two is quite sufficient to make a full charge, but for the sake of permanency of record we prefer to show both sides of every transaction in this way. When the day is done the cards representing issues, now arranged in strict numerical order with projecting guides at every thousand, are carefully counted by classes and placed in a tray which bears the date of issue on a metal projection. There they remain till the books represented are returned. Brown took the "Indicator" book out on the 1st of May, and returned it on the 12th. He, as before, goes to the entrance barrier where the assistant takes the book from him, turns up the date, May 1st, proceeds to that tray and removes the number, 5010, which is in the pocket along with the reader's card. The book is then placed on the counter available for reissue or replacement by the staff; the reader's card and pocket put back in the pigeon-hole, letter B, the book-card placed at the back of the 5000 tray, to be properly filed at leisure, and Brown is again permitted to pass the wicket. The card-charging system which we have adopted enables us to say whether or not a book is out, or if any given reader has a book out. It also enables us to detect overdues automatically. There is no reason why a condensed and slightly modified Indicator should not be used, as the charging method by those who prefer it.

These, then, are the main lines on which the Clerkenwell Open Library are worked, and it now only remains to summarize the drawbacks and advantages which a short experience has taught us are elements in the working of the system, which may be modified or intensified as time goes on.

First, as to the drawbacks; which must be distinctly understood to refer to the Clerkenwell Library alone, and not to the system in its ideal working. These nearly all arise from the conversion of unsuitable fittings and inadequate space to purposes for which they were never intended. Our book-shelves being too high, bring about the necessity for short, obstructive foot-stools, which, in their turn, combine with the narrow parts of the passages to cause an occasional tendency to crowd at these points in the evenings. The fact that two of the passages form blind alleys, and all the others are too narrow, also helps to increase this tendency. Our shelves, being nine inches deep instead of only six and a half or seven, cause the occasional pushing behind of little volumes; but this is not a frequent occurrence. The height and arrangement of the bookcases make our light rather bad through the day, but, on the other hand, oversight is practically perfect. The

temporary misplacement of books occurs chiefly in the presses devoted to prose fiction and juvenile literature. In other classes it occurs to such a small extent as to be unworthy of notice; but when a book is misplaced it is never farther off, as a rule, than the shelf above or below, and is instantly detected by the color label. In fiction and juvenile literature the misplacements are more frequent, though seldom more serious than authors whose names begin B1 being found among those beginning B0. This is a small matter in reality, owing to so many books being out, and among the hundreds of readers who have been questioned or have written on the point, not one will admit that misplacement presents a difficulty of any great moment. Nevertheless, it exists temporarily to the extent indicated, but a permanent misplacement likely to cause trouble is almost an impossibility, for several reasons. The assistants are continually among the shelves tidying them up and assisting readers, and as it does not take more than ten minutes for one to scan every press and put everything to rights, it will be seen that the discovery of a misplacement is inevitable. Besides this, the method of continuous stock-taking and morning checking leaves very little chance for a misplaced book to remain long out of its right position. On the whole, we are disposed to class misplacement as a drawback of no great moment. The final possible drawback is that of thefts, and on this point nothing definite can be said till after more time has passed. We are now taking stock continually in this way. Each assistant is responsible for about 80 shelves, for which he or she is provided with a complete shelf-register. A certain number of shelves must be checked by each assistant every week, and the librarian notes the result in his special shelf-register, so that he can report to his commissioners monthly. The library will thus be overhauled several times a year without closing or loss of time, and the commissioners will be kept informed of losses as they occur. Up to August 31, 4500 volumes had been checked in this way, with the result that no volumes were missing. Owing to certain economies likely to be effected and referred to later among the advantages of the system, it is very improbable that the losses will ever be so serious as to outweigh the valuable advantages to the public, or even the saving which can be made on various items. . . .

Coming to the advantages of the system, it is difficult to fix on any salient points among so many which claim prominence. The enormous benefit to the readers of direct contact with the books; the power given of examination and comparison; the educational value of permitting readers to go about in even a roughly classified library; and the rapidity with which ordinary readers can suit themselves, are all advantages about which there can hardly be a difference of opinion. Perhaps the phrase of one of the readers will best convey the general outside view of the change: "It is just the difference between a lottery and a certainty." The previous method of issuing books at Clerkenwell was somewhat hampered with this defect; read-

ers did not always get *exactly* what they wanted or what pleased them, but only what they thought would please them. It is absolutely impossible to tell from a catalog entry what a book is about, while on the other hand a very cursory glance over the pages of a book will enable a reader to decide with certainty, and to make a selection which will prove satisfactory. As a great majority of public library readers are hard-working people who read mostly for recreation, it is of some importance to them that their time is not wasted withdrawing books altogether unsuitable, and not changeable till the following day. So it is with the student or reader for information. Not one catalog in a hundred makes the slightest attempt to discriminate between what is good and what is indifferent, what is out-of-date and up-to-date on any subject, so that the power of examination to such persons is absolutely necessary if they are to make the best educational use of the library. The browsing habit has not been developed as yet in Clerkenwell, nor will it be encouraged because of our limited space, but there can hardly be a doubt that the casual dipping into books of various kinds has some value in the spread of information. Although we have given every opportunity for readers to express their opinions on the system, so far nothing unfavorable has been brought forward; every one who has been asked or who has written having expressed nothing but appreciation of the system and the hope that it may always be continued. Even the few grumblers who have found fault because they were unable at times to get particular books make haste to declare that they have no desire for a return to the old system. It thus appears that the persons most concerned in the use and maintenance of the library are those who are most anxious for the continuance of the open system. This being so, it is hard to resist the conclusion that if those who maintain the library demand that it shall be worked in the manner which best suits their convenience and wishes, there is no alternative but submission to the public will. It may therefore be allowed that, from the important point of view of the public, there can be no question as to the advantage of the open system. The advantages from the staff point of view we shall briefly summarize as follows:

(1) Economies will be effected in the staff, leading to the employment of fewer, but better educated assistants, who will be able to render the greatest service to readers. The larger the library the fewer assistants will be wanted in proportion.

(2) Elaborate cataloging will no longer be necessary, as the labor now spent in making costly inventories will be available for properly indexing the *contents* of the books in the library.

(3) The librarian and his staff being largely freed from the drudgery of finding books, and the loss of time arising in consequence, are able to devote more attention to the needs of borrowers, and to assist them in ways formerly found impossible. Incidentally it may be noted that junior assistants are enabled to learn rather more

about the books in the library and their class relationships than before.

(4) The constant and close contact of the borrowers with the books and intelligent assistants will no doubt gradually induce a superior class of reading; or, at least, will tend to direct mere pastime reading into higher channels.

(5) The freedom and absence of formality connected with the open library attracts readers, and tends to popularize the library itself.

There are many other points connected with the Clerkenwell Open Library which are worthy of attention, but we are not here as advocates of the system, and prefer to let library managers and librarians draw their own conclusions from what has been described, and from the literature which has been distributed. As far as the experiment has been tried, the commissioners and people of Clerkenwell have every reason to be thoroughly satisfied, and as time goes on and methods are improved, we are not too sanguine in assuming that the library will become an engine of the utmost efficiency in promoting the educational and recreative pursuits of the public. What has already been done in Clerkenwell is full of promise for the future; what remains to be done must certainly result in the attainment of a higher and closer relationship between the people and one of their own institutions than has yet been found possible.

A PROPER STANDARD FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE Public Libraries department of the New York State Library has issued the following circular:]

The University law of 1892 authorizes the payment of local subsidies to libraries registered by the regents as maintaining a proper library standard, and directs the apportionment of public library money under regents' rules.

While the approval of any library must depend on the report of the official inspector, the following statement is issued to direct attention to the points likely to come under review.

Free public libraries to be registered by the University as maintaining a proper standard must meet the following requirements.

1. Each library must be in charge of trustees duly incorporated under state law, or must belong to an institution in the University.

2. The selection of books as a whole must be approved for literary merit and educational value, and as representing in due proportion the different classes of literature and as adapted to the wants of the community.

3. Provision for support must be sufficient for frequent addition of new books as well as to meet other current expenses.

4. The library must be open at a fixed time and in charge of a competent attendant at least one hour on three days of each week; in villages of 2,000 or more inhabitants it must be open at least two hours daily for not less than six days of each week; and in villages or cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants it must be open at least six hours daily.

To be counted as public, a college or academy

library must be open at least six hours daily while classes are in session, and in vacation must be open at least one hour on each of three days of each week.

These rules do not require any library to be kept open on legal holidays or Sundays.

In special circumstances connected with starting or reorganizing a library, on approval of the regents, the requirements as to hours of opening may be modified till the library is more firmly established.

5. An accession book must be kept in which shall be recorded the date of accession, the author, title and cost of each book added. There must be besides some suitable catalog for readers, which may be either an author index, a shelf-list or a subject catalog.

6. Books must be arranged on the shelves by some well-considered system that will group subjects by themselves and place books in order in each subject. The character of the classification will depend on the size of the library and local conditions.

7. The loan system in use must provide (a) that every book lent be charged to its borrower, with the date of borrowing: (b) that the circulation of each day be recorded, with a separate statement of the number of volumes of fiction lent.

The above simple rules of business management are deemed essential to the security and usefulness of the books in any public library, and, if carefully observed, will be a guarantee to the public that the libraries are rendering valuable service in return for the aid given.

OPENING OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ON January 31, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., the new Boston Public Library building was thrown open for inspection by the members of the city government, the heads of city departments, and ex-mayors. On February 1, at 10 a.m., the building was opened to the general public. The absolute simplicity and lack of formality that characterized the event came as a surprise to many who had thought that there must be some kind of dedicatory exercise or public demonstration in recognition of the completion of the finest library building in the United States. During the first week in February—Sunday included—the library was open for inspection; at the end of this "exhibition week" the regular work of delivering and receiving books was begun and the library was fairly settled in its Copley Square palace. On the day of the public opening an immense throng was gathered waiting admission long before the opening hour; and all day an ever-increasing stream of interested and appreciative visitors examined and admired the beauties of the building. An efficient corps of attendants were in readiness for the people and pointed out the novelties and improvements, among which the pneumatic tubes and railways and elevators for books attracted intense interest. It was estimated that at least 10,000 persons visited the building the first day, of whom the greater number were women.

A STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION FOR VERMONT.

At the present session of the Vermont legislature a bill providing for state aid to libraries, similar to those in force in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, was introduced by Senator Hazen, of St. Johnsbury. This bill passed both houses of the legislature without opposition, and the following library commissioners have been appointed by the governor: Leland W. Landon, of Burlington, for five years; H. E. Rustedt, of Richford, for four years; Alfred E. Watson, of Hartford, for three years; Mary L. Titcomb, of Rutland, for two years; Louise L. Bartlett, of St. Johnsbury, for one year.

State Library Associations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE fifth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at Concord, on January 30, in the new State Library building. There was a good attendance, and after the transaction of routine business the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. W. W. Bailey, Nashua; vice-presidents, Hon. E. H. Gilman, Exeter, Hon. Daniel Hall, Dover, Hon. E. P. Jewell, Laconia, Dr. E. Q. Marston, Sandwich, Rev. J. E. Robins, Concord, Hon. N. P. Hunt, Manchester, Hon. F. C. Faulkner, Keene, Col. S. M. Richards, Newport, Gen. J. T. Cruft, Bethlehem, Hon. I. W. Drew, Lancaster; corresponding secretary, Hon. A. S. Batchellor, Littleton; recording secretary and clerk, A. R. Kimball, Concord; librarian and treasurer, Miss A. M. Colby, Concord; executive committee: Miss C. H. Garland, Dover, Miss Kate Sanborn, Manchester, Fred Gowing, Nashua, C. B. Spofford, Claremont, J. H. Whittier, East Rochester; auditor, Maj. A. H. Chase, Concord.

A committee, consisting of Rev. J. E. Robins and Hon. J. C. Gilmore, of Manchester, was appointed to draft and report later suitable resolutions on the death of the late librarian, Daniel F. Secomb, of Concord.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

THE 13th regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the Friends' Library, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, January 14. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by the president, Mr. T. L. Montgomery.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting the president introduced Professor Albert H. Smyth, of the Central High School, who read an interesting paper in which he gave his reminiscences of European libraries and an instructive account of the great Halliwell-Phillipps Shakespearean Library.*

A report was read by Mr. Thomson, chairman of the committee on legislation, in which he informed the club that Senator Penrose had introduced a bill, looking towards the enactment of

a library law, at the last session of the legislature.

The trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia have appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. J. Latta, T. L. Montgomery, and John Thomson to co-operate with the Library Club for the purpose of securing the passage of the bill.

The bill, as presented to the legislature, was read by Mr. Thomson, and was made the subject of a brief discussion.

On motion the report of the committee was accepted and ordered filed. It was further voted that the committee appointed by the trustees of the Free Library should also represent the Library Club before the judiciary committee in favor of the passage of the bill.

The president reported progress in behalf of the committee on union list of periodicals.

The following nominations were made for officers to serve during the coming year:

President, T. L. Montgomery; vice-presidents, John Thomson, Henry J. Carr, Alice B. Kroeger; secretary and treasurer, Alfred Rigling.

Mr. Montgomery asked permission to withdraw his name as he was in favor of rotation in office. There being no other oppositions, the nominees were declared elected, their terms of office to commence with the March meeting.

A number of the librarians present gave brief accounts of the libraries under their charge.

ALFRED RIGLING, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

THE regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the rooms of the Ethical Society, December 6, 1894.

The club took a vote on an amendment to the constitution making the election of officers hereafter in March, rather than December. It was carried. The following officers were elected to fill out the time until March: President, Miss Lydia A. Dexter; 1st vice-president, Miss Theresa West; 2d vice-president, Miss Mary B. Lindsey; secretary, Miss Katharine L. Sharp; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth A. Young. A delightful musical program was furnished by Miss McIlvaine, Miss Goldberger, Miss Rommeiss, and Mr. Merrill. Refreshments were served, and the club adjourned after tendering a vote of thanks to the retiring officers.

CARRIE L. ELLIOTT, *Secretary*.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club, postponed from January 4 on account of holidays, was held Friday evening, January 10, in the directors' room of the Chicago Public Library. Miss Lydia A. Dexter, of the Newberry Library, the newly elected president, occupied the chair. Minutes of the meeting of December 6 were read and approved, and the treasurer's report was read and accepted. The executive committee reported the names of Miss Jessie Thomas and Mr. Edward L. Bur-

*Prof. Smyth's address will be published in no. 2 of the "Occasional papers" of the club.

chard as approved for membership. Owing to pressure of work, Miss Young and Miss Sharp, who were elected treasurer and secretary respectively at the December meeting, handed in their resignations, and a new election for those offices was held. Edward L. Burchard, of the Field Columbian Museum Library, was made secretary, and Mr. Merrill treasurer, to act until March, when the new election of officers takes place.

Miss Dexter expressed her appreciation of the honor conferred by the club in electing her president, and her intention of promoting in every way the aims of the club. She then stated that Miss West, of the Milwaukee Public Library, was unable to give her paper on "Libraries and their facilities," owing to illness on her staff, which made it necessary for her to remain at her desk. In her place, Dr. Wire presented a paper on "How the librarian should read." The many suggestions of Dr. Wire's paper brought out an interesting and lively discussion. The pith of the paper was, that the librarian should be familiar with the resources of his own library, should read bibliographies on all subjects, book reviews and criticisms; that all of the employes of the library, in fact, should acquire a good working knowledge of books. For outside reading, at least one hour a day should be devoted to pursuing some definite scheme of reading. In these days of social unrest, let a librarian's reading be such as will put him ahead of his times, and so make him helpful to his constituency. If he has a favorite subject, let him study it more thoroughly, for it is on his specialty that he will be most questioned. He should read to improve his own mind, but above all in order to perform ably his duty to the community as the conservator and missionary of learning.

Mr. Merrill, in his remarks upon the paper, thought that the librarian could not spend too much time in posting himself, by reading reviews or bibliographies, as to the character of the literature in the library. The librarian, above all others, should be the one that knows what literature there is, its value for specific purposes and special classes of people, and who also knows exactly where it is in the library. He instanced a case of a librarian who had been 50 years in library work, and who, when asked for any book, could wind in and out through the alcoves of the library and put his hand on exactly the right book, so that students often told him that he had saved them weeks of hunting. Of course it is not proper to spend all of one's time in reading, but for the librarian, it is perfectly legitimate to take reasonable time for rapid study of the library's resources, and also for equipping himself along the lines of library economy and bibliography. Mr. Merrill considered it a great pity that the librarian and the higher officers of the library, who, better than anyone else, know the contents of the library and its adaptabilities, should be inaccessible to the public; and that inquiring minds must depend upon assistants who have not the same experience or knowledge. According to the present system of ordering, the details of management

devolve upon the head librarian, and the reference work is given to others. In Mr. Merrill's opinion a sufficient clerical force should relieve the chief officers for reference and other work more valuable to the readers.

Mr. Nyhuus, of the Chicago Public Library, stated that he was fairly well acquainted with the literature of his native country, Norway, but that since he had been here his close study of library work and of bibliography in general had not left him sufficient time to read American fiction. He was so frequently asked some question about fiction that he had decided that at some golden time he would buy several thousand novels and begin to "pick up."

Dr. Wire advised him not to be rash. He had seen so much over-use of light literature that he was, on the whole, disgusted with it, and thought the librarian would do wisely to leave it out of his literary bill of fare. Mr. Merrill, on the other hand, believed that fiction has a very important part in the all-round development that the librarian should aim for. He would find in fiction, as nowhere else, the spirit of the age, and if he wished to keep in close touch and sympathy with the people of his day and age, he must, to some extent, be a reader of fiction. Mrs. Dixon quoted Prof. Moulton, the eminent *littérateur* of the University of Chicago, as saying that the advice formerly given, "Study science and history, but read very little fiction," is now changed to "dip a little into science and history, but study fiction."

The president inquired of the members present as to the amount of fiction reading done, and in general it seemed that very little time was left to the majority present in which to pursue this class of reading.

The club adjourned after deciding that the next meeting should be held at the University of Chicago, on Friday evening, February 8.

Reviews.

UNITED STATES, *Dept. of Interior*. Report regarding the receipt, distribution, and sale of public documents on behalf of the Government by the Department of the Interior, 1892-94. [By J. G. Ames.] Washington, Government Printing Office, 1894. 42 p. O.

In the present report, dated December 6, 1894, Mr. Ames presents a statistical summary of the work of his department during the two fiscal years, 1892-94. During that time 92,444 Congressional documents—the journals, executive and miscellaneous documents and Senate and House reports—have been received and distributed, one set to each state and territorial library and one set to each of the several state and territorial institutions designated as depositories. The list of designated depositories given in the report is more interesting than would appear at first sight as an index to the free library status of the several states. Alabama, for example, possesses eight depositories, all of which, with the exception of the state library and

the state board of health at Montgomery, are colleges and universities; Arizona, besides the territorial library, has a depository in the Free Public Library of Tucson; New Mexico is represented solely by the territorial library; while Oklahoma, which five years ago did not exist, not only has the territorial library of Guthrie, but the library of Oklahoma University, at Norman. Utah has no state library and her only depository is the University of Utah, at Salt Lake City. Texas has eight depositories, among them the Platonian Literary Society, of Savoy, and Florida has not a single public library in the list, all of her five depositories, excepting the state library, being connected with schools or colleges. The states containing the largest number of depositories are New York 35, Pennsylvania 26, Illinois 21, Ohio 21, Missouri 17, and Massachusetts 16, the latter rather a small allowance for so essentially a "library" state. Some libraries that might be expected to appear on the list are not found, and many of those that do appear seem out of place. For instance, in Pennsylvania we find that the Workingmen's Library of Germantown is listed as a depository, but the Scranton Public Library is not.

A list is also given of the libraries receiving the publications of the Geological Survey. These are sent, by act of March 3, 1887, to two libraries in each Congressional district, and to four libraries additional in each state. The new public documents bill increases the number, providing (sec. 79) that the publications of the Survey, issued prior to 1894, shall be sent to libraries designated, two by each senator, two by each representative, and two by each territorial delegate. These publications thus reach a large number of libraries, most of them belonging to small colleges or academies and to local associations.

The delay in the binding of documents for distribution is not now as great as formerly, according to Mr. Ames, though he presents a record of about 100 volumes belonging to Congresses prior to the present which still await binding. This is one of the annoyances that will be relieved if not removed by the new bill, which provides that "in binding documents the Public Printer shall give precedence to those that are to be distributed to libraries and to designated depositories." A brief résumé is given of the distribution of the department and miscellaneous reports, the U. S. Official Register, the Census report with accompanying monographs, and the Supreme Court reports. There is also an interesting list of the documents held for sale by the superintendent of documents, under the provision authorizing the sale, at cost price, of Government publications available for that purpose. The list gives the names of the publications, the number of copies sold, and the prices—which range from five cents for the monograph on "Chemical products and salt," to \$8 for the monograph on "Invertebrate paleontology"—and it should prove very useful to librarians as a partial price-list of Government publications. In conclusion, Mr. Ames announces that he has in preparation a new and enlarged edition of his "Check-list of Congres-

sional and other documents" and of his "Finding-list," and that he will shortly issue an index to the principal speeches on important subjects made by senators and representatives, as given in the Congressional Record from the 43d to the 52d Congress, inclusive; it will contain also a reference to the votes taken on these subjects.

The report proper is accompanied by a brief addendum, evidently added at a later date, in which Mr. Ames makes his valedictory as superintendent of public documents in the Department of the Interior, that office being abolished by the new public documents bill, which provides for its resumption under the authority of the Public Printer. During his 20 years of service Mr. Ames has been in the best sense devoted to his office and its betterment; he has given time and energy with disinterested zeal to the improvement of existing methods of arrangement, distribution and indexing of Government publications; and he has won the support and esteem of librarians by his unremitting efforts in their behalf.

Library Economy and History.

LOCAL.

Adams (Mass.) P. L. The town has decided to erect a new library building and armory combined, and plans by a Pittsfield architect have been accepted. They call for a three-story building, 100 x 66 feet, of brick, with terra-cotta trimmings. The first floor will contain the library—reading-room and main room—and two stores. The upper floors will be devoted to the armory and to a few business offices. The building will cost about \$40,000.

Altoona, Pa., Mechanics' L. (Rpt.) Added 1529; total 20,725. Issued 42,930; no. members 833. Receipts \$3933.72; expenses \$3511.70.

"It is with much regret that attention must be called to the large increase in the number of books missing of which there is no trace, the number having increased from 92, as shown in last year's report, to 103, as shown in the report for 1894, 58 volumes of which are fiction and boys' books. In last year's report this matter was referred to, rather congratulating the board on the small loss sustained in this way, notwithstanding the open cases; but from this large increase it would appear that there is pilfering going on. The matter will be taken in hand vigorously.

"There are 125 school children who enjoy the privilege of the library on account of courtesy extended to them by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, these 125 children representing an equal number of shares of stock as held by the company. This policy was inaugurated several years ago, and seems to be appreciated by the children."

Ansonia, Ct. The fine memorial library, given to Ansonia by Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, of New York, in memory of her grandfather, Anson G. Phelps, was permanently closed in November last, by Miss Stokes' orders, because in her opinion it was not properly supported by

the town. The building was formally presented to Ansonia in June, 1892, and has been described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (17:209). It is of stone, beautiful in design, and handsomely fitted, and cost \$60,000; it was also supplied with 30,000 volumes by Miss Stokes. Miss Stokes is and has been for some time in Europe, but a representative, speaking for her on the subject, in a recent interview said: "Negotiations between Miss Stokes and the town authorities have been going on ever since the library was built, and the closing is only the result of the town's dilatory action in regard to her gift." He added that the town had exhibited a decided lack of appreciation, and that during the two years the library was opened to the public, at Miss Stokes' expense, the authorities have collected water rates and taxes on the land and building. "Miss Stokes did not stock the library completely; she put in a good many standard books, but she thought that the townsfolk would take more interest and pride in the library if it was built up partly by their own exertions. Those exertions, as it turned out, consisted solely of bickerings and political wire-pullings among the authorities. It was evident, at last, that the town did not really intend to accept the gift; that they were willing to have the library only on condition of its permanent support by her, and that an essential point with them was the collection of taxes on the land and building. The last straw was the fact that the authorities demanded that they be permitted to appoint a librarian. This man was to be a local politician; his salary was to be fixed by the officials and paid by Miss Stokes."

On the other side—the Ansonian side—it is asserted that the library has never been popular; that the attendance has been very limited; that the rules enforced were prohibitively strict; and that "when Miss Stokes proffered the gift of the building to the town the offer was hedged with such restrictions that the officials did not think best to accept it, or even to place the matter before the public, to decide by vote whether the gift should be accepted. It was estimated that it would take an income of from \$10,000 bonded at 4 per cent., to pay the running expenses," and this the town did not feel it could afford.

Since the library was closed, Derby, a neighboring town to Ansonia, has made formal application to Miss Stokes, asking that the library be removed to that city, and promising to accept the conditions made by Miss Stokes when the library was offered to Ansonia.

Asheville (N. C.) L. A. Added 20; total not given. Issued 5714; no. subscribers 481; receipts \$916.37; expenses \$877.19. Membership fees are \$3 yearly.

Boulder, Col. Univ. of Colorado L. (Rpt.; p. 14-15 of biennial rpt. of regents.) Added 1145; total 9354. The report covers from Oct. 1, 1892 to Oct. 1, 1894.

"The necessity of greater space and facilities for the consultation of periodicals and bound volumes of magazines, mentioned in the previous report, has been amply met in the library's new quarters on the third floor; the entire west room,

spacious and light, being devoted exclusively to periodicals, magazines, and newspapers. The list of 100 periodicals is continued, and the completed volumes have been preserved and bound. No binding was done in the first year covered by this report, but during the past year 37 v. have been bound, and 250 more are in the binder's hands. This will bring our periodical literature well up to date, and increase, by so much, our too meagre sources of reference."

Chattanooga (Tenn.) L. A. Added 222; total 5500; membership 200.

Denver (Col.) City L. The library was opened in its new quarters on the main floor of the Chamber of Commerce building on Jan. 23. The removal from the crowded rooms on the top floor of the building is a most welcome one, and the new quarters afford ample light and space. The reading-room, reference-room and delivery-room have been attractively fitted up, and provision is made for future increase and extension.

Denver (Col.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 4277; total 19,021. Issued, home use 150,756 (fict. 42.1%; juv. 24.6%); no. visitors 290,959.

"The reading-room files do not include daily papers of Denver or elsewhere, aside from Sunday editions of the best papers of a few leading papers East and West. If daily papers, such as are commonly furnished in reading-rooms, were added to the files, the rooms, already often full, would be frequently overcrowded.

"This library has two features which much increase the cost of its maintenance. One is the very large list of periodical literature to be handled, kept constantly in order and made always accessible to the public; the other is access of the public to the shelves, and the accompanying personal attention given by librarian and all assistants to any one who asks it. Without making any deductions for these items of expense—present to the same extent as with us in very few libraries in the country—the cost per volume of books circulated for home use is less than that of the St. Louis, Cleveland, Newark, Detroit or Baltimore public libraries, to mention no others.

"The monthly journal *Books* is still continued, from two to six pages of each issue being given to library notes and lists. The slight expense in connection with it would seem to have been justified by the results. The journal has been very useful in popularizing the library in Denver, especially in the schools, and has been largely instrumental in arousing the present library interest throughout the state. It is now rare for a week to pass without a request to the library from some town or village in the state for information about starting or purchasing a library.

"The work done in connection with the schools has increased notably in the past year. Teachers have taken a greater interest in the reading of their pupils. In many cases books have been sent to school-rooms on the teachers' request, in lots of from 10 to 50, and have been used in every-day work or lent by the teachers to the pupils for home use. Work of this kind is limited now, as it has been ever since the library opened, only by the library's resources."

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. (30th rpt.) Added 9323; total 131,192. Issued, home use 374,976; (fict. 72.90 %); ref. use 293,281 (bound periodicals 20.15 %); no. borrowers 27,375. Receipts \$79,384.93; expenses \$65,183.98. The building fund now amounts to \$30,618.75.

The use of the reference department shows an increase of 124 % over the previous year — presumably the result of the new and attractive reference-room. A special room for children's use is advocated. During the year the supplemental general catalog, of 900 p., was issued, as was a new catalog of English prose fiction; a catalog of books in German is in preparation. There has been an increase in the binding account, due to increased use of books; 6866 v. were bound or rebound, 5834 repaired, and 1682 reseeded; the binding is done by contract with local binders, at an average cost of 61 cents per v.; resewing and repairing is done in the library.

"The plan of exhibiting to the public all new books two full days before they are put into circulation has been tried with satisfaction. Under this arrangement no new books are reserved in advance of their preparation for the shelves. At the time when they are announced to be ready they are given out to the first persons who apply. This plan seemed to be necessary in order to break up an abuse of the system by which, under the rule, the deposit of a penny entitled the applicant to the reservation of a book, and notice when it is ready for delivery. Certain shrewd individuals who watched the book announcements and reviews were in the habit every week of handing in 10 cents and a list of attractive new books. So many of these lists accumulated that an outsider stood no chance of getting a new book inside of a year, unless a large number of copies was bought. After books are once in circulation they come under the rule, and may be reserved as heretofore.

"Though the books given out for home reading are counted from day to day, there are about 4000 library books at all times in the hands of pupils of the public schools. These are in constant circulation from the school-houses, and of course cannot be counted from the library except when they are sent out, about four or five times a year."

Dexter, Me. Abbott Memorial L. The new library building, presented to the town on Christmas day, is the gift of G: A. Abbott, a wealthy mill-owner of Dexter. The building, which is in the Italian Renaissance style, is of light gray brick, with base courses of granite, and ornamentation of terra-cotta. The main portico, reached by broad terraced steps, leads to an entrance-hall and delivery-room combined, 16 x 23, finished in quartered oak; beyond, separated by a counter, is the stack-room, 20 x 70 feet, and 20 feet high, with a book capacity of 14,000 v. On the right is the art gallery, 22 x 22, and the librarian's room, 10 x 13; opposite, on the left, are the selectmen's room and cloak-rooms, and in the northeast corner of the building is the reading-room, 15 x 22. The building is tastefully decorated, and wired for electric lighting throughout.

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. The city council has authorized the issue of bonds to the extent of \$150,000, to be known as a "public library loan, for the purchase of a site and construction of a suitable fireproof building for the proper protection and maintenance of the public library, and to provide proper accommodations for the school committee and school supplies."

Fl. Wayne (Ind.) P. L. The new library building was opened on the evening of Jan. 29, and the work of issuing books was begun on the following morning. The library starts with about 3500 v.; its establishment has been agitated from time to time since 1880, and was largely due to the efforts of the Woman's Club of the city. It is located in the city hall. Mrs. Susan Hoffman is librarian.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 6441; total 38,214; issued 202,285; attendance ref. room 39,782. The circulation shows an increase of 26 % over the previous year, and there is a decrease of 10 % in the issue of fiction, "largely due to the circulation of the monthly issues of the popular magazines." The total no. of library cards issued is 11,884.

"At the October (1893) meeting of the board of education a report was presented for the purchase of some 2000 books, to constitute branch libraries for each of the public schools. In November another list of about 800 reference-books was presented for the same purpose. To these books were added all that could be spared from the main library, making in all 3415 volumes."

The supervision of books already in the school buildings, some 2923 v., was also transferred to the library. The books purchased were distributed to the schools in February and April.

"The plan for the branch libraries, which was carried out, was that a new series of cards called 'Branch school library cards' should be issued from the main library under the usual rules, that is, each card-taker should provide a guarantor, to be approved by the library management. When the books were distributed the librarian visited each school, instructing the principals in the methods of charging and caring for the books. The principals were thus made sub-librarians, and the pupils brought their cards and drew books from the branch libraries under the same regulations that govern the main library.

"At the close of the school year an attendant was sent to the branch libraries to gather statistics and to take account of every book, that the condition of each branch may be on record at the main library. 2473 cards have been issued to the school children, and 668 cards stamped for school use. The 2558 books issued in February, 1894, have been drawn 15,905 times, making an average circulation of 31 books a week in each school, or an average of 1022 a week in all the schools.

"Two objects of great importance are gained by these branch school libraries. The reading of children is not only increased but directed by their teachers, and it places good books in the hands of children in the distant parts of the city who otherwise could not enjoy the privileges of the library. The superintendent, teachers, and

library management are unanimous in expressing their satisfaction with the results of this experiment, and a new order for books has been made to increase the libraries next year."

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. The "two-books-on-a-card" system went into effect at the library on December 1, 1894.

Huntington (L. I.) P. L. Added 179; total 3738; issued 3130. Receipts \$593.54; expenses \$476.37.

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L. It has been decided to close the circulating department of the library on Sundays and holidays, the reading-room to remain open on such days from 2 to 4 p.m.

Kennett Square, Pa. The Bayard Taylor Memorial Association received on Jan. 30 a charter for the organization of a public library and museum to be established as a memorial to Bayard Taylor.

Kensington, Mass. Plans have been accepted for the new library building, to be given to Kensington by Jos. C. Hillard, of Amesbury, Mass. They were designed by architect Tilden, of Boston, and call for a brick building, a story and a half in height and 28 by 40 in dimensions. The building is to be completed before June 1, 1895.

Lawrence (Mass.) P. L. The library has received a collection of about 8500 v., for many years known as the "Pacific library" and established in the Pacific mills of Lawrence. The transfer was made by the mill-owners, on account of a demand for increased room.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 1635; total 49,616; issued 162,767. Receipts \$7,904.28; expenses \$7,859.

"Two years ago we began to allow visitors to have direct access to several thousand of the best standard works. The plan has worked well, except with a group of small boys who came looking for amusement among some of the illustrated magazines. For these young people a special collection of entertaining books has been planned, which will amply supply their wants, and at the same time serve to preserve many of the reference books, which otherwise would be damaged beyond recovery.

"It has not been possible during the year to make any important improvements in the arrangement of the library or in the method of administration. The six rooms in the city hall devoted exclusively to library purposes—four of which are in the third story, accessible only by long and inconvenient stairways—were in a crowded condition at the beginning of the year, and the few changes rendered necessary by the accession of new books are temporary arrangements which, while they have contributed in some degree to the comfort of visitors, have largely increased the labors of the librarian and assistants." The librarian urges the necessity of a new building.

Macon (Ga.) P. L. The library has at last had its financial difficulties adjusted and is able to continue its work. For the past six or eight

months it has been in debt, unable to meet obligations, and rapidly declining in membership. Various unsuccessful efforts were made to raise the debt by entertainments, etc., but it was finally decided that the library must be auctioned off to pay its indebtedness, and arrangements to this effect were duly made. On Dec. 14, however, a compromise was effected by which the chief creditors were paid in part, and given a life membership at par value for the residue of their claim. This leaves the library free from debt, and it is hoped that it may be practically reorganized and effectively administered. At the period of its greatest prosperity it had a membership of about 400; it now has but 126 members. The annual dues are \$4.

Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L. The library enters upon the new year better equipped to fulfil its purpose than it has yet been. Since the completion of the handsome building, several years ago, there have been constant difficulties in endeavoring to collect books sufficient to form an adequate collection. During the year something over \$2700 has been contributed and there are now 7400 v. on the shelves, nearly all of which have been added during this period. The librarian, Mr. Nunnally, has finished shelving the library, and expects to have the books ready for circulation early in the year. The library is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and there is a fair average attendance.

Milford, Ct. Taylor L. The Taylor Library building was dedicated on the afternoon of Feb. 2. It is the gift of H. A. Taylor of Milford, and is a handsome granite structure, substantial and picturesque, in the Colonial style of architecture, and one story and a half in height. On the first floor a broad hall separates the reading-room and library-room; in the latter are seven alcoves, each with a book capacity of 1100 to 1300 v. These, with the exception of two or three, have been appropriated by various Milford families, who are furnishing them with books. The provision of more shelf-room is already under consideration. There is also a well-equipped reference-room. An interesting feature of the library is the "Colonial alcove," founded by the late Nathan Gillette Pond, an antiquarian and geologist; it contains a valuable collection of biographies and other books relating to early pioneers of Connecticut. The librarian is Wallace S. Chase.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. The following tabulated statement, detailing the results of the recent inventory of the books, was submitted to the library board at its November meeting by Librarian Hosmer: "Books unaccounted for at Central, 850; books unaccounted for at branches, 75; total, 925; volumes likely to be found (150 or 200) leaving 725. Known loss, June, 1892, 60; estimated net loss, 1894, 785; loss per year (five years), 157. Comparison with other libraries: Chicago (no free access) loss per year, 170; St. Louis (no free access) loss per year, 140; Cleveland (free access) loss, 403. Recovered from past losses, 144; net loss, 253."

In order to guard against such loss, if pos-

sible, Mr. Hosmer intends to improve the system of charging books sent out to the branch libraries and delivery stations.

Suit has been begun by the library board against a local bookseller, to secure the return of \$121. The money was advanced for subscriptions to periodicals which were procured through the bookseller; shortly after receiving it he became insolvent, and his assignee offered to settle for 25 cents on the dollar. The claim is made by the board that the money was only held in trust, and that if it is not made good, the bookseller is not only financially liable, but criminally as well.

Montclair (N. J.) F. P. L. Added 2014; total 3715. Issued 18,245 (fict. 84.5%); no. cardholders 1301. The library was opened Jan. 1, 1893, with 1719 books, of which about 1200 were from the old Montclair Library Association. A fiction finding-list was issued in October, 1894, and sold at 15 c. per copy; a general classified catalog is now in preparation, and there is a complete card catalog.

New Bedford (Mass.) P. L. The public school teachers recently presented a petition to the library board, asking that they be given special cards allowing the issue of 10 books at a time to be kept a month for school-work. At a meeting of the board it was decided not to grant the petition, but instead to issue special teachers' cards for teachers in all schools, public and private, entitling the holder to three books which are needed in actual school-work; all books withdrawn on such cards to be presented for renewal once a fortnight. For teachers needing more than three books, the trustees have decided to issue blanks of application for more extended use, to be used by teachers exclusively. These are to be filled out by the applicant, presented to the librarian, and forwarded to the library committee for action.

New Hampshire. LIBRARIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE; open regularly to the public. [Reprinted from state librarian's report.] Concord, N. H., 1894. 16 p. O.

A tabulated list of all libraries in New Hampshire regularly open to the public or to some portions of the public. The libraries are divided into five classes: 1, libraries owned or partly owned by the town, excepting school libraries; 2, libraries owned or controlled by associations or individuals, excepting school libraries; 3, public school libraries; 4, libraries of schools and colleges owned and controlled by private corporations or individuals; 5, libraries owned by the state. The libraries are arranged alphabetically by location and the list gives date of foundation, terms of use, no. vols. in 1894, name of librarian and amount of annual public appropriation. It was compiled by A. R. Kimball, late state librarian of New Hampshire.

New York F. C. L. Sunday opening was recently adopted at the Harlem branch as an experiment, and the trustees have decided to continue the practice permanently. On the first three Sundays an average of 15 books were

drawn, but on the fourth Sunday, after a placard announcing the opening had been hung in the window, 40 books were issued. All the other branches of the F. C. L. are open on Sundays. The Sunday hours at the Harlem branch are from 4 to 9 p.m.

New York. Lenox L. The complete series of phototype illustrations to Edward Muybridge's work on "Animal locomotion" have been secured by the Lenox Library. They are in 11 large folio volumes.

New Utrecht, L. I. An association has been organized for the establishment of a free public library in New Utrecht. It is hoped to raise \$600 by subscription, to start the library and carry it on for one year, independent of any aid that may be obtained from the state. A considerable proportion of the sum desired has been subscribed.

Newark (N. J.) P. L. (6th rpt.) Added 5074; total 44,413. Issued, home use 321,533 (fict. 78.4%); ref. room attendance 19,146, no record of ref. use is kept. No. borrowers 44,528. Receipts \$53,953.87; expenses \$38,556.25.

There is a decrease of about one per cent. in the circulation of fiction, "which may be attributed to free access to shelves. It is a significant fact that ever since readers have been permitted to go to the shelves and select their books the percentage of novels read has steadily decreased. When the Brookline system of issuing two books to the same individual is put into execution by this library the difference between the use of fiction and of other books will be reduced."

Free access to all shelves except for fiction was continued during the year with gratifying results. The total number of books lost is 51, of which 34 have been accounted for, leaving a net loss of 17.

The University Extension work undertaken during the year was successful; three full courses of 12 lectures each were given, and there was a membership of 476.

"Early in the fall the board of education issued a 'Manual of instruction and course of study for the public schools,' which contained a list of books for parallel reading. It proved an excellent guide and aid to teachers, and was the direct means of greatly augmenting the circulation of books among teachers and pupils."

The most important improvement to the library was the installation of a new steel stack in the summer of 1894; it gives a shelving capacity of 60,000 v. Librarian Hill closes his report with recommendation for better reference accommodations, a repairing-room, and an independent electric plant. The president of the library board brings up the question of a new library building, and urges that it be definitely settled in the affirmative.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. and Athenaeum. (164th rpt.) Added 2530; total 40,759. Issued, home use 11,544 (fict. 64%); ref. use has "considerably increased." Receipts \$9671.56; expenses \$9260.09.

The library has received a noteworthy gift from Fairman Rogers—the majority of the

books of his private Newport library, amounting to 1740 v., and 103 maps; Mr. Rogers also gave \$100 to be used for binding.

"With the exception of the fortnight during which the library was closed, the cataloging has gone on without interruption, though the progress made during the latter half of the year has not been as great as during the earlier portion, due chiefly to the fact that the subjects treated latterly have been more troublesome—law, government, and administration having been particularly difficult." The number of books cataloged since the last annual report is 4000 v. and 1398 pm., making the whole number thus far cataloged 34,811 v., and 1398 pm.

The librarian recommends better lighting, more shelf-room, and the disposal of duplicates.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. The Niagara Falls Public Library was duly organized on Jan. 25, and a librarian and assistant librarian were appointed. The librarian will be unsalaried, and the assistant librarian, Mrs. Adele Burnham, will receive \$25 per month. Beginning February 1, the library is open six hours on every working day, from nine to 12 a.m. and from two to five p.m. An application has been made to the State Board of Regents for the \$200 which the library is entitled to under the law.

Norwich, Ct. Otis L. It has been decided to discontinue the library *Bulletin*, because it can no longer be published, as heretofore, free of expense to the library. To continue the publication, it would be necessary to take money from the fund for the purchase of books. With the increasing use of the library, the continual need of new books is so apparent that it has been thought unwise to encroach upon the limited book-fund in any way. It is hoped that the lack of the bulletin will be, to a great degree, compensated by the means already employed to bring new books before the public, viz.: the posted bulletins of new books on the library walls, the lists of new books on the catalog-table, and the card catalog proper.

Ohio State L., Columbus. According to the 49th report, recently presented by Librarian J. P. Smith, there have been 1760 additions made during the year, the total number of v. being 67,010. The total expenditure for books was \$2269. Several of the books added are of historic value and interest. No volumes were lost or stolen during the year, although there were more readers than usual, and there were more visitors at the library than in any year of record. It is the aim of the commissioners to popularize the library by increasing the number of its readers, so far as the laws permit.

Pennsylvania State L., Harrisburg. The new state library and executive building, work on which was begun in October, 1893, was finished on the first of December last, and the library is now in the midst of removal to its new quarters. This cannot be carried on as promptly as was hoped, for the reason that the shelving which, according to contract, was to have been completed and in place by October 15, has as yet been only partly delivered,

The building is divided into two distinct departments—one for executive, the other for library purposes. The former contains the offices of the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, attorney-general, auditor-general, and state treasurer, and is admirably complete in all details. The library is 55 x 147 feet, with a handsome separate entrance. A gallery extends around the sides, one story above the first floor, and there are 52 alcoves, each enclosed with an iron railing, supplied with chairs and tables, and lighted by electricity. The state librarian and his assistants have separate offices, located on the first floor, and handsomely fitted up. In the basement are the newspaper and storage rooms. The stack-room, connecting with the main library, contains steel shelving for about 500,000 v. In addition, the building contains a museum and a flag-room, which will fittingly house the state's collection of relics. The entire building cost \$487,000.

Philadelphia. Byberry L. "The sedate old Quaker suburb of Byberry," says the *Philadelphia Record*, "boasts of one of the oldest libraries in the United States. The stockholders of the Byberry Library held their rooth annual election in December last, in the quiet sedate way in which everything is managed in that Quaker settlement. The old stone building, the lower floor of which is occupied by the Friends' School, has undergone but slight alteration since the library was started just 100 years ago, and many of the original volumes still remain intact. From the original minutes it appears that, 'At a meeting of a number of respectable inhabitants of Philadelphia and Bucks Counties, held at Byberry school-house, pursuant to appointment, on the eighth of the 12th month, 1794,' it was 'resolved that the citizens now met use their influence to promote an institution under the title of Byberry Library, to be first opened at the dwelling-house of Ezra Townsend, in Bensalem.' Four years later the library was removed from the residence of Ezra Townsend to the school-house. An article of the original by-laws says that 'no books shall ever be admitted into this library that have a manifest tendency to corrupt the morals of mankind, such as atheistical or deistical publications, novels, plays, romances, or any other that in any wise contradicts or derogates the truths of the gospel, or is prejudicial to the Christian religion.' The shelves contain but 3000 volumes."

Philadelphia F. L. The first exhibit of the library in its new rooms on Chestnut street will be held during the last week of February. It will consist of a representative collection of bindings, showing examples from the leading binders of Italy, France, England and America, in chronological sequence. Some of the books have been on exhibition at the Grolier Club, New York, and are shown by arrangement with Mr. Robert Hoe and Mrs. Avery. The exhibit will be conducted under the auspices of the Philobiblon Club.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. It has been ordered by Chancellor McGill, of the state court, that the Schoonmaker collection of Japanese pottery

and *doisonné* shall go to the Public Library, as intended by Job Male. The collection is valued at \$30,000. Mr. Male purchased it for the library, but omitted to make testamentary provision. When the estate was in litigation the collection was ordered sold. The heirs all signed a petition to the chancellor renouncing their claims, and asking that it be given to the library.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. Of the nine sets of plans for the new library building submitted by competing architects to Prof. Ware of Columbia College, none were accepted by the committee on building. Five of the architects whose designs were commended by Prof. Ware were, however, awarded \$300 each.

Quincy (Ill.) P. L. The two-books-on-a-card system was put in operation by Librarian Moulton during January.

Rockland (Me.) P. L. On the afternoon of January 16, the new library was opened for regular service. It has been in process of cataloging and classification for the past four months, and starts with about 2000 v. The library is open from 2 to 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. During the first week 480 cards were issued. Miss Nancy Burbank is librarian.

Rome, N. Y. Jervis L. A. The Jervis Library Association was organized on January 19, when a meeting was held, by-laws adopted, officers elected and a librarian appointed. The association was formed in accordance with the will of the late J. B. Jervis, from whose estate it receives a fund of \$44,165.83, and the Jervis homestead, which is to be altered to serve as a library building. The librarian appointed, Miss M. E. Beach, will take a course of training at the New York State Library School.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The basket-carrier system, used in large stores for the transmission of bundles and change, has been adopted in the library for the quick carriage of books from the shelves to the distributing counters. The mechanism will cost \$200, and there will be four stations, at which the boys can put books in the baskets. A delivery station has been established at the south end of the city, and it is intended to open another one at a suitable location in the north end.

Scranton (Pa.) P. L. (4th rpt.) Added 4353; total 22,928. Issued, home use 156,918 (fict. 79.28%); books issued for ref. use 2675; no record of general ref. use is kept. New borrowers 2942; total no. borrowers 8974. Receipts \$10,957.42; expenses \$10,186.48.

"The edition of the 'Finding-list of the circulating department, January, 1893,' was exhausted by the end of February, 1894. It was continued in August, by a 'First supplement.' Later there was issued, just at the close of the year, an 'Author-list of books in the library,' which indexes to a certain extent the entire contents of the library to August 31, 1894, so far as its individual volumes are concerned. This

'Author-list,' containing 184 pages, makes a convenient pamphlet, which, stapled in manilla tag-board covers, together with the 48 pages of the 'First supplement,' is sold to the patrons of the library at the nominal price of 15 cents each."

Sea Cliff (L. I.) P. L. The reading-room of the new Sea Cliff Library has been opened to the public, though the books are not yet ready for circulation. About 300 v. are now being cataloged; this includes 100 books from the New York State travelling library.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. Added 764; total 11,812; issued, home use 144,199; no. card-holders 9838. Receipts \$12,225.78; expenses \$12,209.93. A catalog of the library was completed during the year. The library was removed to its new quarters in June, 1894.

Watertown (Mass.) F. P. L. The two-books-on-a-card system has been adopted in the library with satisfactory results. Librarian Whitney says: "This helps the introduction of other books into houses that usually care only for stories."

Wisconsin, State L. Commission for. Among the bills to be introduced at the 1895 session of the Wisconsin legislature is one providing for the creation of a state library commission, similar to those of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It is hoped that this will aid in the development and establishment of libraries in the state, which are as yet comparatively few. The commissioners will serve without pay, and the only money expended will be upon the libraries.

Wisconsin State Historical Society L. Madison. The 42d annual meeting of the society was held on Nov. 13, in the rooms of the society. According to the report of Secretary Thwaites there were added during the year 4597 books and 2676 pm. making a total of 167,295 v. and pm. Of the accessions about 75 % are from gifts and exchanges of duplicates.

Much bibliographical work is constantly going on at the library, in the desire to increase its usefulness. The card catalog—author, title, and subject—is well advanced in preparation, but will not be completed for some years to come. The elaborate catalog, with historical notes, of the immense newspaper collection (8000 bound v.) is nearing completion, and will be issued in 1895. The society's collection of newspapers is only surpassed in extent and importance by that in the Library of Congress. The catalog will be the first of its kind issued by a library. It will be followed by a catalog of maps.

The report contains a detailed list of the 450 bound volumes of Draper mss., covering the history of the West from 1742 to 1816.

As to the use of the library, 91 % of the readers are professors and students in the state university. About 50,000 v. were issued for reference or alcove use.

An appeal is made for a larger appropriation, and the report closes with an urgent presentation of the need of a new library building. Finan-

cially, the society has accomplished much work with little means. The general fund consists of the \$5000 annual appropriation from the state, and from this books, etc., are purchased, several minor salaries paid, and miscellaneous expenses met. This sum, however, while large enough 20 years ago, is now far too small for the proper administration of the society, in its present stage of development. The binding fund is the outgrowth of gifts, half of the membership dues, etc., and amounts to \$25,000; the antiquarian fund only amounts thus far to \$2000, but is slowly growing from sales of duplicates and half of the membership dues; an attempt will be made during the year to secure gifts to swell this fund to an income-producing stage.

Woburn (Mass.) P. L. An index of the old and valuable volumes in the library is being prepared by Mr. W. P. Cutter, the librarian. There are few collections in the possession of the younger cities that can compare in value and age with Woburn's. In old law works the collection is singularly complete, and there is a long list of old school-books and other treasures of the printer's art, manufactured nearly two centuries ago. The art collection of the library will soon be increased by a large picture representing the ordination of Woburn's first pastor, for which a local artist has received the commission.

Woodbury, N. J. Deptford Institute F. L. The library was opened under its new conditions early in November, 1894. It is free not only to the people of Woodbury but to the citizens of the neighboring townships of Deptford and West Deptford. Miss Whital, the librarian, has been for the past two months busy classifying and listing the books. She was formerly assistant librarian in the Free Library of Philadelphia. The founding of this library was one of the provisions of the gift to the city by the trustees of the Deptford school property. The school building and lot upon which it stands was several months since transferred to the city, and, in addition to this, the city council purchased an adjoining plot of ground for \$5000. This sum is held in trust, and the interest is devoted to the purchase of books which will be added from time to time. Since the acceptance of the property by the city, contributions have been received amounting to over \$600. The library is located in the city hall building, and is supported by the interest of the library fund, rooms, heat, and light being supplied free of charge.

FOREIGN.

Toronto (Ontario, Can.) P. L. Total, lending 1,48,027; ref. 1,41,221. Issued, home use 502,156; ref. use 33,571 (fict. 46%). Receipts, \$33,630; expenses, \$33,626.19.

"The whole tendency of the circulation has been in the direction of a reduction in the issue of fiction." During the year it is expected that a catalog of pamphlets may be completed. "The reading-room for the unemployed opened last season has been reopened this year."

Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Ls. (Rpt.) Added 3019; total 75,098. Issued 411,011 (fict. 61.77%).

Total attendance at libraries and reading-rooms 2,162,657.

The issue of fiction is 4.74% less than it was two years ago.

A sixth supplement to the catalog of the central library, a class list relating to "Archæology and antiquities," a new edition of the "Music and musicians' list," a supplement to the Lenton Lending Library catalog, and an authors' list of fiction, poetry and drama, have been published. Other lists are in compilation. The author card catalog in the reference library is almost complete, and a subject card catalog will soon be begun.

The fourth season's series of "Half-hour talks with the people about books and book-writers" was given in 12 of the branch reading-rooms, and proved to be even more popular than in former years. Two were given in each of the rooms. They were delivered by the librarian and others interested, and covered many of the leading English writers. These lecture courses have become an established feature of the library.

There have been exhibited in the reference library curious collections of books illustrating the arts of printing and book illustration, and during the visit of the British Association there was a special exhibit of curious scientific works. On the staircase there is an ever-changing collection of portraits of authors, and pictures illustrating book and newspaper production.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

TO MOUNT NEWSPAPER PICTURES, PORTRAITS, ETC. — W. R. Watson, of the New York State Library School, sends the following suggestions as to the mounting of newspaper illustrations, etc. For cutting the picture, a rule and sharp knife are better than scissors, as the latter do not always give a true, clean edge. Lay the picture face up on a smooth surface — preferably binder's board — place the ruler so that the knife will cut just inside of the plate, and draw the knife firmly along the edge of the ruler. For mounting small pictures and portraits loose sheets from the letter size pads (heavy paper) of the Library Bureau may be used, as these can be arranged alphabetically. Hot starch gives the best results as a paste, as it is sufficiently adhesive, has little body, and whatever exudes from the edge of the picture can be quickly absorbed by a blotter, leaving almost no trace. Before applying the paste, lay the picture on the sheet to ascertain just where it is to go, marking lightly with pencil at top and sides. Apply the paste with a small brush around the edges of the picture; not all over the back, as that causes it to draw and wrinkle; then lay it on the sheet of paper prepared, and press between two smooth surfaces until the paste is set. To make an imitation mat around a picture: place the picture, face up, on a piece of blotting-paper, lay your ruler on the sheet on which the picture is mounted parallel with an edge of the picture and as far away as you wish your mat to extend; then draw some hard blunt instrument (the handle of an ink eraser will do) along the edge of the ruler. The result will be a deep crease in the paper. Continue this crease around the

picture in a similar manner, and you will have a very good substitute for a mat, which will add greatly to the appearance of the picture. The blotter underneath allows the blunt instrument making the crease to sink deeply enough and yet not break the paper. To get the mat on the different pictures at the same relative distance, a small pasteboard "locator" may be made by cutting a square piece of pasteboard with a spur projecting at a corner. Lay the locator on a corner of the picture, so that the edges on each side of the spur coincide with the edges of the picture; this will throw the point of the spur where the corner of the mat should come, mark this point and locate the other corners in similar manner,

Gifts and Bequests.

Champaign, Ill. A. C. Burnham, a banker of Champaign, has offered to give to the town his old homestead, to be used as a site for a library building, a sufficient sum for building purposes, and \$10,000 for furnishing and stocking the library.

Iowa State Univ. L. The library has recently come into possession of a private library, by gift from Mr. D. H. Talbott, of Sioux City, Ia. It contains about 4500 v., besides a large number of unbound periodicals, pamphlets, etc. The literature of natural history is the predominant feature of the collection. Mr. Talbott has also made large and valuable gifts to the natural history museum of the university during the past five years.

Lead City, S. D. A fully equipped library and reading-room was formally presented to Lead City, on Dec. 25, by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, widow of the late Senator Hearst, of California. The library occupies the third floor of the new Miner's Union Hall, and is well supplied with books, periodicals, and games. Once a fortnight a free musical recital is given in the main reading-room.

Leicester (Mass.) P. L. In December, 1894, Lory S. Watson, of Leicester, gave \$20,000 to the town for the construction of a new library building. The trustees of the library were already in possession of the nucleus of a building fund, which was not available until it had increased to \$15,000. Mr. Watson's gift made this fund available for use and increased it to proportions sufficient to erect and furnish a suitable building. A site was promptly selected by the trustees and a building committee appointed.

Ottumwa, Ia. By decision of the supreme court in the Ballingall will case, the city receives the entire bequest of \$200,000, left by the late Peter G. Ballingall, of that place. Mr. Ballingall, who was one of the richest citizens of Ottumwa, left an abstruse and intricate will, bequeathing nearly all of his fortune to the town. After considerable litigation on the part of the heirs, the will has now been declared valid. Besides various bequests for a park and hospital, the provisions for the Ottumwa Library Association

are as follows: \$200 a year until a \$6000 fund and a \$20,000 fund have been accumulated from the administration of other bequests provided, for, and 232 feet of ground on Main Street, to be used as site for a library building. The library will receive \$200 a year until the \$6000 fund is accumulated. It will then receive that fund and one-fourth of the net income from all of the properties willed to the city, including the net income of the \$20,000 fund.

Princeton (N. J.) College L. The library has received from a prominent alumnus, whose name is withheld, a fine mediæval ms. of Terence, consisting of 166 leaves, partly parchment, and partly paper. The text is written throughout in one hand in clear minuscule characters, and it is complete for the six plays. The ms. bears date 1402; it is the finest now in the college library, and is said to be one of the best classical manuscripts in the United States.

Univ. of Pennsylvania L. The Hon. W. Potter, ex-minister to Italy, has presented to the library a complete set of "Hansard's Parliamentary debates," 459 volumes, covering the proceedings and speeches in the English Parliament from 1066 to 1891. The volumes contain the debates of the English Parliament for a period of 825 years, going back to the time of its Saxon origin, before the days of William Rufus and the wars of the roses. It is believed that this is the last complete set of Hansard that will ever be offered for sale.

Waltham, Mass. By the will of the late Francis Buttrick, a wealthy lumber merchant of Waltham, that town is bequeathed \$60,000 for the establishment of a public library.

Winchester (Mass.) P. L. The library has been presented with a beautiful memorial window, given by the family of the late J. H. Tyler. The design is by Frederick Wilson and Joseph Lauber, and the window, which illustrates the history of book-making and the discovery of printing, was made by the Tiffany Glass Co. In the central light is the "First proof," representing Gutenberg taking the first impression from movable type, in the presence of Furst and Schoeffer. In the two side-lights are representations of the tree of knowledge, from whose branches hang escutcheons bearing the book-marks of some of the most famous early printers, such as Plantin, Aldus, Caxton, and Vostre. Accompanying them, and inscribed on ribbons or labels, are several extracts from great authors relating to books—for example, "My library was dukedom large enough," "Les livres sont des amis surs et fidèles," etc. Below the lights are representations of three kinds of primitive books—the wax tablets of the Romans, the scrolls of the Greeks, and a mediæval parchment manuscript. The last-named bears the memorial inscription, "In memory of Joseph Howe Tyler, born February 11, 1825; died July 11, 1892," followed by this passage from the book of Proverbs: "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding." On the Roman tables there is a quotation from Cicero, in fourth century characters, and on the Greek scroll there is a passage from Plato.

Librarians.

DAVIDSON, Mrs. Emma, of Peru, Ind., was elected state librarian of Indiana on Jan. 11, by the state legislature. She succeeds Miss M. E. Ahern, who has filled the position with admirable success for the past three years. Her election was entirely a matter of politics, the Republican victory of 1894 leading to a general "sweep" in the various state offices. Mrs. Davidson is the widow of an old soldier, who fought in the 39th Indiana Regiment. Since her husband's death, 20 years ago, she has been a school teacher in Peru, Ind. She was a candidate for the office of state librarian in 1881, when she was defeated by another Republican candidate. Her closest rival in the present election was Miss Nancy Baker, of the Indianapolis Public Library, secretary of the Indiana Library Association. In all there were 72 candidates for the office, which pays a salary of \$1200 a year.

DRISCOLL, Miss Emma, has been elected librarian of the Spokane (Wash.) City L., succeeding Frank L. Price.

PUTNAM, Herbert, was on February 5 appointed librarian of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Putnam is a son of G. P. Putnam, the founder of the New York publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and was born in New York City in 1861. He entered Harvard University in 1879, was graduated in 1883, studied for a year subsequently at Columbia Law School and in the fall of 1884 went to Minneapolis. In 1885 he entered the Minnesota bar, and about that time became librarian of the Minneapolis Athenæum, a stock corporation library, with a fund yielding \$10,000 a year for the purchase of books, but with a very meagre income for current expenses. Mr. Putnam organized the Minneapolis Public Library, as a free circulating library, with branches and delivery stations, under the control of and supported by the city authorities. By the issue of bonds and private subscription, and the income from current taxes, the library board bought a site and erected a building costing nearly \$400,000, which ranks as one of the best equipped of American library buildings. The old Athenæum was merged in the new library and the aggregate income of the joint libraries has been from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per annum. During the construction of the building Mr. Putnam was engaged in purchasing books, going abroad for that purpose, and at the end of the seven years of his administration he had added about 50,000 volumes to the 12,000 originally possessed by the Athenæum, while the library had grown to be the fifth in the United States in point of circulation. In December, 1891, Mr. Putnam resigned his position and came to Boston, where he has since practised law. He married Miss Elizabeth Munroe, of Cambridge, where he resides. Mr. Putnam's appointment was a decided surprise. It is said that he was first mentioned in connection with the headship of the Boston Public

Library in a letter to the trustees from State Librarian Tillinghast, dated Jan. 18. He was unanimously chosen at a fully attended trustees' meeting, and entered upon his new duties on February 11, at a salary of \$5000 a year.

SCOTT, Dr. J. L., has been appointed state librarian of Wisconsin.

WINCHESTER, G. F., librarian of the Paterson (N. J.) Free Public Library, is ill with nervous prostration, the result of mental strain and overwork.

WIXSON, Mrs. Helen M., has been appointed state librarian of Colorado.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON P. L. BULLETIN for January continues its chronological index to historical fiction, covering Switzerland and the Netherlands, including Holland and Flanders. The special lists in this number relate to Roads, and to Corea, Japan, and China; as usual they are carefully classified and very full — bibliographic rather than library lists. There is also a list of books for exchange and sale by the trustees. The usual historical appendix consists of a letter from John Wiswall to George Rigby (1638); 11 views of the north end of Boston, and a panoramic view of Haymarket Square and its neighborhood — all with historical notes.

The DENVER P. L. has issued a small eight-page list of "books on science teaching, with some on science and scientific men."

DES MOINES (*Ja.*) P. L. Catalog: first supplement, 1894. 138 p. 1. O. cl.

Catalogs 4500 v., including all books not given in the catalog of 1892, excepting government documents. Follows style of former catalog, *i. e.*, books are separated in three divisions — reference, general circulating, juvenile. Dictionary arrangement. Fiction is given under subject heading only; thus "Black, Wm." appears in proper alphabetic order, with only the reference "see fiction." "All books except fiction have a class number, which should be added to author and title when making out list of books. Fiction has no number and may be called for by author and title only." Short titles; full names are not generally given; dates, but no imprint.

DREXEL INSTITUTE L., *Philadelphia*. Reference lists, no. 2, January, 1895. Music. 8 p.

An excellent list, classed under the general literature of the subject, its history, theory, fiction, etc.; the various branches — as dramatic music, vocal music, symphonies, instruments, pianoforte; and biographies, individual and collected, of musicians.

MONTCLAIR (*N. J.*) F. P. L. Finding-list of fiction. October, 1894. 26 p. O.

Printed by the linotype method; a title-a-line author and title list; no imprint; entries are generally made under well-known pseudonyms.

PRATT INSTITUTE (*Brooklyn, N. Y.*) F. L. Bulletin no. 10: Finding-list of works in the German language. January, 1895. 30 p. O.

The PROVIDENCE (*R. I.*) P. L. has begun the publication of a *Monthly bulletin*, in which Mr. Foster again resumes his valuable "monthly reference-lists." This is welcome news to librarians, to whom these lists, issued for some years in connection with the JOURNAL, were ever among the most useful of bibliographic aids. The *Bulletin* containing the lists is sold at the subscription price of 50 c. yearly. In the first (January) number the reference-lists cover Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Korean war, and Buddhism, being, in their present form, says Mr. Foster, "a continuation on an enlarged scale" of the original series. It is unnecessary to dilate *in extenso* on the usefulness and value of these lists. We extend them a hearty welcome and best wishes for a long life.

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. BULLETIN for January devotes its usual "special reading list" to Ancient Greece; the literature of Grecian history, life, art, religion and literature is excellently selected and arranged.

The SPRINGFIELD (*Mass.*) LIBRARY BULLETIN for January has a short bibliographical sketch of Robert Louis Stevenson and a list of his books contained in the library; also a good "list of books relating to the American Revolution."

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library:

Bardeen, C. W: (Teaching as a business for men);

Barrows, Walter Bradford (The English sparrow in North America);

Gerson, Felix Napoleon (Some verses);

Hopkins, W: J: (Telephone lines and their properties);

Howe, S: H: (A brief memoir of the life of John F. Slater);

Mally, F: W: (Report on the boll worm of cotton);

McElroy, Karl (Thayer) Pomeroy (Canned vegetables);

Merrill, Earle Abbott (Reference-book of tables and formulas for electric street railway engineers);

Mielziner, Moses (Introduction to the Talmud);

Nichols, E: West (Analytic geometry);

Peabody, Cecil Hobart, and Miller, E: Furber (Notes on steam-boilers);

Pickard, S: T: (Life and letters of John Greenleaf Whittier);

Rand, Addison Crittenden (The uses of compressed air);

Rankin, Francis Huntington (Hygiene of childhood);

Searles, W: H: (Field engineering);

Weaver, W: Dixon, *editor* (Standard tables for electric wiremen, by C: M. Davis);

Wedderburn, Alexander J: (A compilation of the pharmacy and drug laws of the several states and territories);

Wickes, T: H:, *joint-author* (The strike at Pullman).

Bibliography.

ATKINSON, G: Francis. The study of the biology of ferns by the collection method. N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1894. 12 + 134 p. 8°.

A bibliography covers p. 129 - 132.

BEVAN, Wilson Lloyd. Sir William Petty: a study in English economic literature. Publications of American Economic Association, v. 9, no. 4, 1894. 112 p. O.

Contains a short "bibliography of the printed works of Sir William Petty."

BURSTALL, S. A. The education of girls in the United States. London, Swan Sonnenschein, 1894. 12 + 204 p. sm. 8°.

Contains an 8-p. bibliography.

COBHAM, C. D. An attempt at a bibliography of Cyprus. 3d ed. Nicosia, Cyprus, 1894. 40 p. 8°, 3 fr.

FILON, A. Mémirée et ses amis; avec une bibliographie des oeuvres complètes de Mémirée, par le V^{te} de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul. Paris, Hachette, 1894. 8°, 3.50 fr.

The FOLK-LORE SOCIETY have decided to expedite as far as possible the preparation of the English "Bibliography of folk-lore," which is being compiled by the society. It is to be one of the publications for 1897.

GEORGE, C., Schlagwort-Katalog. Verzeichniss der Bücher und Landkarten in sachlicher Anordnung. Band 2: 1888-92. Lieferung 7. Hannover, Cruse. 193 - 224 p. 8°, 1.30 m.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of the literature of Gloucestershire is being prepared by F. A. Hyett and Rev. W. Bazeley, honorary secretary of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, of England. The book is divided into publications relating to the whole county, those concerned with the Forest of Dean, those relating to parishes and towns in the county, and those relating to the city of Bristol. An index of authors, a list of local printers, and a bibliography of the Rowley controversy are to be added. The first volume will be ready early this year.

HUBER, J. Ch. Bibliographie der klinischen Helminthologie. Heft 7. u. 8: Dracunculus Persarum Kämpfer, Filaria sanguinis hominis Lewis und Trematoden. München, J. F. Lehmann. 8°, 3.60 m.

JONES, M. Katherine. Bibliography of college, university, and social settlements. [Boston, 1894.] 19 p. 12°.

LEGRAND, E. Bibliographie hellénique ou description raisonnée des ouvrages publiés par des Grecs au XVII^e siècle. v. 1 et 2. Paris, Picard & fils., 1894. 14 + 514 + 532 p.

8°. 200 numbered copies. For the four v., to subscribers, 75 fr.

LYLY, J: Endymion, the man in the moon; ed. with notes, bibliography and biographical introd., by G. P. Baker. N. Y., Holt, 1894. c. 196+109 p. S. (English readings.) bds., 85 c.

SUDHOFF, K. Versuch einer Kritik der Echtheit der Paracelsischen Schriften. Band 1: Bibliographia Paracelsica. Besprechung der unter Theophrast von Hohenheims Namen 1527-1893 erschienenen Druckschriften. Berlin, G. Reimer. 722 p. 8°. 18 m.

THE UNIVERSITY of Leyden has undertaken the task of issuing a bibliographical catalog of all the works of its professors, from the date of its foundation, compiled by L: D. Petit, the university librarian, and to be published by S. C. Van Doesburgh. It will be issued in five volumes, each consisting of four or five parts, and will extend over about six years. The first part, which is just published, is devoted to the professors of the theological faculty, for the period between 1575 and 1619.

WILLEY, Arthur. Amphioxus and the ancestry of the vertebrates. N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1894. 8°. (Columbia Univ. biological ser., no. 2.) net, \$2.50.
Contains a 15-p. bibliography.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Alyn Yates Keith, ps. of the wife of Governor Morris, of Connecticut, author of "A spinster's leaflets" and "A hilltop summer."—*Bost. Lit. World*.

Chaperoned, published in Cassell's "Unknown library," is by Albert Ulmann. The second edition bears his name on the title-page.

A correction. Cushing, W: Initials and pseudonyms. [1st series.] p. 138, col. 1.

Investigator. *Samuel Wheeler*. The triangle. For Wheeler read Whepley. — J: C. ROWELL.

Heclawa.—ps. of A. L. Artman Himmelwright, in "In the heart of the Bitter-Root Mountains: story of the Carlin hunting party," pub., 1895, by Putnam. — A. A. J.

Ian Maclaren, ps. of Rev. J: Maclaren Watson, author of "Beside the bonnie brier bush," pub. by Dodd, Mead & Co., 1894. He is minister of a Presbyterian church in Liverpool. — *N. Y. Tribune*, N. 11.

Jane Smiley, author of the Christmas and Easter stories in *Harper's Young People*, is, according to C: E. L. Wingate in the *Critic*, the daughter of the late John Boyle O'Reilly.

Jean Kincaid, ps. of Mrs. Estelle M. H. Mer-

rill, ed. of *New England Kitchen Magazine*, and a frequent newspaper correspondent.

Josephine Clifford, author of "Overland Tales," 1877; and "Another Juanita," 1894, is the nom de plume of Josephine Clifford McCrackin. — J. C. ROWELL.

Julie K. Wetherill, ps. of Mrs. Marion Baker, of the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

M. E. Francis, ps. of Mrs. Francis Blundell, made up from her maiden name, M. E. Sweetman, and from her husband's Christian name. She is author of "In a North Country village," pub. by Little, Brown & Co. in 1893, and "The story of Dan," recently pub. by Houghton.

Magdalen Brooke. "Magdalen Brooke" who wrote "The story of Eleanor Lambert," in the *Pseudonym Library* is Miss Harriet M. Capes. — *The Bookman*.

A sunless heart, published anonymously in London by Ward, Lock & Bowden, is by Miss Edith Johnstone. — *Lond. Lit. World*, S. 17.

Wenona Gilman, ps. of Mrs. Florence Schoeffel, author of numerous novels. Mrs. Schoeffel has recently brought suit against the *Outing* Company, of New York, for alleged fraudulent publication of her novel, "Saddle and sentiment," and the real name is thus made public.

Humors and Blunders.

At a Massachusetts library recently, inquiry for a book called "Story of a desert island" gradually developed or changed to "Story of a desert island off the coast of Maine," and turned out at last to be Crawford's "Love in idleness; a story of Bar Harbor"!

FROM a local newspaper's account of a new library building: "On the opposite side is a roomy closet containing hooks for clothing and shelves for the use of the occupants."

"LES MISERABLES" has been a source of stock jokes in many libraries for years, but perhaps the latest unintentional play on the name is the case of a man who entered a library recently and asked for "Lay Mrs. Robbles" — and he had it written out on a slip of paper, too.

Reader. — "I would like 'English men of letters,' please."

Attendant. — That is a set of about 40 volumes. What volume do you want?

Reader (confidently). — "The most reliable one!"

A FRESHMAN of one of the leading universities approached the delivery-desk of a reference library, handed the attendant a memorandum, and asked to be allowed to read the periodical named. His slip called for: "Ibid, vol. 10, page 128." Another applicant called for the "U. S. Coast Survey Report for the State of New Jersey of the U. S. Fish Commission," and would take nothing else. — A. R.

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R. R. B., P. O. Box 943, N. Y.
Library Journal, v. 15, no. 11, Nov., 1890; v. 16, no. 8, Aug., '91; v. 18, no. 9, Sept., '93—\$1 each for either of these nos.; v. 19, nos. 7, 8, 9, July, Aug., Sept., '94—50 cents each.

Boston Book Co., 15½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
North Am. Rev., vols. or nos. 1815-20, '32-77.
Bibliotheca Sacra, 1870-94, any nos.
Journal of Social Science, any nos.
Knickerbocker, any vols.
Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, any vols.

John Edmonds, Mercantile Library, Phila., Pa.
Zaidee, by Oliphant.
Michaud's Crusades, v. 1. Routledge.
Menzel's Germany, v. 1. Bohn.
Fall of Napoleon, by Mitchell, v. 3. 1846.

O. H., P. O. Box 943, N. Y.
Library Journal, August, 1894.

Jersey City (N. J.) Free Public Lib.
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, v. 28-36.

Library Co. of Phila., Locust and Juniper Sts., Phila.
Broughton's Second Thoughts, N. Y., 1880.

Public Library, Cleveland, O.
N. Y. Independent for Sept. 29, Dec. 22, 29, 1892; April 26, '94.

Library of Union Club, 1 W. 21st St., N. Y.
Dickson's American Numismatical Manual of Currency; or, Money of the Aborigines, etc. Phila., 1859.

Univ. of Vermont Lib., Burlington, Vt.
Darlington, Amer. Weeds and Useful Plants. N. Y., 1860.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

B. A., P. O. Box 943.
The New York Times, 1859 to the present.

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WANTED.—A position as librarian by a young man of several years' experience in college and university libraries and in a large book house. Address B. B., care LIBRARY JOURNAL.

WANTED.—Library work by a gentleman thoroughly posted in books and library work. Twenty years' experience. Competent to take charge. Best of references. W. H. PARKER, care LIBRARY JOURNAL.

LIBRARIAN.—A graduate of Pratt Institute Library School seeks permanent or temporary employment. Has catalogued a private library and had charge of the reference library of a New York daily, indexing paper also. Best references. Box 28, Closter, New Jersey.

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OF BOOKS.—The Executors of the late Alexander Ireland, of Manchester, in taking steps to DISPOSE OF his Extensive LIBRARY, find that his collection of the works of certain authors of whom he was a special admirer and student is so far complete as to be valuable to collectors for that completeness. They are in each case supplemented by collections of Magazine Articles and Newspaper Reviews, which add to their value. Collectors and librarians desirous to treat are requested to apply to the Executors of Alexander Ireland, care of Blyth, Dutton, and Co., solicitors, 112, Gresham House, London, of whom any further information can be obtained.

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The Carlyle Collection.—83 Volumes, including Carlyle's works, biography of him and Mrs. Carlyle, and other books of and relating to Carlyle, Mrs. Carlyle, &c., with many newspaper cuttings and MS., especially the MS. of Mrs. Alexander Ireland's Life of Jane Welsh Carlyle, and many other MSS. collected for the purpose of that Life.

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The Annual Catalogue for 1886, 1891 and 1892 is now out of print. But few copies of the Annual Catalogue for 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1893 are on hand.

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MARCH, 1895

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Inscriptions in the British Museum, author of "Discoveries at
Halicarnassus," etc., etc.*

This splendid library is one of the most complete collections of books on classical archaeology ever offered for sale. We intend to sell it in one lot. Catalogue in preparation. Buyers are requested to apply.

LAST CATALOGUES OF SECOND-HAND BOOKS PUBLISHED:

- No. 305, 311, 312, 317, 318, 325. Library of Prof. W. von Lexer. (*Germanische Sprachen und deutsche Literatur*, 7200 items.)
 " 319, 322, 323. Library of Prof. Wilhelm Lübke. (*Archæology, Fine Arts, Industrial Arts*, 5000 items.)
 " 328, 329, 338. *Political Economy* (4800 items).
 " 330. Library of Prof. F. Miklosich. (*Historia et litteratura Slavorum*).
 " 331. *Reference Books, Library Editions, Periodicals and Publications of Learned Societies* (1800 items).
 " 332. Library of Prof. F. Noll. (*Zoology*, 2800 items.)
 " 333. *Pedagogical Sciences*.
 " 334. *History of Costume, Festivals, etc.*
 " 335. *History of the Catholic Church, with Appendices on the Reformation and the Jesuits*.
 " 336. Library of Mr. Lucas, Architect of the Cathedral of Mayence. (*Christian Art*).
 " 337. *Classical Archæology*.
 " 339. *The Byzantine Empire, Modern Greece, Turkey, Hungary* (1200 items).
 " 340. Library of Prof. O. Feistmantel, of the Indian Survey. (*British India and the East Indian Archipelago; with Appendix on the Gypsies*, 1300 items.)
 " 341. *Lepidopterology*.—342. *Geology*.—343. *Numismatics*.
 " 344, 345. Library of Fr. von Bodenstedt. Part I. *Literature and History of Russia*. Part II. *Shakespeare and his time*.
 " 346. *Botany*.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 3

THE finest piece of co-operation in library history is that which has been announced within the month in the proposed consolidation of the library foundations of New York City. The Astor Library, the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust were each sufficient, in almost any other city than metropolitan New York, to provide adequately for a great library, and it is most creditable to the recent administration of the Lenox Library that this, as well as the Astor Library, has, within its limitations, been put freely at the service of the public. But no one of these individually, with those limiting conditions, could be adequate in New York, while the consolidation of all into the "New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations," as it is ingeniously proposed to call the new institution, brings everything together into a happy whole. New York will now fairly rival Boston and Chicago as a library city, and we may fairly expect that Brooklyn will take the hint and begin a like consolidation of its library enterprises. Such a movement has, indeed, been considered in Brooklyn, and one seems also under way in Philadelphia, where the consolidation of the Pepper Free Library with the libraries of the board of education has led to definite plans for a general consolidation of libraries, so that the spirit of co-operation for which the American Library Association has stood, through so many years, is now bearing most noble fruit. With the several libraries of the New York Free Circulating Library as branches, it is scarcely possible to conceive of a finer system than this new plan for New York outlines, and the greatest credit that is possible within words should be given to the trustees of the several bodies, who have voted to combine the individualities of their several institutions to this grand consummation.

ANOTHER example of proposed co-operation on a large scale is outlined in the report of the Harvard University committee on the index-

ing of scientific books, and the correspondence from the Royal Society, already given in *Science*, which we reprint elsewhere. There is nothing more wasteful in the whole range of duplication than incomplete and inadequate indexing, where practically complete and adequate work is possible. The Royal Society, which is officially and in practice the leading organization of the scientific world, renders a great service to science and to bibliography in initiating this undertaking, and it is scarcely necessary to appeal to American librarians on their side to do everything possible to promote the success of this admirable plan. We heartily second the appeal to publishers to do everything in their power to make the enterprise possible.

It should not be forgotten that the new Government Publications law distributes to members of Congress a large stock of Government publications hitherto uselessly on storage. These, it is understood, will not come under the charge of the new superintendent of documents, and therefore librarians should be on the alert to make sure that through their senators or representatives they get such documents as may be of service to them. If this stock, as it reaches the hands of congressmen, is not promptly called for by those who are likely to use it, it will doubtless find its way to the usual tomb of Government publications—the second-hand dealer or the junkshop—and it is better that librarians, therefore, should ask for everything that they might possibly want, in the hope of getting what they do want and exchanging the remainder, than it is to take the chance of losing publications which will be of great value in the right place and of no earthly value in the wrong place.

WHILE it is not improper that books in a state library should be to a certain extent at the service of the citizens of the capital city, and that a state library should thus become in a measure

a local circulating library, this policy is only possible under wise limitations, and it seems to be the general opinion, within and without the New York State Library, that the circulating feature of that library, under its present liberal administration, has cramped too much its value as a reference collection. Both the library profession and the public have reason to know that under Mr. Dewey's administration the most liberal arrangements possible are sure to be made in everything tending towards the accommodation of all kinds of readers, so that if the State Library determines to curtail the use of its books for circulation, it may be taken for granted that it is right in so doing, and that the books are refused for less valuable uses, not that they may stand idle on the shelves but that they may do more important service elsewhere. It is well known to librarians that there is a great growth in the extent to which books are sent from the State Library to the over 500 institutions in the university and to scholars in different parts of the state who have claims on the collection in prosecuting their studies. It was inevitable that the State Library, in doing this very important work, should find it necessary to curtail somewhat the merely local and incidental use of books. This curtailment, however, has been greatly exaggerated by the newspapers, as it really amounts to little beyond refusing to supply citizens of Albany with current novels for their recreation.

THE announcement that the trustees of the John Crerar Library have determined to establish a scientific reference library is of very general interest. The decision has come as something of a surprise, for though it was understood that no attempt would be made to enter the "general" field, so fully occupied by the Chicago Public Library, it was believed that the directors were inclined towards Americana or religion as the specialty of the library. The choice of science is an admirable one, covering, as it does, a field that it is practically impossible for most libraries to occupy even partially, and that is of the utmost use and value to a very large portion of the public. Whether the development of the library on these lines is entirely in accord with the intention of its founder is another matter; it is probable that Mr. Crerar, who in his will forbade the inclusion of "French novels and all skeptical trash" in his library, would have included in the latter category many books

that will find rightful place in the Crerar Library of Science. But it is an excellent thing that the trustees have given so broad and wise a construction to the terms of a will that might have been interpreted in a far narrower spirit. They have shown a real appreciation of their responsibility and a desire to use the trust committed to them in such a way as to afford "the greatest good to the greatest number." Their declared intention is to take the term science in its most catholic sense, including not only abstract and technical science, but the science of sociology, of architecture, of astronomy, of art and government, as well as the science of electricity, engineering and mechanics. A library planned on these lines, rightly developed, freely and broadly administered, would be a boon not only to the city possessing it, but to scholars, students, and investigators throughout the country — and such a library it is within the power of the Crerar trustees to establish.

THERE has been a most gratifying development along the lines of library progress since the new year. Vermont has now a state library commission and a state association, both of which are doing effective work, Wisconsin is about to join the ranks of states possessing library commissions, in Ohio a state library association has just been formed, with a large membership and larger supply of enthusiasm, and a bill is pending in the Pennsylvania legislature providing for the establishment of libraries in every school district of the state. Each of these movements has been the direct result of active and persevering effort on the part of A. L. A. workers, and two of them, at least, had their inception at the Lake Placid Conference. It is not to be expected that this rate of progress will be continued during the year — that were too millennial a prospect; but there is certainly a most hopeful promise for the future, and it does not seem unduly optimistic to look forward to the time when each state shall have its library laws, its library commission, its state association and its local library societies. Indeed, in this movement every state that joins the library ranks may be counted twice, once for itself and once for its example — for state pride is almost as vital a point as civic pride, and the argument that a state is behind its sister states in progressiveness, and especially in educational matters, is one of the most powerful levers of public sentiment.

SOME LIBRARIES OF THE NORTHWEST.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

How large a country and how great a nation we have in these United States of America is the subject of vast spread-eagle oratory. Perhaps it is more accurate to say *was* the subject of the large-voiced orator, since both he and his subject have given way in later years to the careful student who is, perhaps, inclined to emphasize the difficulties and dangers of national vastness, rather than to glory indiscriminately and promiscuously in that characteristic feature of our national being. The orator stayed at home and talked; the student travels and observes and reports. But when a hundred such students and observers and reporters crossed the continent in 1891 to visit their library brethren on the Western coast, their journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific opened their eyes and their minds to a serious sense of the largeness and greatness, in the true sense, of the national life, in the best features of which they were becoming so important a part. It was a comfortable surprise to Eastern librarians to find how important and how educational a part in national progress was taken by the librarians of the Pacific coast, whether in the great libraries of San Francisco, the original and pioneer work at Los Angeles, or the modest, but intelligent endeavors of the smaller libraries in the still younger communities scattered through the state of California. But this visit included only California itself, and except that the ubiquitous and industrious Mr. Fletcher found time to make a working missionary visit as far north as Seattle, little has been known by librarians in the East of the library development of the Northwest.

The finest separate library building on the Pacific coast is the home of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon. The site is at the corner of Seventh and Stark streets, a third of a mile back from the Willamette River front, just beyond the high-water mark of the flood of June, 1894, on the river plain, above which rise the picturesque heights of this venerable city of the Pacific coast — already a half century old! It is a noble building, in Romanesque design, of simple and effective lines, occupying a frontage of 144 feet on Stark street, its base of Nelson Island granite with upper walls of light-colored sandstone, surmounted at a height of 50 feet with a tile roof. In design, the facade has some resemblance to the new Boston Public Library building. The

main entrance is through a three-door vestibule, which leads up by a few steps to the main corridor, through which one reaches the main book-room, handsomely furnished, with stacks effectively arranged on either side, and having the librarian's quarters at one end and the ladies' room at the other. This floor also contains newspaper and magazine rooms and a chess-room. In the basement are accommodations for receiving and handling books. On the second floor is a large memorial hall, which is to be the home of the Portland Art Museum, with lecture-room, reference-room and directors' room. The memorial hall is dedicated to the memory of Miss Ella M. Smith, from whose bequest the edifice was built. She left for this purpose real estate appraised at the time the building was commenced, in 1890, at from \$130,000 to \$140,000, and it was decided to hold this property, borrowing upon its security such money as might be required as the building progressed. This plan proved a profitable one until the crisis of 1893, when values and rentals fell to such an extent as to cause some embarrassment to the Library Association; but the property is still valued as high as \$127,000, and the library has surmounted its difficulties fairly well. The new building was finished in 1893, and the books were removed, to the extent of nearly 20,000, in June, 1893, in seven working days. The stack-room contains present accommodations for about 30,000 volumes, and provision can ultimately be made for 120,000 volumes.

The Association was started as a subscription library in 1864, and it was not until 1894 that the dues were reduced from \$9 to \$5 a year. It had, at the last report, 101 perpetual memberships, 214 half-yearly, 310 monthly, and 36 honorary members. The library had not been opened Sundays, but the directors agreed to provide for Sunday opening if 100 persons would become annual members who had never been members of the Library Association and whose wish was that the library should be open Sunday.

It is pleasant to note that this most important library of the Northwest is under the charge of an active member of the American Library Association and a graduate of the library school of Pratt Institute, and it is also gratifying to record that Mr. Daniel F. W. Bursch, who, in 1893, succeeded Mr. Henry A. Oxen as librarian of

the Library Association, is heartily desirous of making his library a centre of such work and inspiration as the American Library Association and the several library schools promote. On receiving his appointment, Mr. Bursch wisely made a tour of the foremost libraries of the East, and consulted librarians in the leading cities, with the purpose of adding to his own knowledge and experience the best he could glean from others; thus he reached Portland equipped with the best information from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, and other centres. In his first report (the 30th annual report of the Association) he makes pleasant mention in especial of the courtesies extended to him by Miss Cutler at Albany, and Mr. Carr at Scranton. With the beginning of 1894 Mr. Bursch started a four-page bulletin called *Our Library*, which has proved a valuable record of the work of the library and of the University Extension lectures carried on in connection with it.

The State Library of Oregon is in the Capitol at Salem, also situated in the plain of the Willamette River, and named, like its sister city, from one of the old cities of the Atlantic coast. Salem, Oregon, unlike its ancient prototype of Massachusetts, is laid out on broad lines, the narrowest of its streets being 99 feet wide. In its centre is a considerable park which contains the State Capitol, of an order of architecture which we have come to associate with Capitol buildings, with its two wings and crowning dome. The library occupies one wing on the upper floor, and is under care of Mr. J. B. Putnam, who, though he has never come into relations with the library spirit, is desirous of making his library something more than a mere collection of law-books, as it is now. So far, there is, in fact, scarce anything but law-books in the library, three or four volumes referring to the history of the state being the exception to the rule. The library at Portland some time since announced its intention of providing for as full a collection as could be made of publications of and relating to Oregon, and this function of state record which belongs properly to a state library is not unappreciated by Mr. Putnam, who hopes to become a friendly rival of Mr. Bursch in collecting the materials for the history of this young state before the lapse of time has made it too late to make such a collection adequately.

In the new state of Washington the State

Library is to be found at Olympia, picturesquely situated on rising ground at the head or south end of Puget Sound. The old white barn, formerly the Capitol, was deserted some years ago, and work upon the fine new Capitol, which is to look down from its heights over the waters of the sound, is but just commenced. Meanwhile the state departments have taken refuge in business blocks, in one of which the State Library, under the care of Mr. F. T. Gilbert, has fairly good quarters. Like its sister library in the adjoining state, this is largely a library of law-books, but it has also a miscellaneous department, for which a considerable appropriation has been made, and some attention has already been given to the collection of the literature of and relating to the state. Mr. Gilbert, although like Mr. Putnam, sequestered from association with other librarians, is heartily desirous of making the State Library all that it should be, and any Eastern librarians who find their way to the Pacific coast will find here, as everywhere, cordial welcome and a hearty desire to take advantage of their presence to learn of any new points in library progress.

The City Library of Tacoma is now housed in the newly completed City Hall, whose tall, square tower is one of the picturesque landmarks of this interesting city, crowning the precipitous bluff which overlooks the harbor. The library had been started in 1886 by Mrs. Grace R. Moore, with the help of Mr. Walter J. Thompson and others, and had occupied small rooms in a business block. In 1892, in which year the present librarian was appointed, the city granted a monthly appropriation of \$250, and on the completion of the City Hall, in May, 1893, assigned to it the free use of one-half the upper story. In January, 1894, the city took over the property and control from the former Library Association. It is now under the charge of a library committee of the City Council, of which Mr. John Hartman is chairman, with an advisory committee consisting of representatives of the Commercial Club, the Trades Council (labor organizations) and the Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Grace R. Moore, the originator of the library. Provision is made against political change by fixing the librarian's term at five years and by giving him the appointment of the assistants. The main library is a large room with open shelves around it, giving free access to all books, adjoining which on one side is the librarian's and cataloging room and

City Library of Tacoma

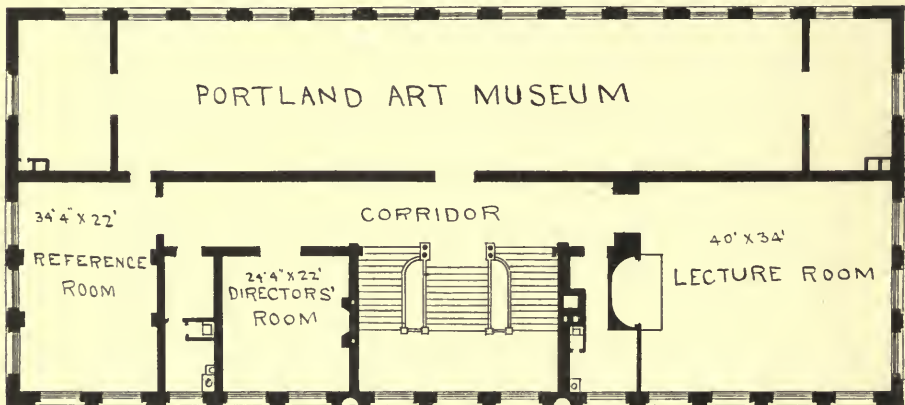


THE CITY LIBRARY OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

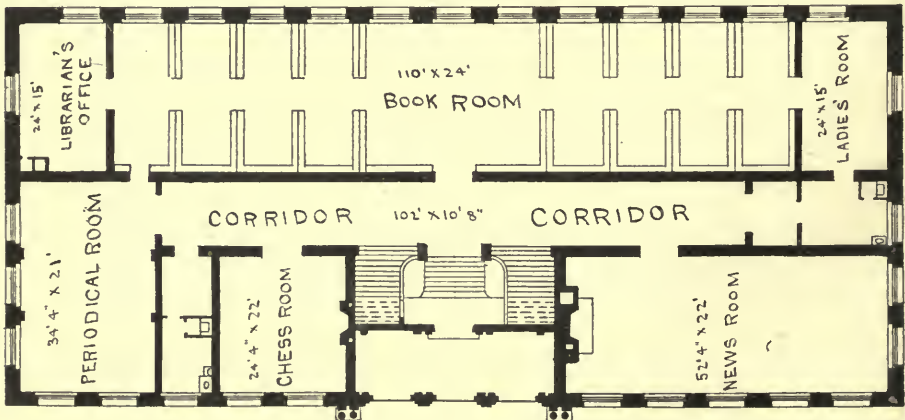
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PORTLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BUILDING, PORTLAND, ORE.



Second Floor Plan.



First Floor Plan.

GROUND FLOOR PLANS OF THE PORTLAND L. A. BUILDING.

the ladies reading-room, and on the other a newspaper-room, in which newspapers are arranged geographically from West to East.

Mr. W. Curtis Taylor, the librarian, who is assisted by Miss Amy Hall, is one of the most enterprising librarians on the Pacific coast, and despite the fact that he has had little opportunity of communication with his fellow-members of the profession, has shown great enterprise and originality in his development of the library. Mr. Taylor is rightly proud of the fact that out of a stock of 2000 circulating books his loans in a single year have reached 28,000, a ratio of 14 to one. Mr. Taylor believes heartily in the fullest and freest relation with the public, the schools, labor organizations, literary clubs, and the young people, and, as he says, makes the public itself, as far as possible, a "committee of the whole" on the selection of books. On the shelves Mr. Taylor has an ingenious book-dummy of his own contrivance, on the back of which is a placard: "Books are plainly numbered or lettered. Please put them back exactly in their places," and about the room are placards in large type containing an extract from his librarian's report of 1894: "An application to the librarian will generally bring out from the heart of our books somewhat more than appears on their face. NEVER HESITATE TO ASK QUESTIONS—it keeps us posted on our stock; and we like that."

The library under the city ordinance receives five per cent. of the revenue from fines and licenses; but this is inadequate, and the legislature has been asked to permit a one mill tax on city valuation. Meantime, the library has been helped out somewhat by receptions and devices of that sort. During the past winter there has been given a series of lectures in the library rooms, covering a wide range in literature, history, economics, etc., for which the admission fee was, "adults, 25 cents, or a book; children, 10 cents, or a book." Among the subjects were the history of the Northwest, the Indians, profit-sharing, etc. Mr. Taylor takes every possible opportunity to make the library known to his constituency, and issued in September, 1894, a tasteful and interesting description of the library and its work, including a conversational statement of the decimal classification, from which pamphlet the illustrations of the library are taken. Mr. Taylor has invented a number of practical devices, among which an ingenious newspaper-clip should be noted. It is interesting to note that he began li-

brary life as a boy in the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia, years ago.

In one of the suburban extensions of Tacoma is a charming small library building, erected by a well-known real-estate investor, as one of the central features of his real estate improvement plans. Since the "boom" collapsed, these suburbs of Tacoma, which were planned on a gigantic scale, have for the time being been of less importance, but with the normal growth of the city they will again become important centres of development, and this suburb will have all the better chance of success because of the wise forethought of its founder in providing the attractive feature of a library.

The sister and rival city of Seattle, terraced with its nestling lakes on the rise of ground on the east shore of Puget Sound, 20 miles to the north, organized a City Library in 1890, when the present charter was obtained, and made the library a regular part of the city organization. In June of 1894 it was removed to its present home, on the fifth floor of the Collins office building, on the main street, where it has attractive and convenient quarters. The elevator gives entrance to a large reception-room, containing catalog-tables, delivery-desk, and cases for new books and magazines. The stack-room contains now about 12,000 books, and the yearly issues run somewhat above 100,000 to nearly 7000 cardholders. Next to the stack-room are the librarian's office and the trustees' room. There is a fine reading-room, well lighted, with accommodations for nearly 100 readers, and a separate reference-room, with tables, writing-desks, etc., for about 30. The most distinctive feature of the library is the ladies' reading-room, about 34 x 16, carpeted and furnished as beautifully as the drawing-room of a private house; this is maintained by the help of a ladies' society, which has special charge of this room and provides a special fund for pictures and books on art, which are displayed in it. The library is supported by the receipt of 10 per cent. of the city licenses and fines, amounting last year to \$14,000. The removal and furnishing of the new rooms left a debt of about \$1000, which was paid off promptly through a subscription opened by one of the local dailies. Mr. J. D. Atkinson is the librarian, and Miss E. N. Henry is his capable and enterprising chief assistant, and the library is, perhaps, the best manned—or womaned—of any of its size on the coast. The whole appearance of the library is attrac-

tively comfortable, and it seems one of the active centres of city life. Mr. Fletcher, in 1891, started a card catalog for the library, and a first printed catalog was issued in September, 1893.

A librarian who voyages as far north as Alaska will be glad to find in Sitka the beginning of a library, although it is not yet more than a beginning. In that curious little town, with its Russian block houses, its Greek church, its huddles of Indian dwellings, are the extensive buildings of the Presbyterian Mission, one of which is a museum, in which the antiquities and curiosities of Alaska are gathered, and in connection with which is, or is supposed to be, the Sheldon Jackson Library, although this nucleus of the future public library of the capital of Alaska is not easily to be found in the short stay of the ordinary tourist. This is also

the headquarters of the Alaska Historical Association, which has already printed one or two pamphlets on Alaskan history and geography, and the fact that the museum, library, and historical society have at least made a start is good promise for the future.

As yet there are no library associations in the Northwest, but there has recently been some consultation with a view to organizing library clubs, one for Tacoma and Seattle, the other for Portland and the near cities, and combining these into a Library Association of the Northwest. This will do much to develop the library spirit and library progress in that part of the country, and it is to be hoped that one of these days the librarians of the Northwest may be the hosts of a conference of the American Library Association.

THE COLLATING OF LIBRARY BOOKS.

By W: I. FLETCHER, *Librarian Amherst College.*

PERHAPS there was never a more conspicuous example of the failure of the principle "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," than was furnished by the vote of "nearly unanimous" agreement at the Chicago Conference (LIB. J. 18: C88) that "It does not pay to collate all new books." Of course it does not. But the mischief of such a statement is that it will not be rightly understood. Does it mean that there are exceptions to the rule of collating all books? If so, I agree. But if it means (as it will often be understood) that only certain kinds of books, rare or expensive ones for example, should be collated, then I disagree, and lament that such a principle should seem to be accepted by the assembled librarians.

It is essential that all accessions should be collated, except in cases where there can be no redress if imperfections are found, and at the same time the books are of a character which makes it not worth while for imperfections to be noted in the accession or other catalog. This double requirement for exceptions makes the rule of collating almost universal. It has always been so in libraries under my direction, and I can recall without reference to any list or memorandum, the following important books which at one time or another I have returned for the lack, in each case, of one whole signature, securing good copies in exchange: Lippin-

cott's *Gazetteer*, Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities," new ed.; Ruskin's *Works*, author's edition (one volume lacked the first signature), Lockyer's "Dawn of astronomy," Larned's "History for ready reference." Besides these more important books, multitudes of less consequence have been rejected. Beyond the mere advantage of securing good copies in the place of imperfect ones (and it has certainly paid us in this respect alone), I prize the moral effect upon booksellers and publishers of having defective copies returned. It happened that on having the first lot of books received here after I took charge collated, one was found imperfect and sent back. Not long after, my assistant was in the store where the books were purchased, and the dealer said to him, "He caught me up on the first lot!" The number of imperfectly folded, wrongly gathered, and otherwise defective copies of new books, issued by nearly all publishers, surpasses the belief of one familiar with the precautions taken in good book offices. A steady undertow of such copies, setting back to the offices from the libraries, may do much to increase the care taken, and so protect not only the libraries, but the great mass of private buyers, who never think of collating their purchases, thus fulfilling a part of the proper mission of libraries, in raising the standard of excellence in book-making as well as in literature.

We also pursue with very satisfactory results the policy of collating all books returned after binding or repair. Hardly a lot comes in from which some specimen of bad work (generally in misplacement of sections) is not sent back, to be

a thorn in the side of the binder. Book-lovers are always complaining of the maltreatment of books by bookbinders. What better service can we render to the whole guild of bookish people than by insisting on correct and careful bibliopegy?

CO-OPERATION IN THE CATALOGING OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

AN important step towards a co-operative system of cataloging scientific literature was taken in March, 1894, by the Royal Society of London. In that month the Society sent to various institutions of learning a circular letter, pointing out the need of more thorough indexing of scientific literature than is accomplished by the "Catalogue of scientific papers" in its present form, and suggesting the preparation and publication of a catalog or index by a central office supported by international contributions, which should be supplied with all information necessary for the construction of the catalog; either by having all periodicals, monographs, etc., sent direct to the office to be cataloged there, or by various institutions undertaking to send in portions of the catalog already prepared, or by both methods combined. The object of the communication was to ascertain how far such a scheme commended itself to scientific bodies and scientific men, and to obtain suggestions as to the best methods of carrying on the work.

In Harvard University a committee of the university council was appointed to consider the communication of the Royal Society, and a report from the committee was accepted by the council in the autumn of 1894. The full text of this report, together with the letter of the Royal Society, was contributed by Prof. H. P. Bowditch, chairman of the university committee, to *Science* of Feb. 15. These are reprinted elsewhere, and deserve the careful attention of all librarians, both from their intrinsic interest and from the methods of procedure outlined. The recommendations of the university committee make definite suggestions for the establishment of such a central bureau, decide in favor of a card catalog, and present a careful plan of action. The co-operation of publishers is urged as an essential element of success, and one of the most important suggestions is that requiring "a brief statement, not to exceed eight lines, to be prepared by the author himself," summarizing the subject, character, and aim of his work.

The matter is of very present importance to

librarians and should enlist their attention and co-operation. Mr. W. H. Tillinghast, of Harvard University Library, writes as follows regarding the published correspondence:

"The letter of the Royal Society and the report of the Harvard committee will be full of interest to librarians, though many of them, I fancy, will find in the expectations of the Harvard committee an undue optimism in regard to the practical effect of correct reasoning, and will think the more chastened hopes of the Royal Society more likely to be fulfilled. The management of the Library Bureau, who have experience in securing books for cataloging from publishers, could doubtless express a valuable opinion upon the practicability of securing from publishers and editors a prompt and full supply of printed titles annotated by the authors.

"In the connection I may note that a discussion of a current index of botanical literature is contained in the *Proceedings of the Madison Botanical Congress* of 1893; Madison, 1894, pp. 45-52. With the current card index of botanical literature which is now appearing under the supervision of Mr. A. B. Seymour, of Cambridge, readers of the JOURNAL are doubtless familiar."

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, also writes: "I enclose herewith a transcript from the issue of *Science* dated February 15, embodying certain correspondence which appears to me to be of peculiar interest to librarians; and upon which it is peculiarly appropriate that librarians should be heard.

"As appears from the letters, the matter has thus far progressed no further than an inquiry on the one hand met by a suggestion on the other. It is, therefore, open to discussion and further suggestion, both as to general scope and as to detail. I trust that librarians will feel an interest sufficient to induce them to enter into the discussion either in the columns of the JOURNAL or by direct correspondence with the committee of the university council or the secretaries of the Royal Society."

A CARD CATALOG OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Correspondence reprinted from Science, Feb. 15, 1895.

Editor of Science.

DEAR SIR: The efforts which students of the natural sciences are constantly making to provide themselves with more complete summaries of the literature of their various departments all testify to the existence of a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing methods of cataloging scientific papers and reporting upon the results of scientific research. That this dissatisfaction is felt by none more keenly than by those engaged in the work is shown by the appeal made last spring by the Royal Society to various universities and learned societies for advice as to the feasibility of maintaining by international co-operation a complete catalog of current scientific literature

In adopting the recommendations of the committee as printed below, the University council voted "that the secretary of the council be instructed to transmit to the Royal Society a letter stating the opinion of this council, that the expression 'scientific literature' as used in the above recommendation ought to receive a very broad interpretation."

Yours very truly,

H. P. BOWDITCH.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARIES OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY,

Burlington House, March 22, 1894.

SIR: The Royal Society of London, as you are probably aware, has published nine quarto volumes of "The catalogue of scientific papers," the first volume of the decade 1874-83 having been issued last year.

This catalog is limited to periodical scientific literature, *i. e.*, to papers published in the transactions, etc., of societies, and in journals; it takes no account whatever of monographs and independent books, however important. The titles, moreover, are arranged solely according to authors' names; and though the Society has long had under consideration the preparation of, and it is hoped may eventually issue, as a key to the volumes already published, a list in which the titles are arranged according to subject-matter, the catalog is still being prepared according to authors' names. Further, though the Society has endeavored to include the titles of all the scientific papers published in periodicals of acknowledged standing, the catalog is, even as regards periodical literature, confessedly incomplete, owing to the omission of the titles of papers published in periodicals of little importance, or not easy of access.

Owing to the great development of scientific literature, the task of the Society in continuing the catalog, even in its present form, is rapidly increasing in difficulty. At the same time it is clear that the progress of science would be greatly helped by, indeed, almost demands, the compilation of a catalog which should aim at completeness, and should contain the titles of scientific publications, whether appearing in

periodicals or independently. In such a catalog the titles should be arranged not only according to authors' names, but also according to subject-matter, the text of each paper and not the title only being consulted for the latter purpose. And the value of the catalog would be greatly enhanced by a rapid periodical issue, and by publication in such a form that the portion which pertains to any particular branch of science might be obtained separately.

It is needless to say that the preparation and publication of such a complete catalog is far beyond the power and means of any single society.

Led by the above considerations, the president and council of the Royal Society have appointed a committee to inquire into and report upon the feasibility of such a catalog being compiled through international co-operation.

The committee are not as yet in a position to formulate any distinct plan by which such international co-operation might be brought about; but it may be useful even at the outset to make the following preliminary suggestions:

The catalog should commence with papers published on or after January 1, 1900.

A central office or bureau should be established in some place to be hereafter chosen, and should be maintained by international contributions, either directly, that is by annual or other subsidies, or indirectly, that is, by the guarantee to purchase a certain number of copies of the catalog.

This office should be regularly supplied with all the information necessary for the construction of the catalog. This might be done either by all periodicals, monographs, etc., being sent direct to the office to be cataloged there, or by various institutions undertaking to send in portions of the catalog already prepared, or by both methods combined.

At such an office arrangements might be made by which, in addition to preparing the catalog, scientific data might be tabulated as they came to hand in the papers supplied.

The first step, however, is to ascertain whether any scheme of international co-operation is feasible and desirable. The committee accordingly is desirous of learning the views upon this subject of scientific bodies and of scientific men.

We, therefore, venture to express the hope that you will be so good as, at some early opportunity, to bring the matter before the Harvard University and to make known to us for the use of the committee, the conclusions arrived at concerning it.

Should the decision you report be in any way favorable to the scheme, may we further ask you to communicate to us, for the use of the committee, any suggestions which you may think it desirable to make; as to the best methods of inaugurating a scheme; as to the constitution and means of maintenance of the central office; as to the exact character of the work to be carried on there; as to the language or languages in which the catalog should be published, and the like?

We are, your obedient servants,

(Signed)

M. FOSTER, *Secretary R. S.*

RAYLEIGH, *Secretary R. S.*

J. LISTER, *Foreign Sec. R. S.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY
COUNCIL APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE COM-
MUNICATION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

To the University Council of Harvard University:

The committee of the University council, to whom was referred the accompanying circular of the Royal Society, respectfully submits the following report:

The committee finds itself fully in sympathy with the desire of the Royal Society to improve the methods of cataloging scientific literature, and is distinctly of the opinion that the establishment of such a catalog, to be compiled through international co-operation, is both desirable and practicable.

To determine in what way this result can be best attained, it will be well to consider what are the defects of existing methods, and what are the requirements which an improved system may be reasonably expected to fill.

Bibliographical catalogs and indexes are generally defective in one or two ways. Either they present simply a list of titles, which often convey an inadequate, and sometimes a misleading idea of the contents of the articles cataloged, or they appear, like the various annual reports, so long after the publication of the articles which are reported upon that they lose a great part of their value as guides to current literature. A third defect is common to all existing catalogs, viz., that of necessitating a reference to a number of separate volumes whenever the literature of several years is to be sought for.

It is evident that some form of *card catalog* can alone remedy these defects, so that the practical question is: How can a card catalog of current scientific literature be best established and maintained? The requirements of such a catalog may be stated as follows:

1. It should appear promptly — if possible, simultaneously with the book or article cataloged.
2. It should furnish an accurate description of the purport of the book or article.
3. It should be readily accessible to all persons interested in the literature cataloged.

It seems probable that these requirements may best be met by the co-operation of a central bureau with the various publishers and editors of scientific literature, in issuing with each book and with each number of every periodical a set of cards of standard size and type, each card to exhibit for a book, or for a single article in a periodical:

1. The name of the author.
2. The title of the book or article.
3. The date, place, and house of publication of the book, or the title, volume, and page of the periodical in which the article appears.
4. A brief statement, not to exceed eight or ten lines, to be prepared by the author himself, setting forth the general purport of the book or article, so as to furnish the necessary data for cross references.

Each card should be in duplicate to permit of arrangement according to subject or author, or both, if desired, and additional cards should be

issued whenever the character of the title necessitates cross references. A card when printed would present somewhat the following appearance: *

<p>Calderwood, Henry. Evolution and Man's Place in Nature. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. 1898. pp. 349. sm. 8°.</p>

Summary: _____

The dimensions and texture of the card should be determined by careful comparison of the cards already in use in the principal libraries of the world.

Space should be left at the top of the card for writing such words as may be desired for cross references. This could best be done by each person for himself, as there would necessarily be much difference of opinion as to the number and character of the cross references desired. Furthermore, subscribers of different nationalities would wish to catalog the same subject under different headings, *e. g.*, an article on the spleen would be cataloged by a Frenchman under *rate* and by a German under *Milz*.

If thought desirable, the type used in printing the cards could be kept set up till the end of the year, and then, by arranging the material according to subjects, an annual report in book form could readily be published.

A central bureau, charged with the work above outlined, could very properly be established under the auspices of the Royal Society. In this central office subscriptions could be received from libraries and individuals for the cards relating to the articles published in certain journals, or to the literature of certain departments of science, and the subscriber would thus receive, in weekly instalments, a complete card catalog of all the literature in his own line of work. The cards thus received could be arranged by each subscriber so as to form the *sort* of card catalog best adapted to his own needs.

Although in this scheme the greater part of the work, including the printing of the cards, would be done in a central office, yet the co-operation of the publishers could not well be dispensed with, for from them must be obtained the summaries prepared by the authors, which form an essential feature of the scheme. No difficulty need be anticipated in obtaining such summaries, for it would be to the interest of the writers to furnish them, and no one could pre-

* The size is here reduced.

pare them so easily and correctly as the writers themselves.

A central office with this function would readily secure the co-operation of libraries and learned societies throughout the world; and to an undertaking thus endorsed the publishers of scientific literature would doubtless lend their aid, since they would find in it a means of advertising their business. The support of such an office could be provided for at the outset by international subscription; but it would doubtless in a short time become self-supporting, since portions of the total catalog would be needed not only in every public library, but on the study table of every serious student in every department of science.

The above report is submitted, not as an elaborated plan, but as a suggestion of the end to which effort should be directed. Your committee would further express the hope that some plan may be put into operation at an earlier date than the year 1900, the time suggested in the circular of the Royal Society.

In accordance with the views above set forth, the committee respectfully recommends the adoption by the University council of the following votes:

1. That, in the opinion of the University council, the establishment of a catalog of scientific literature, to be maintained through international co-operation, is both desirable and practicable.

2. That a copy of this report be transmitted to the Royal Society as the suggestion of a way in which this plan may be successfully carried out.

3. That the corporation be requested to contribute a suitable sum towards the carrying out of this enterprise, provided the plan finally adopted by the Royal Society shall appear to the University council to be practicable.

HENRY P. BOWDITCH, *Professor of Physiology, Chairman.*

FREDERICK W. PUTNAM, *Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology.*

NATHANIEL S. SHALER, *Professor of Geology.*

EDWARD C. PICKERING, *Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy.*

JOHN TROWBRIDGE, *Rumford Professor and Lecturer on the Application of Science to the Useful Arts.*

WILLIAM G. FARLOW, *Professor of Cryptogamic Botany.*

HENRY B. HILL, *Professor of Chemistry.*

EDWARD L. MARK, *Hersey Professor of Anatomy.*

WILLIAM T. COUNCILMAN, *Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy.*

IRA N. HOLLIS, *Professor of Engineering.*

HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, *Professor of Experimental Psychology.*

WILLIAM F. OSGOOD, *Assistant Professor of Mathematics.*

JUNE, 1894.

A GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR NEW YORK CITY.

ONE of the most important steps in library matters ever taken in this country was taken in New York City on Washington's Birthday, when a joint committee, representing the Tilden Trust Fund, the Astor Library, and the Lenox Library, agreed upon a plan for the consolidation of those three libraries into one great institution, the new library to be known as "The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations." On March 6 the trustees of the Tilden Fund voted unanimously in favor of the plan; the trustees of the Lenox Library have also acted favorably on the suggestion of the joint committee, and there seems little doubt that the assent of the trustees of the Astor Library will be soon obtained.

Such a consolidation as is now planned was first considered possible some ten months ago, and was, it is thought, an outgrowth of the previous suggestion of consolidating the Tilden Fund with Columbia College Library. The difficulty of such a plan was that it would not have met the wishes of Samuel J. Tilden, whose main idea was that the library should be essentially a public one. This matter was considered for some time, but was finally dropped, and, some months later, the project of making a final disposition of the Tilden Trust Fund by a consolidation with the Astor Library was placed beyond informal discussion by the appointment of a committee by the Trust Fund trustees. William Waldorf Astor and other representatives of the Astor family were at once interested in the plan, and gave it their cordial support. Later, the scope of the scheme was enlarged by submitting it to the trustees of the Lenox Library.

The result was the appointment of the following committees to consider consolidation two months ago: *Astor Library* — Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company and treasurer of the library, and John L. Cadwalader. *Lenox Library* — John S. Kennedy, president of the board of trustees; George L. Rives and Alexander Maitland. *Tilden Trust Fund* — Andrew H. Green, Alexander E. Orr, and Levin Cass Ledyard.

The Astor Library committeemen represented 11 trustees, those of the Lenox Library 16, and those of the Tilden Trust Fund five. Frequent and fully attended meetings were held, with the result that on February 22 a plan was decided upon by which a board of trustees consisting of 21 members, seven from each of the three interests represented, are to have absolute control of all the property and revenues from endowments and other sources of the three libraries, subject only to such legal conditions as surround certain bequests which have been made to the libraries.

The proceedings of the committee were not embarrassed by questions of legislative action, for, as early as 1891, Andrew H. Green foresaw what might be the ultimate disposition of the Tilden Trust Fund, and prepared for the Legis-

lature the measure now known as Chapter 541 of the laws of 1892, entitled "An act to permit the consolidation of library companies in the city of New York," which became a law on May 13, 1892. This law authorizes the consolidation of any library corporation or corporations with any other similar corporation, under terms and conditions prescribed by the trustees of the several corporations. It also provides fully for the merging of the former corporation into the new organization and for the untrammelled administration of the consolidated library.

The consolidation of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden libraries will give to New York City a great library organization, comprising a collection of more than 450,000 bound volumes, an immense number of rare and valuable pamphlets, and including property and endowments amounting to more than \$8,000,000. Of this total, about \$2,000,000 will be from the Astor Library, about \$4,000,000 from the Lenox Library, and \$2,000,000 from the Tilden trust, the latter not including Mr. Tilden's valuable private library. All these properties, under the scheme of consolidation, are to be thrown together in a common fund, passing absolutely out of the hands of the present directors of them, and subject in future only to the control of the new consolidated board of 21 members.

Detailed plans for the development of this great library corporation are not yet definitely settled. One point, however, is unanimously conceded, and that is that the library must possess a circulating department. Much attention was given to this part of the plan, because it was regarded as embodying the chief spirit of the wishes and intentions of Samuel J. Tilden. With the view of perfecting the circulating system, the subject was discussed with the management of the New York Free Circulating Library, which, it is believed, will only be too glad to be under the paternal wing of the consolidated library, while it is possible that in course of time even the Mercantile Library may be absorbed.

The question of location is also an important one, as yet undecided. Andrew H. Green, when interviewed on the subject, said: "I think it probable that the library will be temporarily located in the present home of the Lenox Library, at 71st street and Fifth avenue. That seems to me to be the most desirable arrangement for the present. In the future, when all the other details have been attended to, the question of providing the library with new and appropriate quarters can be taken up and discussed with that deliberation so important a question demands." Some of the advantages of the Lenox Library site are that the library owns the entire block on which it stands, that it can be built against on three sides, and that the present building is so well constructed that three or four stories could be added to it.

It is believed that definite and favorable action on the part of the trustees of the Astor Library will be taken early in March, and that the preliminary work of consolidation and organization will be shortly under way.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY.

EARLY in November, 1894, the new quarters of the Massachusetts State Library, in the extension to the state-house, were completed. On Nov. 17 the work of removal was begun, and the collection was transferred from the rooms above Doric Hall, where it had been for 40 years past. The new quarters are on the third floor at the north end of the annex, and consist of five rooms—the main room, devoted to the public and the staff, two stack-rooms, a receiving-room and the librarian's office. The rooms are not remarkable for size or for special architectural features, but they are noteworthy for harmony of design and decoration and for perfection of detail. Of all the rooms in the handsome annex, those devoted to the library are the most beautiful. Entrance to the main room is by a doorway of carved marble, through bronze doors that cost \$1500, and again past inner mahogany doors with glass panels. The room itself is in pale, delicate tints. Columns and massive arches are at either end; a row of fluted Corinthian pillars extend across one side, and opposite are seven great windows. A gallery extends around the room on all sides. The dome-like ceiling is finished in turquoise blue; opaque amber glass in three panels admits light at the top; below, forming the divisions of the sides of the curved ceiling, are shades of delicate yellow, harmonizing with the general blue. Upon the turquoise blue, as ornaments, are occasional *fleurs de lis*, copied from Pallissy faience. The cornice consists of conventional scroll ornamentation, broken now and then by an eagle with outstretched wings, in relief. Along the cornice are 104 electric lights. The lower part of the walls, below the gallery, are tinted a pale green, broken by panel trimmings in light yellow. The bases of the columns are a bright brown, harmonizing finely with the brown linoleum of the floor. To the north are five large windows of corrugated glass, shedding a well-diffused light and destroying all glare. Here are placed the tables and chairs for readers, the bookcases being all on the opposite side and at the ends of the room. The tables are of mahogany, with tops of thick plate-glass; this is an inspiration of Librarian Tillinghast, who has used a glass top to his private desk for three years past and thinks it the best device for public use, as it will not scratch, fade, or wear out and is speedily cleansed of inkstains. The chairs are of red mahogany, upholstered in leather. Indeed, all the woodwork, railings, desks, etc., are of this beautiful wood.

In one corner of the room is the librarian's desk, the card catalog cases, the reference books and the general paraphernalia for serving readers. The delivery counter is at the east in front of the stack-room. On the south side are the shelves for the extensive law department, which, under Mr. Tillinghast's management, has become probably the finest feature of the library. This shelving is about seven feet high and novel in design and construction, having been made under special in-

structions from Mr. Tillinghast. The cases are of rolled steel, fastened to a structural iron framework. Each shelf is of rolled steel, the roll of about half an inch at each edge giving great strength and preventing bending. The shelf is easily adjusted. As it rests in the frame it cannot be knocked out of position. Pin-like projections at each end, of one piece with the body of the frame, catch in supports and hold the shelf perfectly rigid, but by an easy movement of one hand, pulling the shelf forward, raising it and then pushing it back, it may be reset at any point desired. The sides are so arranged that shelves may be set in every inch of vertical room. The shelves are of smooth surface, instead of grate-like, as in the Congressional Library, so that no dust can fall upon the books beneath and there is less wear on the edges of the books. The sides of the cases are handsomely panelled in bronze; at the top of each is a metal figure of a book on which is affixed the name of the state whose law books are found on the shelves.

The gallery is reserved for maps and newspapers. For the former, large mahogany drawers have been provided; pigeon-hole drawers, some six feet in depth, are furnished for rolled maps and large shallow drawers are used for flat maps. Newspapers are filed in eleven great steel file cases, with a capacity for 2400 volumes, and for their consultation mahogany tables are provided, with V-shaped tops, forming inclined planes at an angle of forty-five degrees, on which the files may be spread out and read with ease while seated.

The stack-room opens from the main room on the east. By having the floor drop half a flight of stairs, the second floor is only half a flight higher than the floor of the main room, and so two floors are within half a flight's length of the attendants. The floor is of granolithic stone. The shelving is similar to that used for the law department, and the floors of the passages are of opaque glass, so thick that there is no danger of breakage. Not a particle of wood or other combustible material has been used, and the consequence is that the room is as nearly fireproof as any room can be. In one corner is a small electric elevator for transmitting books, made after a design of Mr. Tillinghast's. There are five floors in the stack-room, the height between them being about seven feet, and the total accommodations are for 225,000 volumes, of which only 80,000 are now on hand. A smaller stack-room adjoins the main stack-room on the south, and opening into this is a receiving and packing room, connecting with the corridor of the extension on the fourth floor. Here all the business of receiving books can be transacted without any noise to disturb the readers and students in the library.

Mention should also be made of the librarian's private room, opening from the western end of the main room. With its side of plate-glass windows overlooking the city on the north, its open fireplace, its mahogany bookcases built around the walls, its octagonal centre-table surrounded by high-backed chairs, and its soft brown moquette carpet, it is a delightful apart-

ment. Indeed Mr. Tillinghast is to be congratulated, not only on his private and public quarters and on the ample provision for the growth of the library, but especially on the good sense, the practicability and the artistic taste shown in the design and construction of the library department of the Massachusetts State-house.

CRERAR LIBRARY TO BE A LIBRARY OF SCIENCE.

THE trustees of the John Crerar Library decided, at a meeting on February 16, to found and maintain the library as a scientific reference library. At the same meeting it was determined that temporary quarters be secured for the present, and that the work of organization be pushed forward so that the library may be opened within six months, the matter of a permanent home to await future action. The decision of the trustees on these points was prompt and discussion of the scope of the library was brief, as opinion had become well defined among the members of the board before the meeting began. The proposition to devote the library to Americana, which was brought forward some time previously, was not considered. It had been thought that Americana was more in the field of the Historical Society, and in some directions it was already occupied by the Newberry Library. The action accepting science as the library's province was taken unanimously. The departments of science to which the library will be devoted were not fixed. The range will be exceedingly wide, however, and will take in sociology in all its ramifications, engineering, electricity, architecture, and astronomy—in fact, the entire domain of pure and applied science. Committees were appointed on finance, building and site, books and administration.

The engagement of the librarian was referred to the committee on books. The sentiment was that the librarian should be secured at the very inception of the library, in order to attain the fullest symmetry in the collection and to avert a needless duplication of works. It is probable that the committee will make its selection within March.

Temporary quarters will be first secured, and the committee on building and site was given charge of that important matter. As it has been made the fixed policy of the library trustees not to touch any of the principal, but to rely wholly upon the income of \$100,000 per year, for the prosecution of all its work, the committee will be limited in the sum at its disposal. Temporary quarters to be secured have not yet been fixed upon, but early action will be taken.

The *Chicago Tribune* says: "While the library will be for reference the purpose is not to confine its usefulness to scientists. Its popular character will be maintained in all branches. The every-day student, the occasional inventor, the amateur astronomer, and the searcher after the curious, as well as the professional man, will be at home within its precincts. That is the aim of the trustees, believing that they are carrying out the unspoken wishes of the library's founder."

THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

It will be remembered that in the summer of 1893 the city of Milwaukee appropriated \$350,000, in addition to bonds already issued, for the purpose of erecting a library-museum building that should be an ornament to the city and fittingly house its two fine collections. A summary of the delays and difficulties that have as yet prevented further progress is given in the 17th annual report of the library, just issued, and is not without interest to librarians who intend or expect to "build."

On September 7, 1893, a joint meeting of the boards of trustees of the library and museum was held, at which the building committee of the two boards was authorized to advertise for plans. This advertisement was placed in the local papers and in the *American Architect*, and a pamphlet was issued containing the official notice to architects; the general instructions for the building; the specific requirements of the two institutions; and a plan of the site. Under the competition thus inaugurated, 74 sets of plans were received by November 15, the date set for the close of the contest. The plans submitted were exhibited to public inspection for two weeks, and the matter attracted very general public interest. Final decision on the competing plans was placed by the board in the hands of Prof. W. R. Ware, of Columbia College. On December 8, Prof. Ware arrived in Milwaukee, and devoted three days to a careful study of the plans; this was supplemented by a more careful study of the better drawings, which were sent to New York for the purpose; and on January 4, 1894, his report was presented to the trustees. Of the plans, five were named by Prof. Ware as the best adapted for the purpose, and of these five those of Messrs. Ferry & Clas, of Milwaukee, were chosen by the board, by a vote of nine to six.

Following this adoption of plans by the trustees, an injunction, granted upon complaint of a firm of competing architects, was served upon all persons officially connected with the enterprise, forbidding further action until the complaint should be heard by the court of equity. After hearing the complaint, the court dissolved the injunction, except in so far as the trustees were forbidden to pay for any bills contracted by reason of the competition of plans, this being made the duty of the common council. Later the action of the trustees was confirmed by the council, the bills ordered paid and the contract executed. The contract submitted to the architects by the board of public works was, however, based on the ordinary commission for city work, *i. e.*, four per cent. on the first \$10,000 of the cost of the building, three and a half per cent. on the second \$10,000 and three per cent. on the remaining amount. As the official advertisements offered a commission of five per cent., the architects refused to sign the contract and the matter was reported back to the common council. The arguments which had led the trustees to adopt the five per cent. rate were, briefly, that the only hope of attract-

ing architects of talent and experience lay in offering a fee at least equal to that paid for other work of the kind; and that the beauty and dignity of design, intelligence of plan and effectiveness of supervision which it was desired to obtain were of more importance than the difference between a three and a five per cent. commission. The question was brought before the city attorney and a resolution was introduced into the council authorizing the payment of the five per cent. fee. This resolution was never passed and the matter remained at a standstill for months. Finally an arbitration committee was formed, through whose efforts the architects have verbally agreed to accept a fee of three and a half per cent. "At the close of the library year no further progress has been made."

"In the meantime," says Miss West, "both institutions are occupying rooms so insufficient that their work is very seriously crippled. Both institutions are, by reason of their surroundings, in imminent danger of disastrous fires. Both institutions are forced to pay large insurance rates and to have special watchmen as the only possible palliatives and safeguards in the face of this menace. Both institutions are paying rents which are a severe tax on their resources. The interest on the bonds already issued is running on. It is a matter of simple addition to prove that the year's delay has cost the city more money than could possibly be saved in the difference between the two rates of commission. Over and above this expense the two institutions have one year longer of fire risk to endure; one year longer of crippled work to regret."

THE AUTOTYPE REPRODUCTION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND OTHER MANUSCRIPTS.

DR. W. N. DU RIEU, of La Bibliothèque de l'Université, Leyden, Holland, has sent a circular letter to all the principal libraries of the world, calling upon them to express their opinion upon the contemplated "Société Internationale pour la Reproduction des mss. les plus précieux," and to pledge themselves to a certain annual sum towards the work of such a society. The plan of the society originated with Dr. O. Hartwig, of the Bibliothèque Universitaire de Halle (Saxony). It was brought before the Congress of Librarians at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, and by them referred to the Library Conference of 1894 (*See L. J.* 18: 503, C87: 19: C160). The plan was approved and Dr. W. N. Du Rieu was authorized to canvass the libraries and estimate the support that might be expected in the great enterprise of reproducing the most celebrated manuscripts of the world, that they might be at the service of students of science, history and religion in all parts of the world. Dr. Du Rieu also wrote to the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, the *Revue des Bibliothèques*, and to the most celebrated professors of classical philology, asking for discussions in these journals upon the essential points to be considered in starting this wholly new undertaking. He also called for a vote upon the dozen manuscripts that would

seem the most worthy to inaugurate the enterprise.

Scarcely half a dozen answers were the outcome of all his efforts, and for a time Dr. Du Rieu thought the scheme must be abandoned, and the reproduction of manuscripts left to private enterprise, to be followed for financial profit, instead of to the co-operation of scientists willing to subscribe the needed amount for an undertaking of benefit to learning throughout the world.

Now the Government of the Netherlands has taken the initiative and has promised a modest permanent subsidy for the enterprise.

Dr. Du Rieu therefore asks all librarians the following questions:

1. Do you approve of this simple and reasonable plan to come into possession annually of a specially precious manuscript which cannot be taken from the library in possession for consultation by the scientists near your library? Are you willing thus to aid the scholars of your country?

2. Can you, as librarian, pledge yourself to subscribe annually the sum of 100 or 150 francs during a period of 10 years, for which you will receive a copy of any manuscript published by the society?

As soon as an adequate number of subscribers shall have been obtained it shall be left to the subscribers to appoint 12 delegates, chosen from the directors of the principal libraries of Europe, to go to Leyden and agree upon the constitution of an International Society of Reproduction to have its headquarters at Leyden, as already agreed in the preliminary discussions.

All librarians interested should communicate with Dr. Du Rieu without delay.

ADVERTISING A LIBRARY.

J. C. Dana, in Books, July - Sept., 1894.

SUPPOSE the beginning of the library is made; keep it before the public. The newspaper will almost invariably aid an enterprise of this kind, gratuitously and with good-will. The local clergy are almost always ready to help. The school teachers can generally be counted on; indeed it often happens that the teacher is the prime mover in laying the foundation of the village or district library. The book-dealer, if at all far-sighted, will see that the general increase in reading which a growing public library will bring about will indirectly increase his sales.

Ask for contributions, first of money — and that is hard to get — then of books, new or old, useful or useless, magazines, be it an odd number or an odd volume or a wagon-load. Ask for these things. Let the fact of the humblest gift be generally known through the local paper or otherwise and thank the giver in some formal way if possible. The things received may be of little value; but those who give will be almost invariably the library's friends and cordial supporters forever after. They will aid in cultivating in the community that spirit of helpfulness which strengthens a library exceedingly. As soon as a

few good books are got together let the fact be known. Print a list occasionally in the local paper. Publish the additions as they come in, on a bulletin-board, in manuscript or typewriting; or in lists by some duplicating process; or by reprints from the columns of the paper; or by lists specially printed for the purpose. As soon as the library is large enough, lists may be got out, and posted or printed, covering references to articles or books in the library on some important current event, or some interesting book, or some topic of present local interest.

In a small community, and sometimes in a large one, the librarian knows the special tastes or hobbies of many of the users of the library, and perhaps of some who do not use it. Notices that books have been received which are likely to please this, that, and the other person, can be sent out on occasion and will help make library friends. Local artists in their respective lines can often be interested to give entertainments for the library's benefit, especially if the proceeds be given to the purchase of books in their own lines. Local societies — literary, scientific, or historical — may very properly make the library the central point for all their work, and may sometimes be led to begin a special collection, first for their own benefit, afterwards for the public.

The children should not be forgotten. If care be taken to provide books for them, entertaining first, afterwards useful, they will come, and come often, and will soon bring the library into favor with the elders.

In the library itself it seems generally admitted that red tape, signs, rules, and restrictions must be kept out of sight as far as possible, if it is wished to get friends and keep them. The librarian, as such, should feel that he has no rights which the public is bound to respect. His rules, as far as the public is concerned, should be of the fewest, and rarely alluded to.

The books in the library ought all to be accessible to the public. No one thing can add to the attractiveness and value of a library so much as to permit the public to go to the shelves. Of course there may be special or local reasons why this cannot be done, or why it can be done only in part. But it would pay to sacrifice many of the commonly accepted essentials to gain this one point.

Of all possible advertising, the best, perhaps, is a cheerful and accommodating atmosphere in the library itself. Librarian and assistants are always prone to affect the official air the moment they become guardians of public property and fountains of information. They condescend, they patronize, they correct, and they shake rules and by-laws and red tape in the timid inquirer's face. This top-lofty bureaucratic spirit should be avoided by all means. Treat boy and girl, man and woman, ignorant and learned, gracious and rude, with uniform good temper, without condescension, never pertly. Anticipate all inquiries when possible, and especially put the shrinking and embarrassed visitor at once at ease. The library is not a business office; it's a centre of public happiness first, of public education next.

American Library Association.

SEVENTEENTH CONFERENCE, DENVER,
[AUG. 12-16, 1895.]

It is yet too early to give any very definite information regarding the route and rate to Denver. The Conference, as is already well known, will be held during the week beginning August 12. The committee is at work endeavoring to secure a one-fare rate to Denver and return, and the probability is that success will crown its efforts. It can be stated for a certainty that the cost for 10 days will not exceed \$100. This will include special train to Denver, railroad fare, sleeping-car, dining-car service to Denver and return, also six days' board in Denver. To secure the lowest terms, the route will be the same out and back. By the payment of a small additional amount the trip can be varied to suit the pleasure of individual members of the party. There will be no special train returning from Denver, as there is no certainty of a large party returning at one time. The same terms offered the National Educational Association for the Yellowstone Park trip will be granted the American Library Association. The Post Conference excursion will be managed from the Denver end of the line. Mr. Dudley and Mr. Dana have charge of this matter.

The present outlook is very good for a large attendance at the Denver Conference, since it is quite certain that the Association will not go to Europe for two or three years. The executive board is now in communication with the L. A. U. K. regarding an international meeting. The question has arisen about holding the A. L. A. Conference at the time of the New England Educational Association meeting. The committee has gone over the ground very carefully, and has decided that the discomforts in riding two or three days and nights in an overcrowded train, with a rush for meals, and the overcrowded hotels in Denver, would not be offset by the slight reduction secured by the N. E. A. Those who went to Chicago had a taste of some of the discomforts of overcrowding, and the committee does not think any one is anxious to have a duplicate of the same.

FRANK P. HILL, *Secretary.*

STATE LIBRARY SECTION.

THE committee of the A. L. A. on State Aid to Libraries has issued the following circular:

At the meeting of the State Library Section during the Annual Conference of the American Library Association at Lake Placid, September 21, 1894, the following committee on State Aid to Libraries was appointed: J. C. Dana, Denver Public Library; W. R. Eastman, New York State Library, Albany; W. E. Foster, Providence Public Library; Samuel S. Green, Worcester Public Library; Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford Public Library; J. H. Whittier, Secretary New Hampshire Board of Library Commissioners.

At a subsequent meeting of this committee, Caroline M. Hewins was selected as chairman, and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the chairman prepare a circular asking what is being done and under what law in the matter of

the encouragement by your state of the forming and maintenance of town and other libraries, and stating also that this committee will send to any interested such information as is now attainable on the general subject of state aid to public libraries, and that she send this circular to such persons in each state as she thinks advisable.

Resolved, That every state represented in the committee send to the chairman a brief statement of the system of state aid as in operation in his state.

The accompanying statement shows what other states are doing in encouraging free public libraries. Will you endeavor to have laws for establishing and aiding them passed in your own? The Vermont Library Association was formed after the Lake Placid Conference, and in six weeks, through its influence, the legislature had authorized the appointment of a commission and offered state aid.

The committee invites correspondence with regard to the success of free libraries established with state aid, and also to the details of organization and management. Will you send a list of names of influential persons in your state to whom it should mail circulars?

(Signed.)

J. C. DANA, *Public Library, Denver, Col.*
W. R. EASTMAN, *New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

W. E. FOSTER, *Public Library, Providence, R. I.*

SAMUEL S. GREEN, *Public Library, Worcester, Mass.*

CAROLINE M. HEWINS, *Public Library, Hartford, Conn.*

J. H. WHITTIER, *Secretary New Hampshire Board of Library Commissioners, East Rochester, N. H.*

MAINE.

Every town maintaining a public library reports May 1 to the state treasurer the amount spent for books the preceding year, and obtains from the state 10 per cent. of that amount with which to buy more books. Lists of books so bought are reported.

In towns of less than 1500 inhabitants, if the voters have raised \$100 for books and provided for their care, they may receive from the state librarian books bought for the purpose, costing not more than half the cost of books bought by the town to found a library, and not more than \$100 in any case.

Librarians or trustees may ask the governor and council for advice in selecting books, and receive at the state library instruction in cataloging and library administration.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New Hampshire library law enacted in 1891 provides for the appointment of a board of library commissioners consisting of five members, and makes it the duty of the board to furnish \$100 worth of books to any town having no public library owned and controlled by the town, if such town shall adopt the provisions of the law, provide for the care, custody, and distribution of the books so furnished, and agree to appropriate a small sum annually for the support of the library. By the terms of the law the commissioners sustain an advisory relation to the public libraries of the state.

Public libraries which are duly designated by the governor and council are entitled to receive state publications.

VERMONT.

In 1894 a law was passed authorizing the governor to appoint a board of five library commissioners and designate the chairman thereof.

This board of library commissioners shall expend, upon the application of the board of library trustees of any town having no free public library owned and controlled by the town, a sum not exceeding \$100 for books for any such towns entitled to them, these books to be used for the purpose of establishing a free public library; the commissioners to select and purchase all books so provided.

Every town receiving this aid shall annually appropriate for its free public library a sum not less than \$50 if its grand list is \$10,000 or upwards; not less than \$25 if its grand list is less than \$10,000 and not less than \$2500, or a sum not less than \$15 if its grand list is less than \$2500.

The board of library commissioners shall constitute an advisory board, upon which the librarian or trustees of any free public library may call for advice on all matters pertaining to the administration or maintenance of the library.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A library commission of five members is appointed by the governor and council.

Any town having no public library may receive \$100 worth of books, to be selected by the Library Commission, provided it accepts the provisions of an act approved in 1890. The town receiving such aid must appropriate not less than \$15 if the last assessed valuation of the town is less than \$250,000; \$25 if less than \$1,000,000 and not less than \$250,000; and \$50 if the valuation is \$1,000,000 or over. Suitable provision must be made for the custody, care, and distribution of the books.

Those towns whose valuation does not exceed \$600,000, already having public libraries, may receive \$100 worth of books, provided that such towns have their libraries organized in accordance with the case of towns having no public libraries.

The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask the Library Commission for advice in regard to library administration or maintenance. The commission is ready to lend books for purposes of reference to libraries established or aided by it. A town may take land for a public library building. Provision has been made for supplying to libraries copies of histories of military organizations of the state.

In addition to the special privileges described, the Commonwealth also allows towns to make such appropriations as they please for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries.

RHODE ISLAND.

The State Board of Education is authorized to appropriate (under conditions specified by itself) certain annual sums to each free public library established and maintained in the state,

to be expended in the purchase of books therefor.

(Said sums are graded according to total number of volumes owned by the library, but are in no case to exceed \$500.)

Each city or town receiving state appropriations in virtue of having adopted or established a public library, shall annually appropriate for the support of the public library an amount at least as much as that which the library shall receive from the state.

Each city or town is authorized to appropriate not to exceed 25 cents on each \$100 of the ratable property for the foundation of a free public library; and not to exceed 20 cents on each \$1000 for the support of any such library, whether owned by the town or not.

CONNECTICUT.

By a law passed in 1893 the State Board of Education annually appoints five persons to be known as the Connecticut Public Library Committee. Librarians and directors of public libraries and teachers of public schools may ask this committee for advice and assistance.

If any town, city, or borough having no free public library shall establish one and provide for the care, custody, and distribution of books and the future maintenance and increase of such library in a manner satisfactory to said library committee, said committee is authorized to expend for books to be selected by the said committee a sum not to exceed the amount expended for the establishment of such library, and not to exceed \$200.

No person shall be ineligible by reason of sex to serve on the board of directors of any public library or on the Connecticut Public Library Committee.

NEW YORK.

Under a recent law substantial aid is offered to any community willing to do its part in providing with the best obtainable reading.

Public money. — The regents annually appropriate \$25,000 for the benefit of free public libraries on the following conditions:

Libraries receiving aid must be under state supervision and their work approved. They must be free to the public for either reference or circulation. A college or academy library must be open every day while classes are in session, and in vacation must be open one hour on three days of each week. Other libraries must be open at least one hour on three days of each week, and oftener in the larger places according to population. The grant to each library is limited to \$200 a year. An equal amount must be raised from local sources. The whole amount must be spent for books approved by the regents.

Travelling libraries. — The use of a travelling library of 50 or 100 volumes is also offered to any library in the University, or to any community on application of 25 taxpayers, or of the officers of a registered extension centre, study club, or reading circle. Satisfactory guarantee must be given for return of books within six months, and a fee of \$3 for 50 or \$5 for 100 volumes must be paid. Annotated catalogs of these libraries can be had free.

CALIFORNIA.

Ten per cent. of the state school fund annually apportioned, not to exceed \$50 in any case, is available for district libraries. In some cities this may be \$50 for each 1000 children five to 17 years old. Libraries are free to pupils and open to residents who pay fee required by school authorities.

COLORADO.

Cities and incorporated towns are permitted to establish free public libraries if they so desire, but must depend entirely upon their own resources for the support of them.

WISCONSIN.

For the support of school district libraries, any town treasurer may withhold 10 cents for each person of school age from the school fund income. State superintendent prepares lists of books.

New York State Library School.

SAINT VALENTINE.

THE evening of Saint Valentine's Day was spent most delightfully by the members and friends of the Library School at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey. The program, which had been kept a secret until that evening, was arranged and carried out entirely by the junior class. The first part of the evening was spent in dancing, including a minuet danced by four young ladies in old-fashioned costume.

This was followed by the appearance of a special messenger, laden with two large leather bags filled with valentines. The valentines were designed and written by the junior class, and displayed much artistic and poetical talent. A large pile, with crust of paper and "filling" of valentines, was then set before the guests, and each one had a "piece."

This unique distribution of valentines was followed by refreshments, after which the fun of the evening rose to its height when the folding doors were drawn aside and disclosed "Alice in Wonderland" taking tea with the March hare, the Dormouse, and the Hatter.

The dramatic effects of this amusing scene were most cleverly brought out both by the costumes and the acting, and called forth the heartiest laughter and applause. No one could by any means agree with "Alice," who said "that it was the stupidest tea party she ever was at."

LIBRARY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE bound volume of the "Regents' examination papers for 1894," just issued by the State University (392 p. O.) contains, p. 259-296, the library examination papers of the past year. There are 23 papers, covering questions in elementary and advanced bibliography, accession department and shelf department, elementary and advanced classification and cataloging, loan systems, library buildings, printing, binding, literature, French and German. The questions are most interesting and admirable for their scope and method of arrangement.

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Connecticut Library Association held its fourth annual meeting on Feb. 22, in the hall of the Normal School, New Britain. Professor Samuel Hart, D.D., the president, called it to order and introduced Professor Camp, of New Britain, who in a short address of welcome invited the association to visit the Normal School library and New Britain Institute. Dr. Hart in his reply referred to the work of the Normal School and board of education in connection with libraries. After the reading of the reports of the secretary and treasurer, the discussion of the morning on "How to keep libraries clean" was opened with a paper by Miss Lucy Butler, of the New London Public Library. The paper advocated a thorough cleaning once a year and mentioned that students in the Paris libraries are now obliged to wear muzzles in order to prevent inhaling microbes from ancient dust. Several librarians spoke in favor of holding books over a pan of water and brushing them with a stiff brush, but never with a feather duster. The Bronson Library, Waterbury, and Newton Case Library in this city are so near railroads that coal-dust sifts in upon the books. The Yale library is not swept, but cleaned with a wet sponge or a split mop-stick with clamps and a ring. Books are dusted out-of-doors in the summer vacation. Several libraries clean a few shelves every day and as soon as all the books have been dusted, in three or six months, begin again.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, of New Britain, read a paper on "The private library." A private library, he said, need not be large, but must be a part of oneself and have individuality and character. A man who collects books merely for rare editions and elegant bindings does not own a library. Every intelligent young person should own books and every house should have its own little library. Books and a garden are the two most graceful appurtenances of a home. One should buy standard books to the extent of at least two or three great authors, resolving to be taught by them, and after that follow one's own hobby, like a leading business man in New Britain, who owns four or five hundred volumes on the Eastern question. One of the chief functions of a public library is to encourage the ownership of books, and its mission is not fulfilled until its general benefit is specialized. Librarians in small towns where there are no booksellers can aid readers in buying, advise as to the best editions and make arrangements with dealers in large cities better than persons not used to handling books. There is no antagonism between public and private libraries. Intimate association with the few does not shut us out from the many.

Miss Champlin, of the Normal School library, read a paper on "School and college libraries," describing the difference between the old type of college library, where the volumes were rarely distributed, and the usefulness of a new

one under a trained librarian. She recommended a uniform classification for school and college libraries, in order that a high-school pupil need waste no time in college in learning how to buy books. She found only four out of 20 college libraries which do not find a dictionary catalog more useful than a classed one. Children should be admitted to school libraries as soon as they learn how to handle books carefully. They soon learn how to use a catalog, and under the care and advice of a school librarian, learn to have a nice sense of the value of reading and learn the practical use of books. A school or college librarian should have the general knowledge of many subjects which a college training gives, should be an educator, and possess the true spirit of service. Miss Champlin suggested that some one wishing to endow a library should find one for children. Mr. Perry, of the Newton Case Library, thought that the function of the college library is being absorbed by professors who are specialists.

After dinner at the Russwin the following officers were elected: President, Willis K. Stetson, of the New Haven Public Library; vice-presidents, Dr. A. S. Beardsley of the Plymouth Library, Professor D. N. Camp, of New Britain; C. Amelia Clark, of the Acton Library, Saybrook; Jennie A. Ford, of the Dunham Library, Willimantic; Jonathan Trumbull, of the Otis Library, Norwich; secretary, Mary A. Richardson, of the New London Public Library; assistant secretary, Angeline Scott, of the South Norwalk Public Library; treasurer, Mrs. Agnes Hills, of the Bridgeport Public Library.

A paper by Mr. W. N. Carlton, of the Watkinson Library, on the recent Napoleon exhibition at that library was read, stating that 400 illustrations, including 80 portraits of Napoleon, ranging from a low-born villain to an idealistic demigod, were shown.

The Hon. Leverett Brainard was unable to be present to open a discussion on bookbinding, but sent C. E. Beebe, of Hartford, who exhibited various styles of binding, saying that both "Russia" and "seal" are made from the back of the same animal, the common domestic cow. He showed the binding of a subscription book, held in place only by a piece of cheesecloth, and stated that books are often kept too long and used too much before they are rebound.

Secretary C. D. Hine, of the State Board of Education, spoke on the work of the Connecticut Public Library Committee.

A memorial sketch of Mrs. Martha Todd Hill, of Stonington, one of the earliest officers of the association, prepared by her husband, the Rev. Charles F. Hill, was read. It was through her efforts that the Stonington Public Library was founded.

An invitation from the Bill Memorial Library in Groton for the next meeting was read by the secretary, and referred to the executive committee. The association, after a vote of thanks to the principal of the Normal School and the other kind friends in New Britain who had aided in making the day a pleasant one, adjourned late in the afternoon.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

THE 14th regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on Monday evening, February 11, at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Mr. George Watson Cole, librarian of the Free Public Library of Jersey City, then read a paper entitled "American libraries; their past, present, and future."*

A discussion followed the paper, and the advantage of open shelves, the working of delivery stations and branch libraries, and cards for the "two-book" system were some of the topics discussed. [The officers elected at the January meeting are as follows: President, John Thomson; vice-presidents, Henry J. Carr and Alice B. Kroeger; secretary and treasurer, Alfred Rigling. The names as given in the previous report were incorrect.]

ALFRED RIGLING, *Secretary.*

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

PURSUANT to a call issued by a number of the leading librarians of the state, a meeting was held in Columbus, O., on February 27 and 28, and the Ohio Library Association was formed.

The first meeting was held Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, in the parlors of the Neil House, when a temporary organization was effected. Mr. J. H. Spielman, of the Columbus Public School Library, acted as chairman, and Mr. Burrows, of Chillicothe, as secretary.

Thursday morning about 35 librarians and others in sympathy with the movement assembled in the State Library and completed the organization by adopting a constitution broad enough in its scope to admit as members of the association such persons as are interested in library work and who shall be recommended for membership by the executive committee.

Mr. W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library, was unanimously elected president. The other officers are First vice-president Mrs. Frances D. Jermain, of the Public Library, Toledo; second vice-president, Mr. Robert C. Woodward, Springfield Public Library; third vice-president, Miss Nana A. Newton, of Portsmouth Public Library; secretary, Miss Boardman, of the State Library; treasurer, Mr. Charles Orr, of the Case Library, Cleveland. These officers constitute the executive board with Mr. Rutherford P. Hayes, of Fremont, who was chosen as an additional and advisory member.

The final business session was held Thursday evening, in the Public School Library, at the close of which a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered for all courtesies extended. Mr. Spielman then invited the visitors to the assembly-room, where refreshments were served, and a general good time followed.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Cleveland, during October, and the regular sessions annually thereafter.

ALICE BOARDMAN, *Secretary.*

* To be published in No. 3 of the "Occasional papers" of the club.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth conference of the Wisconsin Library Association was held in Madison, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 13 and 14, 1895. The conference was attended by 55 persons—representatives from the free libraries of Milwaukee, Madison, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Green Bay, Eau Claire, Menomonie, Neenah, Beaver Dam, Mineral Point, Fort Atkinson, and Oconomowoc, and by representatives from the libraries of the State University, the State Historical Society and the Public Library Association at Whitewater. Among others in attendance were Miss Katherine L. Sharp, director of the Library Training Class, Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.; Trustees Koeppen, Peckham, Lindsay and Hamm, Milwaukee Public Library; E. A. Birge, Madison, Wis., and Senator J. H. Stout, Menomonie Memorial Library.

The session was opened with an address by the president, F. A. Hutchins, on "How to organize free public libraries in Wisconsin." The president stated that there were 25 free libraries in the state, of which 15 had been organized under the state law. No library which has been organized under this law has died; while nearly all the libraries which have charged fees have failed and the few subscription libraries now in operation have a very limited usefulness.

As a first step towards a free library, the people should understand its purpose. Too often the educated people, who are its foremost champions, unwittingly create the impression that a public library is needed mainly as a resort for boys or as conveniences for professional and cultivated people and genteel literary clubs. These are false notions. The main purpose of a library is as distinctly educational as is that of the school, only its work is broader. It commences with children as young or younger than those the school takes, it follows them through the school life and then becomes their college, whose eclectic courses broaden through a life-time's work.

In attempts to persuade men and women, it is safe to rely upon the strength and constancy of parental love and ambition, and when you have convinced the fathers and mothers of a community that a library will make their children better, morally and mentally, you can count upon their influence to establish it and upon their subsequent patronage.

The necessity of a library should be urged through the press, upon the platform, and by private appeals. Include in the canvass all citizens, irrespective of creed, business, or politics, whether they are educated or illiterate. To ignore any class is to imply its indifference to education and frequently to make its leaders hostile when they might have been made enthusiastic friends.

The success of a library depends largely upon the wise use of the first money it receives. First of all comes the librarian—the soul of the library. Neither politics nor social, family or church ties, neither kindly private relations nor charitable considerations should have any weight in choosing a librarian. Save money in other ways, but not by employing a forceless man or

woman. A librarian should be a leader and a teacher, earnest, enthusiastic, and intelligent, able to win the confidence of children, and wise to lead them by easy stages from good books to the best and to train them to be intelligent students.

Then comes the choice of books. These should be good and wholesome and interesting—not necessarily interesting to the Rev. Dr. Smith, who frequently chooses them, but to plain John Smith, the laborer, and his children. They should be largely for the children, because children are more easily trained to enjoy good books than adults, because the homes are best reached through them and because every one loves the great children's classics.

The public library should be as much like the home library as possible. Its shelves should be accessible to every one. People may thus be encouraged in the study of subjects for which they have special mental aptitudes, whether these may be in the higher forms of literature or whether they relate to the practical processes by which mechanics earn their daily wages.

Libraries started with an assured income, with the right spirit, a good librarian and entertaining books can hardly fail of success. Many problems will arise as the library grows, but great help may always be obtained from the experience of other libraries. The final word of counsel to those organizing libraries may well be to get into touch with their co-workers in other libraries, so that this great fund of experience may be constantly at their service.

A paper on "The province of the Wisconsin Library Association" was read by the secretary. The objects of the association were said to be threefold: first the encouragement of the founding of libraries; second, assisting those already established; third, fostering a fraternal spirit among librarians.

Miss Anna E. Hanscome, La Crosse Library, read an interesting paper on the "Adaptation of libraries to local needs." She advocated special collections to meet special needs in manufacturing communities; a Children's Day, with special lectures to children, etc.

Miss L. M. Sutermeister, Eau Claire Library, followed with an instructive address on "The value of a classified arrangement of books to librarians and readers." Miss Sutermeister showed the absolute necessity of such time-saving methods in modern library economy. This address was followed by five-minute reports from librarians.

At the evening session, President Charles Kendall Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, delivered an address on the "Educational power of a library." Professor J. C. Freeman, of the University of Wisconsin, spoke on "Libraries and university extension," in which he attacked the travelling library idea, as tending to keep people from owning the standard works of literature. The travelling library, as used in university extension work, was warmly defended by Mr. R. G. Thwaites, secretary of the Historical Society, who had used such libraries with great success. Prof. E. A. Birge, of the University of Wisconsin, urged greater co-

operation between libraries and university extension work. In his department—biology—he rarely found in libraries even the simplest works upon his subject. The study which should accompany and follow an extension course depends largely upon the resources of the local public library.

At the Round Table Conference, on the morning of February 14, papers were read on the following topics, succeeded by interesting discussions: "Selection of books," Miss A. Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee Public Library; "Purposes of a card catalog," Mrs. S. H. Miner, Madison; "Bound periodicals—how to get and how to use them," Miss M. J. Doolittle, Beaver Dam; "Children's rights in a small library," Miss A. H. McDonnell, Green Bay; "The best books for teachers and pupils in the grades," L. E. Gettle, Library Clerk State Superintendent's Office; "Question-box," under direction of Miss M. M. Oakley, Madison, Wis.

The afternoon session was devoted to the Trustees' Section and proved to be most helpful and suggestive. Miss Katherine L. Sharp, director of the Training Class, Armour Institute, in a carefully prepared paper on "The library school and training classes," showed their differences and points of resemblance, the aims and scope of each. The paper was followed by the closest attention and much interest in the work subsequently evinced.

Prof. E. A. Birge, trustee of the Madison Library, followed with a keen yet genial talk on "The choice of a librarian," and "The librarian from the trustee's point of view."

Dr. Birge said that the librarian must possess all the cardinal virtues as a matter of course. Besides this foundation he should have, first, executive ability, which, Dr. Birge held, included a capacity for initiative with his trustees; second, a power which for lack of a better term he called "book-sense"; and third the knack of getting his books into the hands of his people. Dr. Birge considers that the trustee, as compared with the librarian, is a very unimportant factor in the library.

Miss Theresa West, Milwaukee Public Library followed Dr. Birge in the complementary paper on "The trustees from the librarian's point of view."

Miss West drew attention to the difference in the purpose of the city or town library of to-day from that of the library of the past. The first is primarily for the education of the people. The second was primarily for the preservation of books. This difference in purpose demands a more liberal policy and more varied capacities on the part of the trustees. Trustees are rarely appointed except they have attained a certain eminence for some quality, either knowledge of books, business sagacity, known integrity or political power. Each of these qualities may be almost equally valuable to the library. Trustees were urged to appoint librarians whom they trusted and then to grant freedom to execute, to give power and exact results. The question was suggested whether trustees did not accept limitations for their libraries from lack of funds which need not be accepted if the trustees would

fully use the power and influence which they possessed in the community.

Dr. Geo. W. Peckham, superintendent of schools and *ex-officio* member of the board of trustees, Milwaukee Public Library, presented a paper on "State library commissions," giving the history of those of Massachusetts and New Hampshire and showing what may be gained by similar laws in Wisconsin. A bill creating a state library commission, which had been previously introduced into the legislature by Senator J. H. Stout, trustee of the Menomonee Library, received the unanimous support of the Association, and a committee of five was appointed to aid in furthering its passage.

The president announced that Senator J. H. Stout had volunteered to pay the necessary expenses of a Summer School in Library Economy, in connection with the Summer School of the State University.

Miss Katherine L. Sharp was unanimously elected the first honorary member of the Association.

Officers for 1895-96: President, F. A. Hutchins, Madison; vice-president, Miss Anna McDonnell, Green Bay; secretary and treasurer, Miss L. E. Stearns. LUTIE E. STEARNS, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY SOCIETY.

THE Iowa Library Society held its fifth annual meeting in Des Moines, Dec. 26-27, 1894. For the first time the society met as a section of the State Teachers' Association. On account of illness, President T. S. Parvin and Vice-President Mrs. Ada North were unable to attend, and Hon. H. W. Lathrop was chosen president *pro tem*.

The privileges and duties of library trustees, the diffusion of information concerning our libraries throughout the state, and plans for library instruction in the state were the principal topics discussed.

The following addresses were presented:

Opening address—President Parvin, librarian Iowa Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids.

Report of the acts of the General Assembly in relation to public libraries—Judge G. W. Wakefield, president board of trustees, Sioux City Public Library.

Reference work: its demands and the best methods of improving them—Miss Ella M. McLoney, librarian Des Moines Public Library.

A public library a necessity in every town and city of the state—Hon. C. H. Gatch, president board of trustees, Des Moines Public Library.

How and by whom should library assistants be employed?—Mrs. Stella B. Morse, Des Moines.

The relation of trustees to their libraries—Judge Wakefield, trustee Sioux City Public Library.

The relation of our public libraries to each other and to the people of the state—Hon. H. W. Lathrop, librarian State Historical Society, Iowa City.

A practical course of study suited to the needs of Iowa libraries—Miss Esther Crawford, librarian Sioux City Public Library.

Duties of trustees of public libraries and how

they may be best discharged—Hon. D. W. Bloomer, president board of trustees, Council Bluffs Public Library.

What are a librarian's qualifications?—Mrs. Mary W. Loomis, Cherokee.

Public libraries in connection with our public schools, their teachers and pupils—Hon. Alonzo Abernethy, principal Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. W. Rich, librarian State University, Iowa City; vice-president, Mrs. Stella B. Morse, Des Moines; secretary, Miss Ella M. McLoney, Des Moines Public Library; treasurer, Miss Babb, librarian Indianola Public Library.

MARY W. LOOMIS, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

THE February meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Methodist Library on Thursday, Feb. 14, the subject being, "Help of libraries in training for citizenship."

President Poole said that the idea of bringing up this subject for discussion came to him through correspondence with a gentleman in the West, who has been engaged for some time in laying out plans to interest boys in government. He has talks by prominent men to which all the boys are invited, excursions to places of historic interest, and mock voting contests to teach them the Australian system. Some of his ideas might well be introduced into our public schools, for we are living in peculiar times, with corruption and misgovernment everywhere, and it is of the highest importance that the boys have right ideas instilled in them. It is the librarian's place to help forward in this great work. He should put on the shelves books which will interest the boys in our government, inspire them with ideas of honesty and teach them that our rulers are our servants. Among the books recommended for this purpose are: Prof. Seeley's "Citizenship," "The Century book for young Americans," "What a boy saw in the army," Parkhurst's "Our fight with Tammany," Hoffman's "Sphere of state," and Conkling's "City government in the U. S." Every library should also have the February *Bulletin* of the Providence Public Library, which contains a bibliographical list on municipal government.

At the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. a series of sociological talks have been given by such men as R. R. Bowker, Jacob Riis, and Judge White, and great enthusiasm has been aroused which has resulted in forming classes in Christian sociology and civil government. By this means the use of the library is stimulated and people, being brought to think along lines of government soon learn to think along right lines, and, being made to realize their position towards society, are ready to do their part towards making it right.

At the Railroad Men's Branch of the Y. M.

C. A. nothing has been done on the special line of good government, but a course of select reading has been made up, different distinguished men having been asked to select the 10 best books in their line of study. Thus, Drs. Vincent and Cuyler selected books on religion, George Gunton on economics, Hamilton Mable on fiction, Theodore Roosevelt on travel, and Justin Winsor on English and American history. These books have been put together in the form of the travelling libraries and little pamphlets have been printed with the list of books and rules of the course.

Mr. Pasko thought that the fires of patriotism were dying out in the United States, and that it was the duty of the librarian to stir them up. All dull books, like the majority of lives and speeches, should be kept out of sight, while such books as Parkman's should be brought prominently before the reader.

Rev. Dr. Thomas gave a very interesting account of how he secured books and magazines for the soldiers, in the time of the war, at half price, realizing the necessity for this after seeing with what eagerness they read anything they could get hold of, even the cheapest and trashiest of books. Mr. Nelson then called on him to explain his method of preserving newspapers and periodicals. As the Methodist Library receives a great number of these, it was necessary to find the cheapest and most convenient way of disposing of them, a problem which he has solved to his satisfaction by using manilla rope paper. This must be folded the way of the grain and with the convex side out, and when so treated adapts itself readily to the shape of the volume within, thus taking up no more space than is necessary, and forming a very durable cover. It is a method which must be seen and explained in order to be appreciated, and all librarians who have problems of that nature to deal with should not fail to call on Dr. Thomas for the explanation.

The club then spent a delightful hour looking over the immense building of the Methodist Book Concern.

The following persons were elected members of the club: E. B. Woodruff, Jane Austen Russell, Helen E. Haines, Judge W. Ware Peck, G. J. McAndrew, John C. Sickley, Mary E. Merrington, Louis Evans Shipman, and Mrs. Dora E. Miller. HARRIET B. PRESCOTT, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

A VERY interesting meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on the appointed date, Friday evening, Feb. 8. By invitation of Mrs. Zella Allen Dixon, the meeting was held at the University of Chicago in the chapel of Cobb Hall. Despite a cold and stormy evening, a goodly number were present and the rooms of the University made a delightful meeting-place.

The meeting was presided over by Miss Lydia A. Dexter, of the Newberry Library. The program, combining excellent musical and literary features, was opened by a piano solo by Mr. James F. Baldwin. The regular club business, reading of minutes, etc., was then

carried through, followed by a violin solo by Miss Charlotte Capen. Mrs. Dixon then gave an address on "Departmental libraries," treating especially of the methods used in the University of Chicago. The program was interesting throughout, and the only disappointment to those present was that all of the club members could not have been present to enjoy it. The meeting was closed by a "personally conducted tour" among the departmental libraries in the University buildings, under charge of Mr. Clarence A. Torrey, who is Mrs. Dixon's able lieutenant in the supervision of these libraries, and who explained in detail their workings and gave practical object-lessons that well illustrated Mrs. Dixon's previous description.

E: L. BURCHARD, *Secretary*.

Library Economy and History.

LOCAL.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. An interesting exhibit of pictorial posters was opened in the Brookline Public Library on Feb. 12, and continued for two weeks. The exhibit, which was the first of its kind given by a library, attracted much attention and was excellently representative of the best work in modern "poster art." It comprised about 105 examples, principally advertisements of prominent magazines and new books, by Beardsley, Penfield, Cheret, Grasset, Bradley, Rhead and others; most of the examples were contributed by leading publishers.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. The original intention of devoting the handsome new building, now in construction, to the uses of a museum, fine arts building and library combined has been abandoned, and the building will be entirely given up to the library, which will thus be largely extended and much improved in administration. As already noted (*L. J.*, 19: 389), work on the building was begun in October, 1894. It is now rapidly nearing completion, and by June 1 it is expected that it will be ready for public use. It is intimated that the erection of a third building, to be devoted to art uses is planned by the trustees.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 2724; total 46,770. Issued, home use 119,631 (fict. 45 %); ref. use, 5768 (this covers only books issued from the circulating department). Issued on teachers' cards 693; school delivery 5325. No. cardholders 7073.

The trustees devote most of their report to an earnest tribute to Miss A. L. Hayward, the late librarian. Since her death in October, 1894, the charge of the library has devolved upon Miss Etta L. Russell, who has carried on most successfully the work of administration. The new librarian, Mr. W. L. R. Gifford, had not assumed his duties at the time the report was concluded. During the year past the library has been remodelled and improved, allowing opportunity for future extension. One of the most important changes was the establishment of a children's

room, modelled in a measure upon that of the Brookline Public Library. This was largely Miss Hayward's own plan and she was most active in its preparation. Speaking of the library in its improved form Miss Russell says:

"No more precious legacy could have been left by our beloved librarian than this library, equipped as it is for broad and useful work. To those daily associated with her, the memory of her faithful, conscientious spirit, and her readiness in serving others, will ever be an incentive and inspiration. By her thoughtful consideration, her unvarying kindness and sympathy, her rare justice, she endeared herself to all, and won the deepest love and respect."

The trustees say: "It is to be regretted that the structure of the building does not permit us to go very much farther in the direction of freer access to the shelves—which is the modern tendency in libraries—the space for readers in the stack-room itself being so very limited. It has been suggested that the main works on American history—the department most consulted—should be brought together in the room not yet appropriated, over the children's room, and that all students of that department should have free access there. This will be virtually an enlargement of the reference library, implying few, if any, additional restrictions."

Among the problems confronting the library staff are the reshelving and renumbering the books under an improved classification, the need of a new complete card catalog, and the desirability of a classification and arrangement of pamphlets and public documents.

Cleveland, O. Case L. The remodelled Case Library was opened with an informal reception on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 2. As altered, the library occupies three floors of the Case business block. The first floor is devoted to the circulating department, the second is given up to the reference department, and the third is reserved for periodicals; all the floors are finished in highly polished quartered oak. There are about 20 bookcases on each floor, containing the library's 35,000 v. The rooms are lighted by gas and electricity, and the fittings and furniture are of the newest and most approved description. The Case Library is an outgrowth of the Young Men's Literary Society of Cleveland, established in 1846; it received the building in which the library is located as a bequest from Leonard Case, which also gave it its present name. In June, 1894, the library was closed for the alterations which have just been completed. The cost of the improvements exceeded \$40,000, but the remodelling of the building means a new era to the library, for not only are its own possibilities extended, but the changes in the building will lead to increased rentals, thus swelling the library's income, and permitting a more liberal policy in the purchase of books. A start has been made towards the formation of a music library, which it is expected will develop into an important department.

Colorado State L., Denver. Added 1513; total

11,240; issued 105. Of the 11,240 books reported, but 8880 are on the shelves, the remainder being stored with the secretary of state.

Denver (Col.) City L. (Rpt.) Added 1251; total 26,063. Issued, home use 151,403; lib. use 19,309.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. The library of the Detroit Medical Library Association has been presented to the Public Library by the members of the association. The only condition to the gift was the proviso that the collection be kept as a separate department of the library.

Glen Cove, L. I. The organization of a public library for Glen Cove is progressing rapidly. A room has been furnished with adequate shelving and a number of books have been given as a nucleus. The library has also been designated as a depository for the publications of the Smithsonian Institution; it will also probably become a borrower of the New York State "travelling libraries."

Hartford, Ct. Watkinson L. An interesting "Napoleon exhibition" was opened at the library early in January. It comprised books, prints, and pictures illustrating the life and times of the emperor, and was surprisingly full and varied. Over 400 pictures were shown, arranged to illustrate 1, the Bonaparte family; 2, the French Revolution and Egyptian expedition; 3, the Consulate and empire, the Hundred Days and St. Helena; 4, the architecture, manners, and customs of the times. There were 80 portraits of Napoleon, reproductions of many well-known historical pictures in which Napoleon figures, and many interesting prints, books, and relics illustrating the subject. The exhibition was most successful; the attendance was large and appreciative; and the display has been the means of introducing the library to many persons who would otherwise have remained unacquainted with it.

Harvard Univ. L., Cambridge, Mass. (17th rpt.) Added 15,788 v.; total 437,747 v., 350,368 pm. Besides this total the books shelved in dept. libraries, and not included in the foregoing figures, amount to 11,631 v. Issued from Gore Hall 105,060.

"It is the observation of those in charge of the reference service, of which no statistics are kept, that it is constantly increasing year by year, and that the increase for last year was very great." During the year 1162 books were borrowed by students of Radcliffe College, and 249 "admission cards" to the shelves were issued for purposes of special research. "Eighteen years ago only 57 % of the college students used the library. In the last year, of the 1656 undergraduates, only 359 failed to borrow books, and of this last number 301 drew out reserve books. This reduces the number of students who made no recorded use of the library to 58 out of a total of 1656."

"The number of volumes which failed to be accounted for was 165, a large increase over last year, and equal to the loss in 1891, when a professional thief made depredations. Of

those reported missing in previous years 26 were found in their places, having been silently returned during the year. Of books reported missing since 1883 there are still 598 unaccounted for; 396 having disappeared from the reserved books, and 202 from the stack. Of these 165 unaccounted-for volumes of the year just closed 121 have disappeared from the books of reference, reserved books, and other collections exposed to the handling of all frequenters of the library, the other 44 having disappeared from the shelves to which only the staff of the library, officers of the college, and a limited number of other persons have access. In the stack, fewer cases than usual of disarrangement were discovered, owing to a supervision of the shelves during the winter, only 124 books being found on wrong shelves. This unsatisfactory condition has grown out of various causes: First, as regards the stack, it is open to the entire staff of instruction; to students who hold cards of admission; to the library staff; and to an occasional special investigator. Such an aggregate of frequenters will have an inevitable percentage of careless people, to use no harsher term. Secondly, as regards the reserved and reference books, they are practically open to the handling of any one who chooses to touch them, and offer a field for depredation to any irresponsible person, who places the selfish enjoyment of a book or the pecuniary gain of its possession higher than honesty, or who finds no convenient opportunity for rectifying acts of aberration or thoughtlessness. The worst feature of the transaction is the despicable disregard of the rights of fellow-students, who are thus deprived of the use of such books."

During the year 9969 titles were cataloged by the catalog department, which was somewhat reduced by resignations from its staff. Among the additions to the library were a large part of the library of Francis Parkman, a collection on angling and fish culture given by Mr. John Bartlett, and other important accessions; most of these still await cataloging. The 89 maps belonging to the Parkman collection have been arranged in the map department, and a list of their subjects is given in the report. Financially the library is hampered and restricted by lack of funds, which not only reduces the accessions, but materially affects the convenience and use of the collection. Prof. Winsor says: "What I have repeatedly said about the insufficiency of Gore Hall, for the uses of the library, I can only repeat with renewed emphasis: 'I have exhausted the language of warning and anxiety, in representing the totally inadequate accommodations for books and readers which Gore Hall affords. Each 12 months brings us nearer to a chaotic condition. The library goes on with its natural accessions, and friends of learning give us the means to add more and more to our growth. We have as yet no assurance to give them that their gifts can be properly cared for, and the use of their books properly regulated for the general good.' During the year (in March and April) we found it necessary to box up 15,000 volumes and store them beyond reach, in order to make room for new accessions, believed to be

of larger present interest. In selecting these books to be put aside, the records of circulation were examined to lead us to the choice of those in least demand. The removal, however, was no sooner made than complaints began to come in of the deprivations which by this act were imposed on the frequenters of the library. This is a sufficient answer, if one be needed, to the unreasoning demand, sometimes made of large libraries, that their shelves shall be thinned out by discarding useless books. Every librarian of large experience knows that there are no such books. A university library, which is the leading one in the country, needs, above all others, to answer every bibliographical inquiry by producing the book. Merit is but one test of the value of a book to a large library."

Helena (Mont.) P. L. Financial difficulties have seriously hampered the work of the library for the past six months. Lack of funds and of sufficient force has compelled the interruption of the cataloging and the resources of the library are not equal to the demands made upon it. In the *Bulletin* for January, 1895—the first issued since June of the previous year—the authorities say: "The overcrowded condition at the library is apparent to all. The bookshelves are entirely full. Some books have already been taken away to the store-room and more will have to be removed. Even the tops of the cases have to be utilized. The reading-rooms become uncomfortably filled with readers and some have to go away for lack of accommodations. New chairs have been bought, but the reading-room space is not half large enough. The facilities for heating are not sufficient to keep the rooms comfortably warm in cold weather. The whole support of the library comes from a tax on the property of the city of one-half-mill on the dollar, yielding this year about \$6500. This is less than former years on account of a reduction of the assessment from over \$20,000,000 in 1891 to about \$13,500,000 in 1894. The library is confronted each year with a reduction in revenue, while patronage and the work that patronage brings is continually increasing."

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. A bill taking the Public Library out of the hands of the school board and placing it under the control of a board of directors was passed by the legislature on Feb. 13. The bill provides for six directors, to be appointed by the circuit judge and the county clerk, who shall have control of all library property, heretofore vested in the board of school commissioners. All employees of the library are placed under a system of civil service rules, and except in the case of the librarian, assistant librarian and secretary, places will be given only on competitive examinations.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. At a meeting of the board of education early in February W. F. Hackney, the architect of the board, was appointed as architect of the new public library building and directed to draw up plans for the building. A site for the building has already been secured; it is in a central location, opposite

the Y. M. C. A. building, and cost \$30,000. The library building is to cost \$200,000.

Kansas State Agricultural College L., Manhattan. (9th biennial rpt.) Added 2459; total 18,488. "During the past two years, the growth of the library has depended almost entirely upon the college itself. An insignificant appropriation of \$250 was made for the year ending June 30, 1893. The same amount was available for the preceding year. This sum was barely enough to pay for the periodicals for the reading-room. For the year ending June 30, 1894, no state appropriation was made, nor will any fund be available for the purchase of books during the coming year. Early in 1893, the board of regents authorized the expenditure of \$3000 from the current funds of the college for the purchase of books. With this fund, a considerable number of valuable books was bought; but the financial condition of the college did not warrant us in making the total expenditure. In all, purchases amounting to \$2665.50 were made from the income fund during the two years. This was far from being sufficient to provide for the immediate wants of the various departments. The maximum amount allowed any department was \$350."

The librarian urges the necessity of an annual library appropriation of at least \$5000.

He alludes also to the satisfactory results of the system of free access to the books, which has been practised in the college library from the beginning, and says: "Our losses during the past eight years from the abuse of the privilege of free access to the books, have been less than \$15, all told. The policy of excluding the students from the books would have required the constant employment of an additional attendant upon the library, while the advantages of the free system are beyond comparison great."

A new and handsome library building has been erected with a book capacity of 70,000 v.; it contains, as yet, shelving for 20,000 v.

Lenox (Mass.) L. The library management, has, since December, given a series of lectures and entertainments that have proved very popular. There are six evenings devoted to the course, which began December 1, and concludes on March 23, and the program comprises illustrated lectures on travel and science, readings by Prof. Locke Richardson, and a concert.

Mankato (Minn.) P. L. The Mankato Public Library was opened on Feb. 6. It contains about 2000 v., and is established and supported by a tax levy, under the provisions of the state law. The books were cataloged and classified by Mrs. M. W. Loomis, secretary of the Iowa Library Society; the librarian is Miss Minnie M'Graw.

Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L. On Feb. 2, the Cossitt Library was made a circulating library, and books were for the first time issued to applicants for home use. The rules and form of application adopted differ little from those generally in use, save that a fine of five cents a day is imposed for holding a book beyond the

date of return, that no book will be reissued to the same applicant or to a member of the applicant's household until two days after its return, and that the rules as to guarantors and applications are rather minute in restrictions, etc.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. (17th rpt.) Added 6322; total 75,162. Issued, home use 281,795 (fact. 42.1%; juv. 21.8%); no record of reference use is kept; reading-room attendance 92,162 (Sunday visitors 6467). No. cardholders 17,220. Receipts \$49,755.72; expenses \$32,698.89.

The statistics show a very large increase over any previous year in the home use of books. The absolute gain over the preceding year is 122,182, being a relative gain of 77%. Miss West's report is so admirable and so full of interest that space alone forbids extended quotation. It should be carefully read by all librarians, who will find it full of suggestion and inspiration. A lucid summary is given of the delays and difficulties that have arisen to prevent the erection of the much-needed library building which was undertaken in 1893. Law-suits, municipal quarrels and lack of public spirit among the city authorities have brought the matter to a standstill and prevented progress.

The work with the schools, which has been systematically conducted by the library since 1888, proves year by year more valuable, and 15% of the circulation of books belongs to this department. During the year an author catalog of the library has been completed and placed in the circulating department, and three numbers of the quarterly index to additions have been issued. The bindery established by the library has proved most satisfactory and is "to the librarian one of the most satisfactory experiments ever tried."

Referring to the increasing appreciation and usefulness of the library, Miss West says: "The real efficiency of this or any other library must always be dependent upon the ability and courtesy of those officials who come into closest relations with the public. No excellence of regulation by the trustees, no direction or inspiration by the librarian, can ever overcome incapacity, dullness and indifference on the part of the assistants. The view which regards their work as a mere mechanical routine is far aside from the truth. They have constant need of every resource that culture and courtesy can supply. Their hours of work are long, and busy days, which are almost incessant now, are exhausting in the extreme, not only to the body, but to mind and nerves as well. It is my firm conviction that the funds of the library can be used in no way more effective for its best interests than in the gradual increase of salaries paid for efficient service of this kind. The library needs to be able to tempt into its service and to retain by some other chain than their love for the work, able, original and kindly women. An increase of salaries based on experience merely, which has been the rule in the past, is not entirely satisfactory, as it has been granted to the ambitious and indifferent alike and has offered no reward for special effort."

The report is made still more valuable by the

inclusion in full of Miss West's paper on "Library building" and the report on "Reading for the young," by Miss L. E. Stearns, both of which were among the notable features of the Lake Placid Conference of the A. L. A. in 1894.

New Hampshire F. P. L. Commission (2d rpt.). This report covers two years—1893 and 1894—and is a most gratifying record of progress in the direction of establishing town libraries. Of the 233 towns in the state 60 had town libraries in 1891. Since then 113 have been established, making a total of 173. Sixty towns have no town libraries, but in many of these there are subscription libraries, or libraries established through private generosity. The summary of the report shows that there are in the state 262 libraries, with a total of 576,961 volumes, exclusive of reports and pamphlets. These include 14 free libraries other than town, 40 subscription, two circulating, 24 school, two college, six state and department, and the library of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Carefully tabulated statistics present these figures, and the report shows painstaking and accuracy. Pp. 26–56 are devoted to short historical sketches of various libraries, with illustrations of the buildings, and the report contains some admirable "suggestions as to library methods" accompanied by illustrative forms, etc.

New Orleans, La. On Jan. 31 the city council unanimously voted to establish a free public library in the vacated criminal court building, the nucleus of the library to be the Lyceum Library, heretofore housed in the city hall, and the Fisk Free Library, now in Tulane University. The Fisk Free Library, was established in 1845 by a bequest of books and real property from Abijah Fisk, and was for years in charge of the Mechanics' Institute. In 1882, after the dissolution of the Institute, the collection was placed in the custody of the University of Louisiana. Later, when the State University was incorporated with Tulane University, the library passed under the management of the latter institution, where it has since continued. The removal of Tulane University to its new building in a remote quarter of the city brought up the question of the transfer of the Fisk Library. It was generally thought that the library should be centrally located, and through the efforts of the mayor and others interested, steps were taken towards making it the nucleus of a general free public library. It was decided to remodel and alter the criminal court building, in the heart of the city, for library purposes, and to transfer there the Fisk Library and the Lyceum Library, to be conducted as a free public library. The remodeling of the building is estimated at about \$20,000. The Fisk Library has an income of \$2000 yearly, which it is proposed to increase by city appropriation to about \$12,000. The books of the two libraries number about 25,000 v., but the collection will have to be thoroughly overhauled, weeded out and increased by new additions before it is ready for circulation. The movement has the general support of the local press, and it seems probable that the work of organization will soon be in vigorous operation.

New York. Aguilar F. L. (6th rpt.) Added 5036; total 25,848. Issued 253,349 (fict. varies from .555 % to .777 % at the three libraries); reading-room attendance 184,144; no. borrowers 4665. Receipts \$14,257.58; expenses \$12,049.29.

The year has been a gratifying one at each of the three libraries. The library committee say: "The proportion of circulation to the number of volumes in the library is shown in a report of the state library department. In this it appears that the proportionate circulation of the Aguilar Free Library is the largest of any library in the state, being about 10 to one.

"Aid is given to readers, as far as possible, by lists and by personal advice. During the past year juvenile lists have been issued at the East Broadway and Lexington avenue libraries. A new fiction list at the Lexington avenue library and a biography list for the East Broadway branch are almost ready to be issued. The card catalog of the East Broadway branch is complete, and should be printed as soon as a few more additions are made. Lists of biography, of books relating to lectures and special events, from time to time posted on our literary bulletins, are used with success in calling the attention of readers to the books on our shelves. Visits are constantly made to schools to maintain the co-operation of the school and the library. As far as possible, books are purchased that can supplement school-work."

An appeal is made for additional money support, permitting the securing of better quarters for the Lexington avenue branch, an increase of the library force, and extension of the work generally.

New York F. C. L. Total 76,860. Issued 636,043 (fict. averaging from 27 % at Bond street branch to 56 % at Ottendorfer branch); reading-room attendance 180,778; Sunday circulation 41,641; no. borrowers 57,645. Receipts \$34,586.98; expenses \$34,139.06.

There has been an increase of 105,006 volumes over the circulation of the previous year. The increase in the expenses of the year has been but \$1561.17, of which \$1217.53 was spent in books, "leaving an increased cost of \$243.74 in administration for the increased circulation of 105,006 v." At each of the six libraries the record is the same—increased use, extended opportunities, and development hampered by lack of funds. The increase in use was largest at the time of the greatest financial depression, and has lessened materially during the last two months. The use of the reading-room has been about the same, although certain restrictions have been made in its use—"excluding in a great measure the tramps—by which the rooms have been rendered much more useful to students, the character of the attendance much improved, the reading more satisfactory, and the books of reference more frequently and intelligently consulted. To those having no quiet homes the reading-rooms have been places of rest and comfort in many a trying hour."

The chairman of the library committee says: "The average cost per volume issued has

been reduced to five and a half cents, and at one of the libraries to four and a half cents, including all expenses. The salaries account has been slightly increased at the expense of the cataloging department. The librarian-in-chief reports: "The economies practised this year present unique features—some, indeed, which I sincerely hope will not have to be resorted to during the coming year. The greatly increasing work last winter called for a large addition to the working force, but we had no money with which to hire help. The relief committees came to our assistance and sent us six girls and one man, whose wages they paid for a term of three to seven months of service. Some of these persons gave such satisfaction that they were retained and placed on our pay-roll when the committees closed their work. Still, they are not just the kind of assistants that we wish to employ in large number, and the wages paid are far too small. The first assistants in all cases should be such women as can be properly advanced to the highest place, and should receive an adequate salary."

"In spite of the unusual heat of the summer and the many extra demands upon them, the librarians have continued to take the greatest interest in their work, have organized among themselves classes of instruction in English history and literature and in the German language and literature, in hours when not employed, and have voluntarily joined a cataloging class under the charge of the librarian-in-chief and the cataloger, from which results of great value to the library are sure to follow."

An earnest appeal is made for more adequate financial support for the library. The trustees say that they "feel sure that if the work of the library were only sufficiently well known, the income from contributions alone would go far towards furnishing an adequate support for the existing libraries. In other cities the expense of supporting a free circulating library is a public charge, and yet, with the slight assistance given by public funds for this purpose in New York, the circulation of books from the six branches of the New York Free Circulating Library is exceeded only by the libraries of Boston and Chicago."

New York Mercantile L. (74th rpt.) Added 5556; total 246,514. Issued, home use 176,873 (Eng. fict. 48.48 %); ref. use 45,885; reading-room attendance 24,636. New members 97; total membership 5104. Receipts \$26,164.34; expenses \$24,979.12.

The yearly exhibition of the art and illustrated books contained in the library was held on Wednesday, February 7, 1894, and the interest heretofore displayed in the exhibitions was fully maintained.

"The two most popular publications of the year, judged by the demand and the extent of our purchases, were "Trilby," of which 100 copies were purchased, and the "Manxman," by Hall Caine."

New York. Y. M. C. A. L. On Washington's Birthday the library of the Y. M. C. A. invited the art schools of New York and Brooklyn, and

other interested people, to an exhibition of art books, belonging to its collection. The books displayed were those that would be especially interesting to designers and decorators. There was a large attendance. The free use of note-books and the eager attention of the visitors showed that such an exhibition had a special value to those in attendance. This is the seventh annual art exhibition held by the Library on Feb. 22.

Plans are being prepared for a \$500,000 building for the Y. M. C. A. It will be erected in 56th and 57th streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and will have two frontages of 75 feet each. It is expected that work on it will be begun in May, and that it will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1896. The building will be six stories in height. The main entrance will be in 57th street. The reception-room, two parlors, a reading-room, and a small lecture-hall will be on the first floor. In the basement will be bowling-alleys, a bicycle-room, shower-baths, a swimming-tank, 16 by 40 feet, and lockers. The boys' department, on the first floor and basement, will consist of a reception-room, gymnasium, and bath. On the second floor will be a lecture-room seating 664 persons. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors will be studios, class-rooms, a smoking-room, and a dining-room and kitchen. Provision is also made for a large gymnasium, and for a number of bedrooms.

The greater part of the library now housed in the 23d street branch of the association will be moved to the new building, where it will occupy the fifth and sixth stories of the 56th street side. There will be room for 83,000 volumes. On the sixth floor will be a large reading-room, and this floor will be devoted to the reference department.

The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

Philadelphia F. L. The library was formally opened in its new quarters on the evening of Feb. 22. Among the speakers were Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress; Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, Senator Boies Penrose, Dr. William Pepper, and others. A large number of books have recently been given to the library. President Pepper, of the board of trustees, issued a general letter to the public before the opening, announcing that the library would be opened on Washington's Birthday and requesting all visitors on that day, and during the ensuing week to bring "one book or as many books as they can give." This appeal added a goodly number of volumes to the library's shelves. The work of altering and refitting the new rooms cost over \$5000, which was defrayed from the income of the Pepper bequest; the library has now shelf-room for about 150,000 v., but possesses as yet only 20,000 v.

Plainfield (N. J.) F. P. L. Nine new periodicals have been added to the list of those regularly received by the general library, and 25 to the Babcock Scientific Library collection.

St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. (49th rpt.)

Added 4191; total 89,686 (excluding 569 v. of duplicate novels). Issued, home use 98,303 (fict. 75.2%); no record of reference use is kept. New members 273; membership 3660. Receipts \$52,481.25; expenses \$54,717.65. The floating debt is now \$18,559.71, having been increased \$2236.40 during the year.

"The experiment known as the 'duplicate collection' of popular novels, which are issued at 10 cents apiece, has been a marked success. It was begun in January, 1894, by the expenditure of \$100. During the year 579 v. were purchased at a cost of \$495.04; these were issued 7590 times, showing a total receipt from issues of \$767.60, and a net balance of \$272.56 besides 569 v. in good condition.

"We are now making a determined effort to bring together such a collection of Missouriana as will be not only creditable, but invaluable to students and writers. All books and pamphlets illustrating the history of Missouri which had been acquired were entered in a separate official catalog last winter, and additions have been made as fast as our resources and the opportunities of the market would allow. We now have a collection of about 2000 volumes and pamphlets relating to Missouri, and to the Louisiana Territory down to December, 1812, when the Missouri Territory was separately organized. A public catalog of these works is in course of preparation."

Stockton (Cal.) P. L. On Feb. 12 the library board was notified that the new public library building was finished and ready for dedication. The date of the formal opening has not yet been set. The building has cost about \$50,000 and was erected from the bequest of \$75,000 left for the purpose by Dr. Hazleton, of New York City, in 1892, \$15,000 of the bequest being reserved for the purchase of books. The building is of brick veneered with white marble; the architecture is Greek, of the Ionic order. Along the main frontage is a portico, each column of which is 17 feet high between the base and capital. The entrance is flanked by columns of marble and opens on a vestibule 10 feet square, floored, lined, and ceiled in fancy marbles. The main reading-room is 39 feet by 74 feet, with a special apartment for ladies on one side and for men on the other. The central portion of the reading-room is open to the roof, and on each side there is a row of handsome columns arranged in half-circle, carrying a gallery. The rear half of the building is largely devoted to a stack-room, 36 x 41 feet, lighted by a skylight only. Across the front of the stack-room is a grille, subdivided by marble columns and resting on a marble counter. Every opening in this apartment can be instantly closed by a steel curtain, and cut off from the rest of the building. On the left of the stack-room are the librarian's offices and the hallway leading from the side entrance of the building to the ladies' reading-room. On the right of the stack-room is a newspaper reading-room, 20 x 48 feet, connecting with the librarian's quarters by the hallway which detaches the stack-room. Over the librarian's office is a trustees' room, and over the newspaper-room an art gallery,

Topeka (Kan.) F. L. Additions not given; total 12,617. Issued, home use 79,212; lib. use 6441. Receipts \$4867.51; expenses \$5016.60, leaving a deficit of \$149.09. With last year's deficit of \$716.61 this leaves the library with a total indebtedness of \$805.70.

Warwick (Mass.) P. L. The new building erected in Warwick for the purposes of a town hall, selectmen's office, and library was dedicated on Jan. 10. The building has long been needed and formal action was taken to secure it in March, 1893, when the town council appropriated \$5000 for its erection. The architect's services were given to the town by James E. Fuller, of the firm of Fuller & Delano, of Worcester. A central site was chosen and the building was completed by the end of 1894. It is a two-story wooden structure, 45x60 feet, and contains a main hall with a seating capacity of 300, a banquet-room and kitchen, selectmen's offices, council-rooms, cloak-rooms, and the library room. The latter is on the first floor, to the left of the main entrance; it is pleasant and well lighted, with shelving for about 5000 v. It now contains about 3000 v.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. Osterhout F. L. "There were loaned from the library in 1894, 66,101 v., being an increase of 5134 v. over 1893. The percent. of fiction loaned was 67. Thus slowly the distribution of books is increasing among the people, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the increase is in the right direction. The use of the reference department has been much larger than ever before, and we can see plainly how the library is growing to be an integral part of the life of the people. Its capabilities for usefulness, which are constantly augmented, are being more and more appreciated, and we have welcomed a much larger number of people from our own city, as well as from the neighboring towns, than in any previous year. Though our collection is not large it is extremely valuable. It is our custom to obtain lists of books from specialists in every department whenever possible, and in that way we avoid buying untrustworthy works. In fiction we endeavor to get only what is wholesome, but being very fallible, mistakes will sometimes creep in. Our aim is to build up, not to taint or to destroy, for the library should seek in every way to elevate its readers."—*Library Newsletter*.

Wilmington, Del. Institute F. L. The library was opened to the public on Feb. 12, 1894, and at once entered upon a successful career. For the year ending Feb. 11, 1895, the home circulation reached the large total of 138,422, of which 78,313 were fiction and 48,878 juveniles. There are 7201 registered borrowers. Mr. Tyler writes: "The disproportion between the number of miscellaneous works and those of fiction and juvenile is greater than it will be hereafter, partly because all the shelves were freely open to all comers, and partly because when the library opened the two departments named were the only ones ready for work, and all the others in succession had to be withdrawn for classification and shelving, which was not

completed until January last. Further, the books in the juvenile department are of an exceptionally high grade, including a complete duplicate set of the *Stories of the nations* series, and are far from being the mere 'juvenile fiction' usually served out to young readers. Oliver Optic, Castlemon, *et al.*, are not to be found in our catalog."

Woodbury, N. J. Deptford Institute F. L. The Woodbury Library Company, which was organized over a century ago, has resolved to disband, and has turned over its entire collection, comprising some 3500 v., to the newly opened Deptford Institute F. L.

Yale Univ. L., New Haven, Ct. The library authorities have sent out a circular letter to Yale alumni asking for funds. They state that the needs of the library are growing in proportion to the gain in other ways, and that though the library is well stocked, there is not a sufficient income to keep it in good administrative condition. The appeal is largely due to the fact that the \$50,000 left by the Phelps estate has now been expended.

FOREIGN.

Aberdeen (Scot.) P. L. Added, ref. l. 1757; total 24,399; added, lending l. 1495; total 22,241. Issued, home use 247,420 (fict. 51.45); ref. use 17,351; no. borrowers 10,120. Receipts £1519.10.5; expenses £1472.14.8.

The full sets of magazines contained in the reference-room form a very valuable feature of that department. The two special collections of the library — the James Walker and Croom Robertson collections — the former of which is devoted to music, the latter to mental philosophy and social economy, have been largely used. "Both are rich in works, some of which are absolutely rare, while others are such as it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the ordinary student to consult, but for the fact that they are accessible in the public library. That they have been frequently used is the best evidence of the value of these collections to those fitted to appreciate them, and it is a testimony to the fact that, given a set of books of intrinsic worth and marked by a distinctive character, the public, if it has free access to it, will sooner or later discover its merits, and pay it the best of all tributes of recognition by turning it to practical account."

About 530 v. are kept on open shelves in the reference-room for free use. A modification of the two-book method is in use in the lending department, by which borrowers so desiring are allowed to take two books at a time, of which but one can be a novel or juvenile. During two months about 181 of these extra cards were issued. A branch reading-room was opened during the year, and the establishment of other branches is under consideration.

Bournemouth (Eng.) P. L. The library was formally opened on Jan. 1, with elaborate exercises, which were largely attended. It is established in a rented building in a central loca-

tion, is supported by the usual "penny rate," which produces £1100 yearly, of which about £650 will be needed for running expenses, and opens with 6000 v. in the circulating department and 1000 v. in the reference department.

The various addresses made at the opening have been printed and issued in pamphlet form. The method on which the library will be administered is thus described:

"The system of lending the books, which the library committee has decided to adopt, had its genesis in America, and so far as this country is concerned has only been permanently adopted in one other public library. It is known as the 'open access' system, and in the opinion of the best library experts is likely to revolutionize the 'indicator' and other well-known methods. The only place in England where it has been thoroughly tested is at the Clerkenwell Library, where our librarian has himself been trained. The basic principle of this free access is that instead of presenting yourself at a counter in the library in somewhat the same fashion as you go into a grocer's shop, you will be admitted personally into the *sanctum sanctorum* of the books themselves. We have adopted it for three reasons. It was preferred for its simplicity, then we found it was more expeditious, and we also knew it to be more economical. There is much less formality than in any other system; it has been found possible in practice for one assistant to mark off and charge 55 books in 25 minutes; and in our own case we shall be able to work the library with a smaller staff than would be required under the old method."

A letter regarding the new system was received from J. D. Brown, librarian of the Clerkenwell Public Library. Mr. Brown says: "You may claim practically perfect honesty from the public in the most thorough test of open access ever attempted. As a result of issuing 75,000 books to 3742 readers we have lost one small book on 'Boxing,' and one on 'Fencing'—this is very suggestive—total cost, 1s. 4d. I cannot detect anything in the way of extra wear at all . . . so that any deterioration which occurs will take years to manifest itself. From the reader's point of view, the system is practically perfect, as it affords a ready means of finding any given book, or a satisfactory substitute should what is wanted be out."

Hamilton (Ont., Can.) P. L. Added 1816; total 21,639. Issued, home use 130,029 (fict. 36.5 %; "general literature" 30.05 %); lib. use (estimated) 83,575.

It was decided at the annual meeting of the board to keep the library open on holidays or on portions of holidays.

Toronto, Ont. Law Society of Upper Canada. (Rpt.) Added 1454; total not given. Attendance 4070. Receipts not given; expenses \$7997.10.

Work upon the library extension will, it is thought, be completed by April. This will afford much-needed space for book storage and for the convenience of readers.

Zwittau, Austria. Ottendorfer F. L. Added 980; total 8280. Issued 53,431 (fict. 64 %; juv.

20 %); reading-room attendance 16,432. New borrowers 226; total no. borrowers 1700.

The circulation showed a decrease of 2106, as compared with the previous year; this is wholly attributed to the unfamiliarity of readers with the books or the library during the first year of its existence, which resulted in frequent exchanges of books drawn. In fiction, the 63 volumes of Hackländer were circulated 1500 times, and the 62 volumes of Winterfeld 1488 times, there being no duplicates of either author. The borrowers are chiefly "students and laboring people." The trustees have opened several delivery stations in the immediate neighborhood of Zwittau. If these prove a success, similar branches will be established among the neighboring villages. Twenty-two free scientific lectures, concerts, and recitations were given during the year in the lecture hall of the library building.

Gifts and Bequests.

Champaign, Ill. Albert C. Burnham, of Champaign, Ill., has given to the board of directors of the public library of that city two lots, valued at \$5000, opposite the city park as site for a new library building; \$35,000 in cash to provide the building, which should contain library, reading-room, and lecture hall; and \$10,000 as a memorial fund to be invested for the purchase of books. The building is to be known as the "Burnham Athenæum." The aggregate value of Mr. Burnham's gift is \$50,000.

Cleveland, O. Western Reserve Univ. H. C. Hatch, a wealthy citizen of Cleveland, has offered to give a free library building to Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University. The building will cost \$100,000, including books, and plans for it have been completed. It will be known as the Hatch Library.

Doylestown, Pa. According to the will of the late Morris L. Fell, of Philadelphia, \$30,000 is left—after the death of his wife and son, who are to have the use of it during their lifetime—for the establishment of a library building for the Doylestown Library Company. The sum is left in trust, \$10,000 to be spent for a site and building, and \$20,000 to be invested and the income devoted to the purchase of books, "provided that no part of the said income shall be used in the purchase of such books or other reading-matter as shall have for their distinct or especial object the diffusion of the doctrine of infidelity or the sectarian belief of any particular religious denomination."

Greenwich, Ct. Mrs. Anderson, daughter of the late Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, of Greenwich, has decided to erect, as a memorial to her mother, a library and reading-room in that city. It will be built of stone, and will contain, besides the library and reading-room, a hall for lectures and entertainments. The plans have been drawn and work will begin in the spring. The cost will be about \$100,000.

Groton, Ct. Bill L. Hon. Frederick Bill has created a fund of \$10,000, the interest of which is to be applied for the maintenance of the Bill Memorial Library at Groton.

Laconia, N. H. By the will of the late N. B. Gale, Laconia receives a bequest of \$10,000 to be used in the erection of a stone library building.

Pittsfield, Mass. Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, has given to the Pittsfield Athenæum 10,000 v. from the library of his father.

Spencer, Mass. By the will of the late Richard Sugden, of Spencer, a business block, valued at \$35,000, is left in trust to the town, the income to go to the Richard Sugden Free Public Library.

Winchester, Va. By the will of the late Hon. John Handley, of Scranton, Pa., the city of Winchester, Va., receives a bequest of \$250,000 for the establishment of a public library. The will is an eccentric one, the disposition of the estate being so tied up that it is doubtful if the library will materialize for years to come, if then. The \$250,000 bequeathed for the purpose is to be invested in bonds until it shall amount to \$500,000, when it shall be used to erect and equip a free public library, to be known as "The Handley Library." Not more than \$250 of the bequest, however, is to be used in payment for the land and library building to be erected on it, and only the income of the amount is to be expended for maintenance. None of the real property, in which the estate largely consists, is to be sold for 20 years, during which time the executors are to retain it at rent, and turn the income over to the various legatees. The residue of the estate — the amount of which is not yet known — is bequeathed to the city of Winchester, to be accumulated for 30 years, and the income then expended in "the erection of school houses for the education of the poor."

Librarians.

BISHOP, Miss Fannie, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, succeeding Mrs. Jennie W. Newell, resigned.

COE, Miss Ellen M. Announcement is made in the *New York Tribune* of Feb. 16, of the engagement of Miss E. M. Coe, chief librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, to Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's P. E. Church, of New York City.

DANA, J. C. The admirable articles on first principles of library work which Mr. Dana has been contributing for the past eight months to *Books*, the organ of the Denver Public Library, will, it is pleasant to note, be gathered into book form, and published at an early date, by the Carson-Harper Co. of Denver. The volume

will be entitled "Public library handbook," and the chapters will cover all the simpler features of library routine.

DAVIES, J. F., librarian of the Butte (Mont.) Public Library, has written an account of "The great dynamite explosions at Butte, January 15, 1895," which is published in a cloth-bound octavo booklet, by a local press.

KING, J. L., has succeeded the late H. J. Dennis as state librarian of Kansas.

RUPP, G. P., formerly assistant librarian of Branch 1 of the Philadelphia Public Libraries, was, on Feb. 28, elected superintendent, or librarian-in-chief, of the Philadelphia Public Libraries. His duties will consist of the supervision of the six libraries now controlled by the board of education, and the introduction of a uniform system of administration and organization.

TAYLOR, W: Curtis. A leading artist of Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Max Meyer, has completed an excellent portrait of the first city librarian, W: Curtis Taylor, and presented it to the city. The library committee have had it hung in a conspicuous place in the book-room.

VAN HOEVENBERG, Miss Alma Rogers, formerly librarian at South Orange, N. J., is now at Nahant, Mass., as organizing librarian. She will have charge of the reorganizing and cataloging of the library, about 10,000 volumes, training of the library attendants, and will supervise the removal to the new building, now in course of construction.

Cataloging and Classification.

AGUILAR F. L., *New York*. Fiction list, February, 1895. 32 p. O.

Title-a-line author list, printed on thin manilla paper; p. 29-32 are devoted to a list of historical novels, arranged chronologically under countries.

THE series of articles relating to library work that have been appearing in *Books*, the organ of the Denver P. L., for the past half-year are continued in the February issue. In this number Classifying, Cataloging, Binding and rebinding, and Stock-taking are considered, and there is appended a useful list of "books on library work," including general works, catalogs, and bibliographies.

ENOCH PRATT F. L., of Baltimore. Finding-list of books and periodicals in the central library: supplement to fifth edition. January, 1895. 118 p. O. 15 c.

Printed by the linotype method, and similar in style and arrangement to the previous finding-lists of the library.

FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LISTS (Providence P. L. *Bulletin*) for February cover "Robert Louis Stevenson," an admirable classed bibliog-

raphy of Stevenson's writings and books about him, biographical and critical; "Municipal government"; and "German literature," the latter including Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Herder, Wieland, Heine, Representative 19th century writers, and illustrative material.

HARTFORD (Ct.) P. L. Boys' and girls' books in the Hartford Public Library, 1895. 2d edition, revised and enlarged. 104 p. O.

A new and enlarged issue of Miss Hewins' admirable reading-list for young people — which has long been a library standard. Includes good books of recent years and brings the list fully up to date.

HARTFORD (Ct.) P. L. Bulletin, v. 16, Nos. 1-4, 1894; including new books added January-December, 1894, and books both new and old on fine arts and amusements. 56 p. O. 10 c.

HELENA (Mont.) P. L. Bulletin 11, January, 1895.

This is the first bulletin issued since June, 1894; it is wholly devoted to the list of new books.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) P. L. has issued a "List of books on Washington and the American Revolution," on a single four-column sheet, including history, biography, fiction, etc., in one author alphabet.

NEW HAVEN (Ct.) P. L. Bulletin, Nov.-Dec., 1894. Classified list of books recently added. 8 p. O.

THE *Library Newsletter* (Osterhout F. L., Wilkesbarré) gives a page in its January number to "A little trip to Egypt"—a short descriptive article, citing some of the best books of travel, description, and history relating to the subject.

The RAILROAD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A. L., New York, has issued an excellent little pamphlet ("postal" size) list of "Select reading," giving 10 books in eight divisions of literature, selected and annotated by authorities on the subjects. The list covers "Religion," first course, elementary, titles selected by Rev. J. R. Vincent and Rev. T. L. Cuyler; second course, ethical, by Prof. Tufts, of the University of Chicago; "Economics," by George Gunton; "Electricity," by W. J. Johnson, editor of the *Electrical World*; "Railroad," by B. B. Adams, editor *Railroad Gazette*; "English and American literature," by Prof. J. H. Gilmore, first and second courses, 20 titles; "Fiction," by Hamilton W. Mabie, editor *Outlook*, first and second courses, 20 titles; "Travel," by Theodore Roosevelt; "English and American history," by Justin Winsor.

RUTLAND (Vt.) F. L. Selected list of books in the Rutland Free Library, for the use of teachers and pupils in the graded schools of Rutland; prepared by Mary L. Titcomb, li-

brarian, and Alfred Turner, superintendent of schools. Rutland, 1894. 24 p. T.

Does not include books shelved in the reference department. A good classed title-a-line list.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN for February has a capital classed reading-list on "Municipal government."

SLATER MEMORIAL MUSEUM, Norwich, Ct. An exhibition of bookbindings, December, 1894. 24 p. D.

A useful little pamphlet, describing the chief epochs and styles of binding, famous binders of past and present, and terms used in bookbinding; prepared as a guide to a collection of bindings exhibited in the museum. Contains a short list of "Books and articles of reference to be found in the Peck library."

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) P. L. prepared some time since, at the request of a prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church in that city, a list of the "Catholic literature" contained in the library. The list was printed in the *Springfield Tribune* of December 15, 1894. It contains some 200 titles and is devoted chiefly to religious biographies, sermons, and church annals, excluding fiction.

REV. J. C. STOCKBRIDGE, of Providence, R. I., announces that but 25 copies of the *édition de luxe* of his "Annotated catalogue of the Harris Collection of American poetry" remain for sale. The edition comprised 100 copies. Of the 1000 copies of the octavo edition of the catalogue some 700 have been disposed of.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Library bulletin. February, 1895. Accessions to the library, Nov.-Dec., 1894. 8 p. O.

CHANGED TITLES.

"THE fall of Athens," by A. J. Church (L. Seeley & Co., 1895), is a revised edition of "Callias," Flood & Vincent, 1891.—G. M. JONES.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library.

Blumer, G: Alder, and Richardson, Alonzo Blair (Report of the fourth section of the International Congress of Charities, Chicago, June, 1893);

Heysinger, I: Winter (The source and mode of solar energy throughout the universe);

Hopkins, Rufus Clement (Roses and thistles);

Jenney, C: Albert (Report on insurance business in the United States at the eleventh census);

McMurrich, James Playfair (A text-book of invertebrate morphology);

Morrison, W: Aibert (Morrison's practical engineer and mechanics' guide);

Penniman, James Hosmer (Prose dictation exercises from the English classics);

Perrine, C: Dillon (Earthquakes in California in 1893);

Wyman, Ferdinand Adolphus (United States income tax law simplified for business men).

Bibliography.

ANNUAL AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1894: being the full titles, with descriptive notes, of all books recorded in the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1894, with author, title, and subject index, publishers' annual lists, and directory of publishers. [Fifth supplement to the American Catalogues, 1884-90.] N. Y. Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1895. c. 17+211+142 p. O. hf. leath., \$3.50.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au 26 Octobre 1894, classée dans l'ordre des codes avec table alphabétique des matières et des noms des auteurs. Paris, Marchal & Billard, 1894. 8°, 1.25 fr.

BISBEE, Marvin D., ed., and Gerould, Ja. Thayer, comp. Bibliography of Dartmouth College and Hanover, N. H. [Reprinted from State librarian's report.] Concord, 1894. 72 p. O.

HOEPLI, Ulrico, of Milan, has begun the publication of a *fac-simile* reproduction of the famous "Codex Atlanticus" of Leonardo da Vinci, contained in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. Leonardo, from the commencement of his inventive life as a boy of 16 years, kept a manuscript record of his ideas and inventions, which he illustrated with sketches of military plans, fortifications, engines of war, architecture, and such other subjects as suggested themselves to his creative brain. Among his ideas is said to be one for a steam-engine. After his death his pupil and heir, Francisco Melzi, preserved these manuscripts until he died in 1570; they were then scattered, and part were secured by Pompeo Leoni, who, some 15 years later made up a volume out of what he had saved. About half a century later Count Galcazzo Arcovati, who had become owner of the volume, bequeathed it to the Ambrosian Library. In 1796 the French carried it away as spoils of war, but it was restored to the library after the downfall of Napoleon in 1815. The reproduction is to be issued serially in 35 parts. It will contain the original text, reproduced integrally, in heliotype, without the slightest variation in orthography, abbreviation, or punctuation, and also an orthographical version, to facilitate the reading of the original. Each part will contain 40 plates on special handmade paper. Not less than five parts are to be issued annually and the whole is to be completed by 1900. Only 280 copies are to be printed.

HYSLOP, Ja. H. Elements of ethics. N. Y., Scribner, 1895. c. 7+470 p. O. cl., \$2.50.

Brief bibliographies are appended to the more important chapters.

MEANS, Ja., ed. The aeronautical annual, 1895: devoted to the encouragement of experiments

with aerial machines and to the advancement of the science of aerodynamics. Bost., W. B. Clarke & Co., [1895.] c. '94. 172 p. ll. O. pap., \$1.

Contains a 5-p. bibliography of aeronautics.

PFISTER, Ch. Les manuscrits allemands de la Bibliothèque Nationale relatifs à l'histoire de l'Alsace. Paris, Fischbacher, 1894. 8°, 6 fr.

SHERBORN, C. Davis. A bibliography of Malaya, from June, 1892, to July, 1893. (Journal of the Straits branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, no. 27, p. 135-175.)

WARNER, Amos G. American charities: a study in philanthropy and economics. N. Y., T. Y. Crowell & Co., [1895.] c. '94. D. (Lib. of economics and politics, no. 4.) cl., \$1.75.

There is a full bibliography, covering 11 pages.

WOOD, Butler. A bibliography of the works of the Brontë family, including a list of books and magazine articles on the Brontës, together with a notice of works relating to Haworth. (Brontë Society publications, part 1.) 34 p. O.

"As many of the editions of the Brontë works are merely reprints of previous issues it has not been thought desirable to indicate more than a few of these, nor have collations of many of the ordinary editions been given, but all the important ones are entered and the collations given wherever possible." The bibliography is arranged in the following order: 1, Rev. Patrick Brontë; 2, Collected works and poems; 3, Charlotte Brontë; 4, Emily Brontë; 5, Anne Brontë; 6, Complete books on the Brontës; 7, Books partly on the Brontës; 8, Magazine articles on the Brontës; 9, List of books relating to Haworth.

WYSS, G. v. Geschichte der Historiographie in der Schweiz. Herausgegeben durch die allgemeine geschichtsforschende Gesellschaft der Schweiz. Lieferung 1. Zürich, Fäsi & Beer, 1894. 80 p. 8°, 1.60 m.

INDEXES.

FLETCHER, W: I., and BOWKER, R: R. The annual literary index, 1894; including periodicals, American and English; essays, book-chapters, etc.; with author-index, bibliographies, and necrology; ed. with the co-operation of members of the American Library Association and of the LIBRARY JOURNAL staff. N. Y., Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1895. c. 10+152+77 p. O. cl., \$3.50.

The third supplement to the last five-yearly volume of "Poole" (1887-91), and to the "A. L. A. Index."

EDW. G. ALLEN'S London Agency for American Libraries,

28 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN,

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

APRIL, 1895.

No. 4

THERE is no more important — as there is no more interesting — part of a librarian's work than that dealing with the relations of the library and the school. It seems not too much to say that this is the most vital branch of a library's administration. For the children are the library's most hopeful material ; they are to be the readers of the future, and they are not yet beyond the power of influence nor are they resentful of direction. The library that has no connection with the local schools is neglecting its mission and ignoring its noblest opportunities. It is through this medium that the children may be reached most easily, most directly, and most effectively. Let the library once become the recognized depository of material for "compositions," "observation" items, etc., and it will soon take equal rank as a source of home reading. Let the children find that their needs have prompt attention, their questions considerate and kindly answers, and the librarian becomes a friend whose suggestions are willingly received and frequently followed. When the world of books is made an intimate part of the every-day world of school-time and play-time, the education thus begun will inevitably prepare the way for that later and more potent self-education that comes with the reading of good books.

BUT in this work the aid of the teacher is essential to success, and the teacher is generally the unknown quantity in the problem. Indeed, the most difficult part of the librarian's work is to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the teachers. It will not do to wait until their co-operation is offered. The first advances must come from the library, and in most cases it requires much more than a "first step" to count. Teachers, as a rule, are not particularly responsive to the claims upon their time and attention that co-operation with the library entails. They are apt to feel that their work is arduous enough as it is, and that the use and circulation of library books among their scholars mean simply additional work and scant results. Those true teachers who recognize their responsibilities and accept them to the full, are far outnumbered by the many who care little and

think less of the higher duties of their calling, and who deem co-operation with the library a tiresome work of supererogation. It is to the latter that the librarian must especially appeal — the former are on the right side from the first. Personal intercourse, short talks at teachers' meetings, the extension of privileges to teachers, and kindred wiles must be resorted to, and generally will be successful. When by these means the teachers' enthusiasm and sympathy are obtained the rubicon is crossed, for in each school-room there is a library lieutenant, knowing the children and their needs as the busy librarian cannot do, and supplementing and extending the work of the library with the best and most lasting results.

THE various phases of this important subject — the co-operation of teachers and librarians, the relations of the library and the schools, and the direction of children's reading — are discussed in this number of the JOURNAL from various standpoints of personal experience. No one special feature is emphasized, unless it be the importance of the work ; but the selection of books for school work, methods of reference work among children, means of educating children in the use of the library, and ways in which the child's home reading may be influenced and guided, are considered and set forth. Such a symposium as this cannot fail to be helpful, full of interest and suggestion ; above all, encouraging. It shows the high standards that may be attained by all who will, and it demonstrates again — if such demonstration be necessary — how thoroughly the "missionary spirit" should be inherent in the best library work.

UNDER the provision of the new public documents law, making the bureau of public documents a department of the Government Printing Office, the public printer has appointed Mr. Francis A. Crandall to be superintendent of public documents. This action terminates Mr. John G. Ames' long period of service as superintendent of this bureau ; whether it will completely sever his connection with the department is uncertain. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Ames

has not been allowed the opportunity afforded by the new law for continuing and developing under new and more favorable facilities the work which he has prosecuted so long and so successfully under disadvantageous circumstances. His retention in office has been strenuously urged by the A. L. A. committee on public documents and by individual members of the association, and his retirement is a serious loss, not only to the bureau of documents but to library interests, which he has always served and aided to the utmost of his power.

WITH the passage of the bill amending the act for the "consolidation of library companies in the city of New York," the legal way is made clear for the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden Trust. The act does not in any way incorporate the great "Public Library of New York," nor does it make such incorporation obligatory. It simply removes any legal obstacles in the way of consolidation, when final action towards that end shall be taken by the trustees. Such action is still to be taken, although it is presaged in the assent of the various trustees to the consolidation plan. So many other details will remain to be decided after the incorporation becomes an accomplished fact that "'twere well 'twere done quickly," and it is to be hoped that within the next few weeks the "New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations" may have entered upon its corporate existence.

Communications.

THE FIRE AT THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MAY I send through the JOURNAL a general message of most sincere thanks for the kind letters which our reported loss by fire has called out? I should like to answer each one individually but am unable to do so.

It was a very narrow escape indeed for the library, but by the faithful, heroic work of the firemen, with the inspiration and direction of the president of our board of trustees, the fire was checked in the corner portion of our building and we were spared loss by either fire or water. It is one more object-lesson of the necessity for quick work with our new building. The control of its erection has been vested, by an act of the present legislature, in the library and museum trustees. The architect promises that plans and specifications shall be ready for the advertising for bids for construction by May first, and it seems now as if the building should be well out of the ground before snow flies.

THERESA WEST.

A WORKING EXAMPLE.

THE following letter, addressed to a member of the A. L. A., who has given her energies largely to the guidance and development of children's reading, is sent to the JOURNAL by its recipient as an illustration of what may be done in that direction, even with limited resources, if enthusiasm and perseverance go to the task:

MY DEAR MISS —: I have been working all winter under the inspiration of the ideas and ideals gained last September at the Conference, and I write you to-day to thank you for the large share you had in helping me. Under another cover, I send you a copy of a "reading list for the young people" that I prepared early in the winter. In January, armed with these lists, I visited the schools, coming in contact with 2000 children and young people. Evidently the children heard and heeded, for we have been busy enough caring for them ever since, not only at the delivery desk but in the reference room as well. They are learning to be students.

From a librarian's point of view, my lists are very imperfect, and I am almost ashamed to send them to other libraries. The type was set at odd moments by the city editor of our daily paper; "A personal favor" he said, "in exchange for the articles you have written for me" — library notes, he meant. So all the lists cost was the price of paper and presswork. The omission of call numbers is due to the fact that they were too much for the city editor, and because the work was a gift I omitted them; but we know our shelves so well that we are not troubled by their omission. The capital letters form the most glaring fault, for, spite of copy and many warnings, the newspaper idea of headlines gained and carried the day.

But the lists are serving their purpose, and that is best of all. We are having an exceedingly busy and prosperous winter. We count our increase in every department by one or two thousand every month over last year. And in number of books we have attained this winter accessions to 10,000, and we are now aiming for 20,000.

THE COLLATION OF BOOKS.

MR. FLETCHER's remarks in regard to collating bring to mind a personal experience. In an invoice of several hundred volumes from London, where most of the books had been rebound to order, it was afterwards discovered that the binders had inserted a signature of Mrs. Somerville's "Physical geography" in the middle of a volume of Crabbe's Poems. Upon this, the first-named work was examined, and found to contain the missing pages of poetry, ready to be "said or sung" by the surprised student. So the two volumes were sent back to London, where the binders, who had so "pleasantly diversified" their contents, had the trouble of reconstructing them. More recently, what was supposed to be a set of "The Kalevala," in two volumes, was after a time found to consist of two copies of vol. 1, without any vol. 2, although the covers were all right.

M. O. N.

HOW TEACHERS SHOULD CO-OPERATE WITH LIBRARIANS.*

BY GEORGE WATSON COLE, *Librarian Jersey City Free Public Library.*

IN the "Vision of Mirza," by Addison, there is an allegorical description of the Bridge of Human Life. This bridge consists of about 100 arches, each arch representing a year of human existence. At its entrance is seen a multitude of people, rushing forward to cross it. In each arch are numerous pitfalls, through which many are precipitated into the River of Time, which flows below, and are forever lost to view. As this crowd passes along, it is constantly diminishing in number. After the middle of the bridge is passed, the number is so small that but here and there is any one to be seen. Before the further end is reached, all who started have disappeared, each having fallen through some one of its numerous arches.

A similar picture would not inaptly represent those who start out to receive the education which is provided by our schools, academies, and colleges. Many of those who enter the primary and grammar schools drop out before reaching the high school, and but a small part of these pass on to the college and other higher institutions of learning. Statistics show, unless I am greatly mistaken, that a large percentage of children leave school before they are 12 years of age. This being the case, it becomes a vital question with our teachers how to train this class of pupils so that the limited time they spend in school shall be most profitably employed. At best, the time is too short in which to do much. What *shall* be done? Upon what basis must we plan this important work?

The duty is a responsible one, which does not cease when the teachers have imparted to the pupil all the information contained in the prescribed text-books. After all has been said and done, they can only train the pupil to become self-educating, and implant in his mind a desire and resolution to go on, after he shall have left their hands, and continue to develop himself in those directions in which nature has specially fitted him to excel.

How shall this be done? As librarians, we believe it to be the first duty of the teacher to encourage the young to acquire the *reading habit*. Do not mistake the term reading habit for reading as usually taught in the schools. It is something more. It is an overmastering desire on the part of the young, fed by a lively curiosity

and interest, to gain information, which finds expression in reading voraciously everything that tends to satisfy this craving. When once the reading habit takes possession of a boy he is in a fair way, provided his tastes are properly directed, to become self-educating. Thus it is of more importance for teachers to impart this to scholars than to teach them most perfectly every study in the curriculum of the school.

Every child is endowed by nature with an insatiable curiosity, which should be encouraged and directed for his good. However dull he may seem, there is some subject in which he is much interested, and it is the teacher's duty to study each case until this is discovered. In this connection, Mr. George E. Hardy, in a paper on "Literature for children," says:

"The great problem of the schools to-day is not to teach our pupils *how* to read, but *what* to read. The true function of the reading-lesson is to stimulate and control the child's imagination, to fill his mind with the highest thoughts of the best men, and to create for him an ethical ideal which shall dominate his entire being, and be at the very centre of his consciousness; and it is our bounden duty as teachers to supply such inspirations to our pupils at every stage of their intellectual life by presenting them the best of our literature that they can appreciate and understand."

"If we fail to do this, and content ourselves with giving the child the mere mechanical ability to read, we are leaving him in the possession of a power that is equally potent for evil as it is for good. For nowadays a child who can read will read; and if we do not lead and direct his taste, the enemy, who is ever lying in wait for poor, faltering humanity, will give the child abundant opportunity to taste of the knowledge of evil; and this evil, whose knowledge is death to the soul of every pure boy or girl, is crowding us at every turn and corner of life."

"In what way can we save our little ones from contamination? My answer is, by making it impossible, from the very beginning, for them to like such literature, and by filling their minds, from the earliest years, with great thoughts, so that by constantly thinking of them, they 'will become like greatest men.'"

"But you ask, Where shall such important work be commenced? Every intelligent teacher

* Paper read before the New York Library Club, at the Teachers' College, New York, Nov. 8, 1894.

agrees nowadays that English literature should be substituted for the modern graded reader in the upper grades. Not every teacher, however, is prepared to agree with me, I venture to say, when I state that a child should commence the reading of real literature when he has acquired the mechanical power of reading; in other words, when he has mastered the 'primer.'"

It is just at this point that the library, which is, after all, the people's great university, comes to the aid of the school. It is a great storehouse from which may be drawn that mass of supplementary reading which in the near future is, we believe, to play a very important part in the education of the young. The old-time method of memorizing text-books has had its day. Many a boy and girl has had interest changed to apathy, if not disgust, by this senseless, yes, pernicious method. The pupil who was deemed dull in the routine studies of the school was bright enough when reading books which appealed to his curiosity. This has been shown time and time again in the case of many students, even collegians, who, while never manifesting especial scholarship in their prescribed studies, have yet become famous in after life in branches which they had little or no opportunity to develop during their school life.

The teacher of to-day instead of attempting to make all his pupils conform to a fixed standard, which too often is equivalent to forcing square pegs into round holes, and *vice versa*, interests himself in the individuality of his pupils by studying their tastes; and by kindly advice and watchful supervision encourages them to develop themselves in the various directions which nature seems to have laid out for them.

How is the teacher going to co-operate with the librarian in carrying on this broader method of education? To begin with, I would suggest that the teacher encourage his pupils to pursue a course of reading which shall supplement the studies pursued in the school. To make my meaning clearer, let us suppose a class is studying the geography of Spain. Call on the librarian, tell him what you are teaching, and ask him what books he has in the library on the geography or description of that country and what books of travels in Spain he can supply. He may possibly have 15 or 20. If the library issues teachers' cards upon which a number of books may be drawn at a time, get the librarian to issue you such a card and draw all the books the rules permit, and carry them to your school-

room. These books may be illustrated; if so, the pictures will interest your scholars and give them much to think of and talk about. Read extracts to the class upon points or places mentioned in the lesson. The books can be given out to be read by the pupils; if so, question them on what they have read to see if they have read intelligently.

Just here it may be well to name several books, a thorough knowledge of which will aid the teacher materially in co-operating intelligently with the librarian. And first there is Mr. Geo. E. Hardy's "Five hundred books for the young," a graded and annotated list, published by Scribner's in 1892. This is one of the latest lists, if not the latest one published, and consists of books in print at the time it was issued. It is carefully graded and will prove of great value in selecting books well within the intelligence of the pupils.

Sargent's "Reading for the young," a classified and annotated catalog, published by the Library Bureau in 1890, is similar in scope to Hardy's book, but has a larger number and a more extended variety of books from which to select.

The teacher in geography will find in Charles F. King's "Methods and aids in geography" (Lee & Shepard, 1888) frequent references to books on the subject, especially in chapter 19: "Sources of information and illustration," and chapter 20: "List of a thousand geographical books." While the teacher in American history will find in Gordy and Twitchell's "Pathfinder of American history" and Winsor's "Reader's handbook of the American Revolution" valuable suggestions as to supplementary reading.

Lists have also been printed in several of the reports of different state boards of education. The teacher should be cautioned, however, not to place too much reliance upon any one list, however excellent or well selected. These lists soon get out of date. New books are constantly appearing, and what a wealth of illustration, beauty of letter-press and binders' designs are given to the young readers of the present day! How many talented writers are constantly producing books for the young of a literary excellence that was quite unknown a generation or two since!

I ought not to omit to state that graded lists have been prepared by teachers in several places, as, for instance, in Poughkeepsie, by Mr. Sickley. Catalogs of reading for the young are issued by many libraries and, where no separate list is

issued, nearly every library distinguishes in some conventional way such books as are suitable for its younger readers.

Special effort to guide the young in their reading is made in some libraries, among which may be named those of Cleveland and Milwaukee. Mr. Brett, of Cleveland, has prepared and printed a paper relating to this subject, and Miss Lutie E. Stearns, superintendent of the circulating department of the Milwaukee Public Library, had a very excellent paper on the work she is doing in that city, which is printed in the Proceedings of the Lake Placid Conference of the American Library Association.

In Jersey City we have taken great pains to get all the teachers in our public schools interested in the Free Public Library and have them induce their pupils to take out borrowers' cards. Many of the scholars have done so. From the nature of the case it is impossible to keep statistics as to their number. The fact that of our entire circulation during the year 1892-93 a little over 24% was juvenile fiction shows for itself how largely the library is used by the young.

For the past year or two we have sent to our schools copies of the classics for children published by Ginn & Co., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and others. We have purchased from three to four dozen each of the following books, viz.:

- Æsop. "Child's version of fables." Ginn & Co. 48 copies.
- Andersen. "Fairy tales," v. 1. Ginn & Co. 48 copies.
- Andersen. "Fairy tales," v. 2. Ginn & Co. 48 copies.
- Andrews. "Seven little sisters who live on a round ball." Ginn & Co. 48 copies.
- Andrews. "Seven little sisters who prove their sisterhood." Ginn & Co. 48 copies.
- Burroughs. "Birds and bees." H., M. & Co. 42 copies.
- Hale's "Arabian nights." Ginn & Co. 36 copies.
- De Foe. "Robinson Crusoe." Ginn & Co. 48 copies.
- Francillon. "Gods and heroes." Ginn & Co. 36 copies.
- Grimm. "Fairy tales." Educ. Pub. Co. 42 copies.
- Goldsmith. "Vicar of Wakefield." Ginn & Co. 36 copies.
- Hawthorne. "True stories." H., M. & Co. 42 copies.
- Hawthorne. "Wonder book." H., M. & Co. 42 copies.
- Irving. "Sketch book." Ginn & Co. 36 copies.
- Johonnot. "Ten great events in history." Amer. B'k Co. 36 copies.
- Johonnot. "Stories of our country." Amer. B'k Co. 42 copies.

- Lamb. "Tales from Shakespeare." Ginn & Co. 36 copies.
- Scudder. "Fables and folk stories." H., M. & Co. 48 copies.
- Sewell. "Black Beauty." 48 copies.
- Wyss and Montolieu. "Swiss family Robinson." Ginn & Co. 48 copies.

To these we have just added 50 copies each of Numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5 of "Selections from the *Youth's Companion* for supplementary reading," published by Perry, Mason & Co., of Boston. They are entitled respectively "Glimpses of Europe," "The American tropics," "Sketches of the Orient," and "Old ocean."

These sets are sent to the schools, being charged to the teachers, who are permitted to renew them once so that they are kept in one school for four weeks. The sets are not broken up, but are sent entire to the school entitled to receive them by our schedule; that is, the whole 48 copies of "Black Beauty" go to one school. These books may be used for class reading, distributed for home reading, or given out for reading in school hours to those who have performed their school studies, as the teacher may deem most expedient. The teachers thus distribute them to their pupils, but we have not asked them to keep any record of the number of times they are circulated while in their possession.

This plan has been very successful in its results and is heartily commended by the teachers. Many of the pupils, and not a few of their parents, have by this means come to get their first taste of real literature, which might not have been the case had they been turned loose in the library. I think much can be done in this way towards creating and fostering the reading habit and I look for still greater results in the future.

Teachers will uniformly find librarians ready to aid them in every way in their power. If the library is provided with a suitable room for the purpose, teachers should go there with their classes and look over and talk about books which pertain to their school studies. The librarian will be only too glad of the opportunity to lay out as many books as they wish to use for this purpose. Such occasions should be improved by explaining to the scholars the scope and use of dictionaries, encyclopædias, indexes, and other works of reference.

Another way of utilizing the library is to give out subjects to be looked up by the pupils, sending them to the library to get the desired information.

In Cleveland the library sends to schools 50

or 100 volumes which are retained until the end of the term as a *school-room library*.

The plans that have been mentioned are suggestive to the teacher of ways in which he may co-operate with the librarian in this work. The ingenuity of the teacher should be exercised to make use of the best possible means of interesting his pupils in good reading, thus making of them inveterate and at the same time discriminating readers.

In closing, I may be excused if I make one more short extract from Mr. Hardy's paper on "Literature for children." He says:

"Reading from the great masterpieces, under the careful direction of his teacher, the child

will often form for himself unconsciously a correct standard of the true and the good; and acting under its influence, he will reject the false and impure. In the course of time he will become possessed of a conscious ideal of life which, while not rising to the highest ideal, will yet serve him as an ethical touchstone to which he can safely refer many of the problems of life. In the possession of even such a modest standard he will refuse to accept phrases as principles, turgid sentiment as virtue, and jingling words as measures of right living. If we can thus advance our pupils upward in the path of virtue, we shall have attained the highest results that teachers in our schools can hope to attain."

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO HELP A BOY TO LIKE GOOD BOOKS AFTER HE HAS FALLEN INTO THE "DIME NOVEL HABIT"?

BY ELLEN M. COE, *Librarian New York Free Circulating Library.*

MUCH may be done which will in many, perhaps *most*, cases be followed by appreciably good results. It may be after many days; indeed, the sower of the good seed must not expect to see the dry stony ground bring forth good and pleasant fruits, except after much well-directed effort—possibly after watering with tears. But truly the case of the dime-novel-reading boy is not nearly so hopeless as that of the yellow-novel-reading girl or young woman.

What shall be done, however, requires in the librarian or director of the reading much *knowledge* and more *wisdom*.

It is first most important to know your *boy*, to get from the slight acquaintance which an occasional visit to the library may give some clear understanding of his moral and intellectual character and abilities, to see the good possibilities under an often unprepossessing or sometimes even repulsive exterior, to discover inclinations, however slight, towards right and good things, so that one's suggestions or hints may jump in the direction of those inclinations and tendencies; above all, to do whatever one does in so tactful a way as not to scare away the shy bird, for boys are very keen to discover and resent officious missionary effort to reform. All this requires some extraordinary qualities and qualifications in the librarian—mainly the same which are to be found in the successful school-teacher. (By the way, an interesting and eminently satisfactory proof of the position accorded by the boy to the librarian is that he almost always addresses her as "Teacher.")

In a large city library intimate acquaintance

with many boys is difficult if not impossible; still, I am constantly receiving astonishing proof that much is accomplished in the way of establishing confidential and friendly relations between readers and librarians as I go about among my six libraries—the librarians evidently knowing the characters as well as the names and faces of the readers, and the readers having their own particular friend among the library force, from whom *alone* they are willing to accept service in the way of book-selection or assistance in selection.

Doubtless this is first to be done in all cases: to establish confidential relations, *then* to see that the confidence is not abused, to be *sure* in knowledge of the books recommended. Also of first importance is this: the change must not be made sudden or abrupt. Nothing will more quickly destroy all hope of beautiful flowering of your lily or hyacinth than to bring it *at once* from the dark cool room or cellar in which the bulb has put forth its pale blossom—shoot into the bright, heated, sunny parlor window. No, you must graduate wisely the transfer to higher temperature and sunshine—a little at a time; there is no wiser proverb than "one step at a time."

If the boy has delighted in red-handed tales of Indian border wars, coax him into the realm of history by means of Custer's books. I have never seen the boy who would refuse these. And there are quite a number of similar books sufficiently sanguinary to conceal their strictly historical character which will keep him in reading until his taste is formed for the historical without the

ultra-sanguinary coloring. If detective stories have been his only intellectual food, give him some of the historical criminal biographies and remarkable escapes. There are one or two which cannot be condemned, and they are so much better than what he has been reading that they are a distinct advance; and they certainly do "exhale a moral" which he (with his intimate knowledge of crime and its penalties, if he is a city boy) will not fail to perceive.

If brigands and pirates (in brilliant paper covers) have been his chosen companions, you can start him off at once on the "Adventure series," where fact and fancy are so deftly combined as to defy the cataloger to determine whether they shall be classified with history, biography, or fiction; or Abbott's "Captain Kidd" and kindred books are so faintly historic in their facts and so intensely interesting in the manner of their telling that your boy is off and away into wide fair fields of history before he knows that he is emancipated.

Believe all things, hope all things, endure all things — your reward will seldom fail. Though you may see little of the fruit of your labors, still plant the seed, cultivate the soil in hope of harvest.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the bulletins of selected books posted on the walls far enough away from the librarian's desk so that the shy or bad boys will not fear to read them, and for the "good books" shelf where the most attractive titles and bindings must be displayed, and where the doubtful or ignorant or lazy may find the book they will like to read without trouble.

Also, never to be forgotten it is, that if the boy is once or twice deceived or disappointed in the book he gets from the library he will almost inevitably return to wallowing in the mire of the book-stands where "5-cent books" or "6 for a quarter" are displayed. From this sad relapse the librarian must guard the boy by seeing that he is pleased with the *first books* taken from the library. Whenever possible, see that the books are well and fully illustrated. Nothing interests and enchains the attention and instructs the undisciplined mind more than pictures. Writers and publishers are becoming more and more aware of the attractiveness of the well pictured books and the art of reproducing pictures is now so perfect and inexpensive that the librarian of the future will have little trouble to select books which will attract his boy readers.

HOW MAY WE MAKE THE GUIDING OF PUPILS' READING A PART OF THE TEACHER'S WORK?*

BY MARY E. MERINGTON.

THE true teacher is one who is imbued with the idea that all knowledge is not summed up in the petty text-books in his hand, one who carries in his heart and conveys to his pupil the stirring thought that the universe is a great book lying open for him who runs to read and that the true student is he who finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything. With this sublime conception dominating his work, he gives the rich fruit of his experience to the neophytes under his care, guides the ambitious, spurs on the laggard, quickens the dormant germ of curiosity, throws light on dark places, and leads the youth to find that the crux in his book of learning is mortality alone. There are students who know a text-book from cover to cover verbatim, yet whose dull ears have never caught the meaning which underlies the even flow of words. He who has made a pupil paraphrase a

page written in his native tongue has done more than the one whose disciple reels off a chapter of Greek. Question the pupil on the words he has memorized and he will answer in words; bid him question you, and unless his intelligence has been awakened, his queries will show that the underlying sense has never penetrated his soul.

There is reading and reading. The object is not to get over so many pages of print, but to come so close to Truth that the pulse of her heart throbs under our hand.

Then arises the question, "How shall a teacher guide his pupils to find the truth?"

It is obvious that those advantages which lie at the hand of one are but too frequently denied to another, and that circumstances may limit the scope of the most energetic person's influence. But to the earnest soul the cheapest spelling-book is a library of poetry and song. R-a-t served Robert Browning as a text; C-a-t conjures up visions of Cambyzes marching as to war; L-i-o-n takes us into the forest with Una or

* Presented at joint meeting of N. Y. Library Association and N. Y. Library Club, N. Y., Jan. 10-12, 1895.

with Androcles, and the H-o-r-s-e carries us over conquered worlds with Bucephalus and into the very clouds with Pegasus.

Rote teachers who put a volume of geographical facts into a young brain turn out the well-drilled machines which abound to-day; but what is the dry recital of a column of statistics in comparison with the joyous expansiveness, the power, the growth felt and exulted in by the child who learns that there is a thought behind such a name as Bosphorus?—no accidental collocation of vowels and consonants, but a name inspired by history, history beautified by tradition, history treating of those far-away ancestors of theirs who pushed their westward way ever forward and forward until they crossed a wider waste of water than was ever dreamed of in their wildest romances.

No time is too soon, no age is too young for a pupil's mind to be lifted to the idea that what he gets from the schools is comparable only to the reading of an index—the subject-matter lies outside.

This is the first step in the guidance of a pupil's reading. Now as to how to accomplish the rest. Let us for a moment consider the instruments in our hands.

Those who have had practical experience in teaching may have noticed a curious psychological fact, to wit, that well into the college grades, those pupils who are called upon to compose, impromptu, a sentence containing a given word, with but few exceptions, embody a cruel thought in this sentence, and this, in my experience, is especially true of girls.

Here is an opening for a wedge. Let the teacher reward those who weave their word into a brief phrase treating of some current topic and eulogize the allusion to some historical or traditional event. Before the week is out "the man" who "kicked the horse" will have given way to the proverbial axe and cherry tree, and in a month, if she be wise, she will be rubbing up some of her own store of "useful and entertaining knowledge" in order to keep pace with her classes.

After a harrowing experience with hangmen and criminals, followed by the Father of his Country *ad infinitum*, I once started a class on the subject of Napoleon, and, like David Copperfield who had Dora for tea and Dora for dinner, Napoleon dominated every hour of the day; so I took Miss Yonge's "History of France" and read it to the boys, and when that was done ventured on "The tale of two cities." The re-

sult was greater, broader, more enduring than I had ventured to hope. We finished it one fine Friday afternoon when they took the reading in lieu of an hour's holiday, and when the time for dismissal came, sat and demanded the rest; and when it was all over they sidled out with a grunt or a nod, too much choked with emotion to say "good-afternoon." But for the rest of the term sentences and grammar exercises and compositions abounded with fresh thought, and home libraries were ransacked for treasure trove.

Books are not at the disposal of every student, but the newspaper is within the limit of a poor man's income, and it is one of the best instruments at a teacher's command, although rarely recognized in that capacity. The average class may be divided into two sections, those pupils who don't read the papers and those who read them amiss; the second division is as hopelessly ignorant as the first.

Why should not an intelligent class be able to write as well on Satolli's mission as on St. Patrick's? Question them, and not a moiety know of his existence. Are there two pupils who could give a summary of the Samoan question or tell why Russia wants a railroad built to Vladivostok? Yet there it stares them in the face side by side with the stories and the crimes and the scandal they do know.

The newspapers chronicle current history, and should be used in that light, and in every class will be found at least one child whose parents will help the teacher by cutting out desirable articles for his son to take to school to be read aloud. The boys who read for themselves will pick out the best to bring. Take the scraps, stick them in an old blank-book, roughly as you please, and before you realize it you have a complete account of the question of the day, while all the class is fighting China against Japan and the Korean Question is settled in a lunch-time.

Much useful work can also be accomplished by the supervision of a child's Sunday-school reading. Unfortunately most church libraries are filled with literary pop-corn and the selection is too limited to admit of a lay teacher's receiving much help from that quarter; but yet it is possible to find good in Nazareth. Also it is well to keep the catalog of the nearest public library and to encourage children to consult their teacher as to the best books to draw out either for amusement or for reference. And it is a very good plan instead of assigning a topic and letting the class read it up and bring in an epitome of the subject, to give out the topic and

require them to give in a list of such books, essays, monographs, etc., as are to be found treating of the matter in hand; it engenders a wholesome spirit of rivalry which leads to greater results.

Last, but not least, having awakened a love for the matter of a book, the manner of it should

come under consideration. Teach the child to look for publishers' names and editions and to see that a well-printed ten-cent paper book coming from a reputable house is far and away above the *olla podrida* that unscrupulous pirates put into half-calf and set out on bargain counters.

REFERENCE WORK AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

By MISS A. L. SARGENT, *Librarian Middlesex Mechanics' Assoc. Library, Lowell, Mass.*

LET US suppose that the momentous problem is solved of persuading children to use the library for more serious purpose than to find a book "as good as 'Mark the match boy,'" and that we are trying to convince children that the library is infallible, and can furnish information on whatever they wish to know about — whether it is some boy who comes on the busiest morning of the week, to find out how to make a puppet show in time to give an afternoon exhibition, or some high-school girl who rushes over in the 20 minutes' recess to write an exhaustive treatise on women's colleges.

It is unnecessary to say that the fewer books the library can supply the more must those few be forced to yield. A large library, with unlimited volumes, meets few of the difficulties which beset smaller and poorer institutions.

If the librarian can name at once "a poem about Henry of Navarre," or tell who wrote "by the rude bridge that arched the flood," and on what monument it is engraved, can furnish material for debate on "the Chinese question," "which city should have the new normal school," "who was Mother Goose," or on any possible or impossible subject, she gains at once the confidence of the severest of critics, and is sure of their future patronage.

The subjects on which children seek information are as varied as those brought by older people and the material is equally elusive. Perhaps the hardest questions to answer are about the allusions which are found in literature studies, and which frequently the teacher who has given the question cannot answer. I find it helpful whenever I come across material of this nature to make a reference to it in the catalog, and, in fact, to analyze carefully all juvenile books, not fiction, whose titles give no hint of the contents. A great many books otherwise valueless become thus most useful, especially if one is pressed for time.

Mr. Jones, in his "Special reading lists," gives many such references to juvenile literature.

Books like Ingersoll's "Country cousins," which contains an article on shell money, and also an account of Professor Agassiz's laboratory at Newport; Mary Bamford's "Talks by queer folks," giving many of the superstitions prevalent about animals; the set of books by Uncle Lawrence, "Young folks' ideas," "Queries," and "Whys and wherefores," recently republished under the title "Science in story," and others of this sort, if carefully indexed, answer many of the questions brought every day by children, and amply repay for the trouble. For even if juvenile books are classified on the shelves, much time is wasted in going through many indexes.

A wide-awake teacher often gives his pupils the events of the day to study, and if they cannot grasp the situation from the daily papers, juvenile periodicals furnish the best material. For this a classified index is indispensable; it makes available accounts of the workings of government, the weather bureau, mint, and other intangible topics. Until the recent publication of Capt. King's "Cadet days," I knew of no other place to find any description of West Point routine outside of Boynton's or Cullum's histories. One glimpse of either would convince any boy he would rather try some other subject.

A short article often suffices to give the main facts. My experience, both as teacher and librarian, persuades me that the average child is eminently statistical. "A horse is an animal with four legs — one at each corner," is fairly representative of the kind of information he seeks. When he becomes diffuse, we may feel sure he has had help. Sissy Jupes are of course to be found, who cannot grapple with facts.

Working on this principle, I have made liberal use of a book issued by the U. S. Government — "The growth of industrial art." It gives, in pictures, with only a line or two of description, the progress of different industries — such as the locomotive, from the clumsy engine of 1802 to the elaborate machinery of the present

day; the evolution of lighting, from the pine-knot and tallow-dip to the electric light; methods of signalling, from the Indian fire-signal to the telegraph; time-keeping, etc. A child will get more ideas from one page of pictures than from a dozen or more pages of description and hard words.

If lack of space compels one to deny the privilege of going to the shelves, it seems to me more essential for children to have ready access to reference-books, and especially to be taught how to use them, than for grown-up people. The youngest soon learn to use "Historical note-books," Champlin's *Cyclopædias*, Hopkins' "Experimental science," "Boys' and Girls' handy books," and others of miscellaneous contents. If they have a mechanical bent they will help themselves from *Amateur Work* or "Electrical toy-making;" if musical, from Mrs. Lillie's "Story of music" or Dole's "Famous composers;" if they have ethical subjects to write about, they find what they need in Edith Wiggin's "Lessons in manners," Everett's "Ethics for young people," or Miss Ryder's books, which give excellent advice in spite of their objectionable titles. They can find help in their nature studies in Gibson's "Sharp-eyes," Lovell's "Nature's wonder workers," Mrs. Dana's "How to know the wild flowers," or turn to Mrs. Bolton's or Lydia Farmer's books to learn about famous

people, if they are encouraged to do so. These, of course, are only a few of the books which can be used in this way. As the different holidays come round there are frequent applications for the customs of those days, or for appropriate selections for school or festival. Miss Matthews and Miss Ruhl have helped us out in their "Memorial day selections," and McCaskey's "Christmas in song, sketch, and story," and the "Yule-tide collection" give great variety. If the juvenile periodicals do not furnish the customs, they can, of course, be found in Brand's "Popular antiquities," or Chambers's "Books of days." It is necessary sometimes to use the books for older people, since there is a point where childhood and grown-up-hood meet. I was recently obliged to give quite a small child Knight's "Mechanical dictionary," to find out when and where weather-vanes were first used, and to give a grammar-school girl Mrs. Farmer's "What America owes to women," for material for a graduating essay.

A few excellent suggestions for general reference work are given in Miss Plummer's "Hints to small libraries;" but in spite of all the aids at command there come times when our only resource is to follow the adage, "look till you find it and your labor won't be lost," and to accept the advice of Cap'n Cuttle, "When found, make a note on't."

LIBRARY EXAMINATIONS IN SCHOOLS.

BY CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON, *Librarian Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.*

If our libraries are to depend upon the educated people in the community for encouragement and support, we must impress the children while they are in school with the value of books. And until they know how to use them they will remain but half-hearted supporters. I have found during the last year that few people know their alphabet, and fewer the characteristics of works of reference which nominally treat of the same subjects.

A child asks the name of the printer of the first edition of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." The librarian can't stop at the moment, perhaps, to deliver a lecture on reference books, so he goes to the Dictionary of National Biography, finds a reference to first editions in *Notes and Queries*, gives the child the information and

sends her away. The librarian has had a valuable bit of training. But what has the child gained? The fact is worth nothing; the way to find the fact everything.

Let the teacher give an "hour examination" on the use of the library, to be counted as regular work, and the scholars will find out how to look up a subject for themselves. If the examination is announced a week beforehand, they will come to the librarian in twos and threes. Then he can give the time necessary to explain the different reference books, the use of the catalog, etc.

I have prepared below an examination paper. Where a library does not happen to have a particular reference book, another question could be substituted. These questions might be given

to children to guide them in studying the catalog and the books. A new list, based on the same lines, could easily be prepared for the examination.

LIBRARY EXAMINATION.

(Grammar or High School Grade.)

Time: one hour.

- I. (a) Arrange the following in alphabetical order, according to the system used in the library catalog:

M'Keever.
 Boy's book of sports
 Smith, Sir William.
 Architecture.
 Ockham.
 Macmillan.
 McKenzie.
 O'Connor.
 Boys' and girls' annual.
 O glad new year.
 Smith, Sidney.
 Architectural review.

- (b) Under what headings in the catalog would you look for information on the robin?

- II. In what books of reference would you look for a life of Paul Revere or Benjamin Franklin?

- III. To what reference book would you go for:

- (a) A life of St. Chrysostom.
 (b) An account of Chinese immigration.
 (c) A detailed account of Seneca.
 (d) The Boston tea party.

- IV. How does the Century Dictionary differ from Worcester and Webster?

- V. (a) In studying the history of France would you look in the Britannica or in Chambers' Encyclopædia?
 (b) Wherein is Chambers' preferable to the Britannica?

- VI. (a) Where would you find the Constitution of the United States?

- (b) A summary of the events of the year?

- VII. Where would you look for the author of a character called Sir Giles Overreach?

- VIII. Where would you find the meaning of *Sine die*?

- IX. Where would you find the quotation, "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever"?

- X. Write a short composition on the way to look up a subject in the library.

WORK WITH THE LIBRARY AND SCHOOLS IN MILWAUKEE.

From the 17th annual (1894) report of the Milwaukee Public Library.

In the year 1888 the present system of issuing books to children in the schools was begun. The system was described in the report of that year. The idea has developed into so important a feature of the work of the library that it seems but just to redescribe it. It seems especially appropriate to do so, as Milwaukee may fairly claim precedence both in point of time when the scheme was organized and the extent to which the work has been carried. Fifteen per cent. of our whole circulation was reached in this way, almost twice the use of the regular delivery stations.

Various ways of connecting the public library with the public school have, of course, been in use in other cities for years with good results. These methods seem to us to fail more or less to accomplish the point at which this library aims, which is, to help the individual child to love good books and, equally, to teach him where he can get them.

The details of the method are as follows:

Every class teacher is invited, is even urged, to come to the library and choose, directly from the shelves, books enough to supply her children. If she has 50 children she chooses 50 books. Her choice is carefully examined, as the books are listed in the library before being sent to the schools. If, in the judgment of the assistants in charge, the teacher has by chance included anything unsuitable for the purpose, she is written to and helped to find other and better books.

The library next sends the box of books by its expressman to the school, where they are given into the charge of the class teacher. Before this point is reached the teacher has guided and helped her children to get library cards. She is discouraged from herself signing the guarantee which the trustees require before any card is issued. The library regards it as important that the parents or guardians should sanction the reading of the child by signing the guarantee. In taking the paper home for the father to sign, the child very often acts as the best kind of library missionary. The knowledge of the library and its privileges is often thus carried into homes where it was before entirely unknown.

After the books are received at the school the teacher acts as a librarian. She is, however, a librarian who knows the tastes and needs of each of her borrowers, which is a very great advantage. The books are charged to the children precisely as would be done at the library, thus relieving the teacher from any responsibility while they are in the children's hands.

The first year 2235 books were given out 6728 times in this way; last year 4351 books were given out 14,275 times; this year 14,980 books were given out 42,863 times by 153 teachers in 36 public schools, six evening schools, one State Normal, one parochial and one Sunday

school. Only one private school has been on our list this year. The library hopes to have more another year.

Few teachers ever drop the plan after once trying it, and many of them are very earnest in their commendation of the good effects on the children. The library traces a very good result upon the teachers themselves. The mere knowledge of, and contact with so many charming books is a pleasure and a benefit to them. The children too, come to the teachers in an unofficial way, which is good for both. The teachers get many affecting and softening glimpses of the children's home life. Altogether it seems another verification of the blessing of the old Froebel motto: "Come, let us live with our children."

Pictures.—Another very charming possibility has developed in the school work. The library, for reading-room needs, takes several copies of *Harper's Weekly*, the *London Illustrated News*, and other good picture papers. Only one copy of these papers is bound, the others not being in fit condition. The best of the pictures have been cut out, pasted on sheets of heavy manilla paper, and constitute a collection of wood-engravings which is interesting in the extreme. The teachers select such pictures as they wish for their classes, and they are sent to the schools in much the same way that the books are, except that they are not taken home by the children. The intent is not to add another task, but to give the children pleasure, and in giving it, to add that unconscious culture which beautiful pictures so easily carry.

GROWTH OF THE TRAVELLING LIBRARIES SYSTEM.

THE last bill passed by the Legislature of Michigan, at its recent session, was that providing for the loaning of books from the state library to local libraries on methods similar to those used in New York state. An annual appropriation of \$5000 is placed, for this purpose, at the disposal of Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian, and a further sum of \$2500 is voted for the purchase of "travelling libraries," to be sent to communities where no local libraries exist. Montana, too, is now entitled to enrollment among the "library" states. On March 19, a bill "to provide circulating libraries for Montana, and to provide for their management," was signed by the governor and became a law. The act appropriates a sum of \$1000 for 1895, \$500 for 1896, and \$300 annually thereafter, for the creation of, and purchase of books for "the circulating libraries of the state of Montana." These libraries shall consist of 100 books each, and they shall be controlled and managed by a state board composed of the superintendent of public instruction, the attorney-general, and the state auditor. Another state to accept the travelling library idea is Minnesota, where a bill has been introduced into the legislature providing for the establishment of the system. The purchase of the books, their arrangement in libraries, and, in fact, the entire management

of the work, are put in the hands of the committee on university extension of the faculty of the state university.

THE BEST 25 BOOKS OF 1894.

A LIST of 237 of the leading books of 1894 was recently submitted by the New York Library Association to the librarians of New York and other states to obtain from them an expression of opinion respecting the best 25 books of 1894 to be added to a village library. From 160 lists returned the following choice is indicated:

	No. Votes.
Ward, Mrs. Humphry. Marcella.	97
Kidd, Benjamin. Social evolution.	88
Calne, Hall. Manxman.	82
Fiske, John. History of the United States.	81
Drummond, Henry. Ascent of man.	78
Kipling, Rudyard. Jungle book.	74
Du Maurier, George. Trilby.	72
Brooks, E. S. Century book for young Americans.	63
Cary, Edward. George William Curtis.	63
Century cyclopedia of names.	59
Larned, J. W. History for ready reference.	58
Wilkins, M. E. Pembroke.	58
Hope, Anthony. Prisoner of Zenda.	57
Griffis, W: E. Brave Little Holland.	52
Pickard, S: T. Life and letters of John G. Whittier.	52
Blackmore, R: D. Perlycross.	49
Doyle, A. C. Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes.	49
Abbott, C. C. Birds about us.	48
Burroughs, John. Riverby.	43
Brooks, Noah. Abraham Lincoln.	42
Weyman, S. J. Under the red robe.	42
Murray, David. Story of Japan.	41
Crawford, F. M. Katharine Lauderdale.	40
Warner, C. D. Golden house.	40
Crockett, S. B. The stickit minister.	39
Curtis, G: W. Literary and social essays.	39

AN A. L. A. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

MISS HELEN C. SILLIMAN, of the class of 1895 in the New York State Library School, has undertaken the compilation of a list of all publications of members of the A. L. A. She has included, of course, all the articles that have appeared in the 20 volumes of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and all the literary work reported by prominent members for the World's Fair exhibit at Chicago, with such additional items as she has been able to find. So much of the work of the A. L. A. members has been in pamphlets, contributions to magazines, or local publications, that it will be impossible to make this list at all satisfactory without the co-operation of all the members, and Miss Silliman requests each one with whom she has not already communicated to send to her at the State Library, Albany, N. Y., a list of any books, pamphlets or articles outside the LIBRARY JOURNAL, not only on library topics but including everything which he has published to date. Obviously such a list will be very interesting and useful, and it is to be hoped that every member will heed the request and make the report promptly.

THE PROPOSED NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE necessary legislation to permit of the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden Trust Fund into the great "New York Public Library" was brought before the Assembly on March 14. On that date Speaker Fish introduced into the Legislature an act, so amending the bill providing for the "consolidation of library companies in the city of New York," as to meet the special needs of the three corporations concerned. This bill passed the Assembly after a third reading, and received the Governor's signature on April 1. We give herewith the full text of the bill, which is entitled "An act to amend chapter 541 of the laws of 1892, entitled 'An act to permit the consolidation of library companies in the city of New York.'" It is as follows:

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: **

Section 1. Section one of the act entitled "An act to permit the consolidation of library companies in the city of New York," approved May 13, 1892, being chapter 541 of the laws of 1892, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 1. Any corporation or corporations heretofore or hereafter organized under any general or special law of this state as a library company, or for the purpose of carrying on any library in the city and county of New York [is hereby authorized to consolidate such company or companies], *may be consolidated* with any other corporation or corporations, organized for the same or similar purposes, under any general or special law of this state, into a single corporation in the manner following: The respective boards of directors or trustees of the said corporations may enter into and make an agreement for the consolidation of the said corporations, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, the mode of carrying the same into effect, the name of the new corporation, the number of trustees thereof (not less than five nor more than [twelve] *twenty-one*), and the names of the trustees who shall manage the concern of the new corporation for the first year, and until others shall be elected in their places. If either of the [companies so incorporated] *corporations so consolidating* shall be a stock company, then the said agreement [shall further] *may either provide that the new corporation shall have no stock, or may prescribe the amount of capital of the new corporation, the number of shares of [the] stock into which the same is to be divided (which capital shall not be larger in amount than the fair aggregate value of the property, franchises and rights of the several [companies] corporations thus to be consolidated), and the manner of distributing such capital among such consolidated corporations, or the holders of the stock of the same with such other particulars as they may deem necessary.*

§ 2. Section two of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. *If any such corporation so consolidating shall have no members or stockholders, other than its directors or trustees, said agreement of its directors or trustees shall be deemed to be the agreement of such corporation.* [Such agreement of the directors or trustees of such corporation shall not be deemed to be the agreement of the said corporations so proposing to consolidate until after it has been submitted to the members or stockholders of the corporations intending to consolidate at a meeting thereof, to be called upon a notice of at least thirty days, specifying the time and place of such meeting and the object thereof, to be addressed to each of the said members or stockholders, when their place of residence is known by the secretary, and deposited in the post-office, and published at least once in each week for four successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city and county of New York, where the said corporations shall have their respective places of business, and has been sanctioned and approved, in the event of either or any of the corporations consolidating being a stock company, by the stockholders of such company by a vote of at least two-thirds in amount of the stockholders present at such meeting, voting by ballot in regard to such agreement either in person or by proxy, each share of the capital stock being entitled to one vote; and when such agreement of the directors or trustees of such corporations has been sanctioned and approved by each of the meetings of the respective members or stockholders of the said corporations separately, after being submitted to such meetings in the manner above mentioned, then such agreement of the directors or trustees shall be deemed to be the agreement of the said several corporations; and a sworn copy of the proceedings at such meetings made by the secretaries thereof, respectively, and attached to the said agreement, shall be evidence of the holding and of the action of such meetings in the premises.]

If any such corporation so consolidating shall have members or stockholders other than its directors or trustees, said agreement of its directors or trustees shall not be deemed to be the agreement of such corporation until the same shall have been ratified by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members or two-thirds in interest of the stockholders present and voting in person or by proxy at a meeting of the members or stockholders of such corporation to be called upon a notice of at least thirty days, specifying the time, place and object of such meeting, mailed postpaid to each member or stockholder whose place of residence is known to the secretary and published at least once in each week for four successive weeks in a newspaper published in the city of New York. A sworn copy of the proceedings of any such meeting made by the secretary of the corporation holding the same and attached to said agreement shall be evidence of the holding and of the action of such meeting in the premises. If any stockholder or member shall, at said meeting of the stockholders or members, or within twenty days thereafter, object to the said consolidation and demand payment for his stock or interest in such corporation, such stockholder or member or said new corporation if

* Matter in italics is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

consolidation take effect at any time thereafter may apply at any time within sixty days after such meeting of the stockholders or members, to the supreme court at any special term thereof, held in the city and county of New York, upon at least eight days' notice to the new [company] corporation, for the appointment of three persons to appraise the value of his said stock or interest, and said court shall appoint three such appraisers and shall designate the time and place of the first meeting of such appraisers, and give such directions in regard to their proceedings on said appraisal as shall be deemed proper, and shall also direct the manner in which payment for such stock shall be made to such stockholder or member. The court may fill any vacancies in the board of appraisers occurring by refusal or neglect to serve or otherwise. The appraisers shall meet at the time and place designated, and they or any two of them, after being duly sworn honestly and faithfully to discharge their duties, shall estimate and certify the value of such stock or interest at the time of such dissent as aforesaid, and deliver one copy of their appraisal to the said new [company] corporation, and another to the said stockholder or member if demanded; the charges and expenses of the appraisers shall be paid by the new [company] corporation. When the new corporation shall have paid the amount of the appraisal as directed by the court, such stockholder or member shall cease to have any interest in the said stock and in the corporate property of the said corporation, and the said stock or interest may be held or disposed of by the said new corporation.

§ 3. Section three of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 3. Upon the making [sanctioning and approving] of the said agreement [in the preceding sections mentioned in the manner therein required], as *hereinbefore provided*, and the filing of duplicates or counterparts thereof, [and of a verified copy of the proceedings at the meetings of the stockholders mentioned in the preceding sections] in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York, and in the office of the secretary of state, and in the case of any corporations having members or stockholders other than their directors or trustees, upon the ratification of said agreement in the manner above provided, and the filing with said agreement of a verified copy of the proceedings of the meetings of the members or stockholders required by the preceding section, then, and immediately thereafter, the said corporations [agreed to be consolidated] whose boards of directors or trustees shall have united in said agreement shall be merged and consolidated into [a] the new corporation provided for in the said agreement, to be known by the corporate name therein mentioned, and the details of such agreement shall be carried into effect as provided therein.

§ 4. Section four of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 4. Upon the consolidation of the said corporations [and the organization of such new company as hereinbefore prescribed] all and sin-

gular the rights, privileges, franchises and interests of any kind belonging to and enjoyed by the said several corporations so [consolidated] consolidating, and every species of property, real, personal and mixed, and things in action thereunto belonging, [mentioned in said agreement of consolidation] shall be [deemed to be] transferred to and vested in and may be held and enjoyed by such new corporation, without any [other] deed or transfer; and such new corporation shall hold and enjoy the same, and all rights of property, privileges, franchises and interests of either of the said several corporations in the same manner and to the same extent [as if the said several companies so consolidated had continued to retain the title and transact the business of such corporations] as the same were or might have been held and enjoyed by the several corporations so consolidating. Said new corporation shall have power to acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and dispose of all the property, real or personal, of said several corporations so consolidating, and all such additional donations, grants, devises or bequests, subject to all the provisions of law relating to devises or bequests by last will and testament, as may be made in further support of its library, collections and objects, or any of the same; and may make such investments as any of the corporations so consolidating might lawfully make, or as may be authorized by the terms of any such donation, grant, devise or bequest; and any devise or bequest contained in any last will and testament made before or after such consolidation to or for the benefit of any of the corporations so consolidating shall not fail by reason of such consolidation, but the same shall enure to the benefit of the said new corporation; and the title to all real and personal estate, and all rights and privileges acquired and enjoyed by either of the said corporations so consolidating shall not be deemed to revert or to be impaired by such act of consolidation or anything relating thereto.

§ 5. Section six of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 6. The new corporation organized under this act shall be permitted to maintain and carry on any form of library and to promote any of the objects authorized by the charter of either or any of the [companies] corporations which have been consolidated.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

On March 13 the formal assent of the Astor trustees to the consolidation was obtained. The details of consolidation and administration still remain to be determined, as does the selection of a site. Besides the Lenox site, Bryant Park and Morningside Heights, the present site of Columbia College, on Madison avenue and Fiftieth street, has been suggested, but it is probable that the Lenox site will be utilized, at least as a temporary home. The various desirable and available sites were discussed at the March meeting of the New York Library Club, reported elsewhere. (See p. 129.) The absorption of the Free Circulating Library and its branches into the proposed great public library system is also suggested.

State Library Associations.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

A MEETING of the Massachusetts Library Club was held on March 1, 1895, at Wesleyan Hall, Boston. The morning session opened with an interesting and valuable paper by Mr. Robert T. Swan, Mass. Commissioner of Public Records, upon "Paper and ink." The best paper is made of linen and new cotton rags in about equal proportions. Wood papers are of two kinds, the ground wood, which is brittle and quickly discolors, and the chemically prepared, where the wood is disintegrated, without, at least by the soda process, immediately destroying the fibre. Until time has tested these products it is safe to use rag paper for all purposes of record. A free-flowing, yet black, non-thickening and permanent ink has not yet been discovered. Nutgall and iron inks are the safest; the writing is at first pale, but blackens by oxidation; it should not be blotted, but the ink should sink into the paper. Even if the color finally disappears, it can be restored. If permanency is not essential, a pleasanter ink can be used.

Mr. Lane said that different inks should be used for different purposes. When a new ink is tried in the accessions book, the name of the ink and the date should be recorded on the margin. He thought for use on cards an ink should erase well. Mr. Swan said that the nutgall inks were the hardest to erase, being dyes. Aniline inks were stains; carbon inks coated the surface and were most easily erased.

In reply to a question, Mr. Swan said that he had tested some typewriter inks and could not remove them except by removing the surface of the paper. He thought a permanent ink for typewriter ribbon could be got, but would urge care in selection, and time alone could make a conclusive test. Some courts now permit the use of the typewriter in records. Blue and red typewriter inks are probably not permanent.

In reply to Mr. Jones, Mr. Swan said that a test of inks by weather was preferable to any chemical test, and was the next best test to time.

Mr. Swan showed a number of samples of paper and ink, and the results of weather tests on various inks, also faded writings restored by application of acid, and some interesting samples of paper entirely disintegrated by age or damp, and preserved by mounting between sheets of thin paper or silk treated with paraffine.

Mr. Foster then spoke of the deterioration of paper used in books and periodicals, and asked Mr. Lane to speak to this point.

Mr. Lane said that all books worth preserving were likely to be reprinted from time to time, and the durability of the paper was of less importance in their case than in periodicals and newspapers. Process-work requires the use of a paper coated with a finish of clay and glue; this will last fairly well because a good paper is needed to carry the coating. Newspapers are printed on a paper containing 90 % of wood-pulp. They are nothing but thin boards, and certain to go to pieces in a short time. The practical difficulties in the way of printing spe-

cial editions of newspapers for libraries are probably insuperable. It must be done by putting on a roll of special paper at the end of an edition. But for use in modern presses paper must be freshly unwrapped and not allowed to dry. It cannot stand about from one day to the next, as the roll gets out of shape and will not print well.

Wood-pulp papers came in about 1865. In a file of the *Boston Journal* at the Athenæum, 1866 was in good condition; 1872 pretty bad; 1880, was still good. The only thing to do with newspapers is to bind fresh copies, keep in a place not too dry, lying, not standing, and label them "Handle with care."

In some wood papers a little cotton waste is introduced for strength.

The report of the committee on the publication of lists of books suitable for public libraries, as presented at the last meeting, was then taken up, and, after a discussion of some length, in which it appeared to be the common opinion that the smaller libraries would derive considerable benefit from these lists, a ballot was taken and it was voted that the club undertake the publication of such lists on the plan suggested in the report of the committee in 1892. This is, in brief, the publication of monthly lists by a committee of 17—chairman, secretary, and 15 readers in five groups of three. The books are to be supplied by the courtesy of the Library Bureau, each submitted to three readers, and only books approved by all admitted. Titles will be annotated when necessary. The lists, which will include only adult fiction, will be distributed without charge to members of the club, and sold to others who wish them.

The afternoon session was devoted to a consideration of matters of detail connected with the supplying of books to public schools, such as: Are cards issued? Is the charge made to teachers, or to the school? Who is responsible for the books? How many books are issued? For what time? etc. The discussion was conversational in character, and included the two-book system and the ethics of fines, besides the relation of the schools and libraries in general.

Mr. Jones described his methods, but said that he, personally, did not believe that loaning books to teachers for use in school was properly a part of the work of a public library. The school board should provide these books for teachers' use. A library can do more good with its books by loaning them directly to the children, or placing them at their disposal in the building.

Mr. Houghton said that he asked teachers to give him a list of subjects in advance, and then had the useful books got together on a table and delegated his best assistant to help the children. Every book in his library was a reference book, and when the children want them no one else can have them.

Miss Lamprey said that the same plan was in use at the Ames Free Library in North Easton. Children could not use the catalog.

Mrs. Sanders said the younger children formed a large part of her constituency. She had 50 at work on China and Japan. She was

with the children from 4 to 6 and after tea. To get little children to come to the library and want to look up a subject — that is the great thing.

Mr. Piper said that the children's reading-room at Cambridge had been opened in October, 1894, and was at once filled. About 170 books were put out for free consultation. He had found that many children merely turned over the leaves of book after book without reading.

Mr. Chase had met with the same difficulty.

Mr. Bolton thought there was an advantage in restricting children to two books in one afternoon.

In four of the libraries represented there was no age limit.

As regards loaning fiction on teachers' cards, it was generally agreed that the latest fiction should not be so loaned, and that teachers should specify of any fiction called for that it is for school use.

Mr. Whitney, of Watertown, thought a library was doing good work in loaning to clubs. He allowed each member of a young men's club to take out two books, and the selection was made by a committee and the books kept at the club-rooms.

Mr. Bolton said that the trustees of the Brookline library had just authorized the loan of a number of books to a working-people's club, and had assumed the responsibility for loss.

W. H. TILLINGHAST, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE executive board of the New York Library Association has issued a circular letter to librarians of the state, urging enrollment in the association and briefly stating the various means by which it is planned to extend the influence and usefulness of the organization. The large attendance at and the interest awakened by the joint meeting of the state association with the New York Library Club, in January, "indicated most clearly the possibilities of the association as a power, not only in shaping library legislation, but in awakening in the minds of the people a keener perception and clearer understanding of the value of the library to the home, the school, and the workshop.

"Thus far the only cost of membership has been the payment of one dollar on joining, without annual dues. Since the organization in 1890 no assessment has been made. But it is evident that a wider field of work is open. The association has voted to hold two additional meetings each year. The plans of the executive board include the publication of a select list of the books of 1894 to be submitted to the votes of librarians. An occasional library canvass of a section of the state may also be made. In carrying out these plans, and many more that might be suggested, money will be needed for printing and postage, and it is clear that without a larger membership the association will exist in name only."

The board has therefore decided to call for a new enrollment, and has fixed the assessment for the current year at \$1. It has also been thought advisable, to avoid confusion between city and

state, that the name of the association be changed. It is therefore proposed to amend Article I. of the constitution to read: "The Association shall be called the 'Library Association of the State of New York.'"

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

THE 15th regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held in the rooms of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Monday evening, March 11, at 8 o'clock, with the president, Mr. John Thomson, in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, read the paper of the evening, entitled "Rev. Thomas Bray and early public libraries in America." A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Steiner and his paper was ordered to be printed.

A discussion ensued on "Newspapers in libraries."

Reports were heard from the executive committee and the committees on legislation and occasional papers.

Mr. W. F. Wickersham exhibited the architect's plans of the memorial library to be erected at Kennett Square, and described the proposed interior arrangements. Seven new members were elected. A special meeting was announced to be held at Wilmington, Delaware, some time in April.

ALFRED RIGLING, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

THERE was an informal meeting of the librarians of San Francisco and vicinity on February 22 at the Free Public Library, to take the preliminary steps towards forming an association of librarians and those in sympathy with library work, for occasional meetings for the interchange of ideas on the means of increasing the usefulness of the library, and bringing it into closer relations with the public. Eight libraries were represented, and it was decided to form a permanent organization under the name of the Library Association of Central California, and to include in its membership all interested in library and educational work.

At a meeting on March 8 a constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected for the first year: President, J. C. Rowell, University of California; vice-president, G. T. Clark, Free Public Library, San Francisco; secretary, A. M. Jellison, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco; treasurer, Andrew Cleary, Odd Fellows' Library, San Francisco. There is also an executive committee of five to be appointed by the president to act in an advisory capacity.

The trustees of the Free Public Library have generously offered a room for meeting purposes.

There will be meetings on the second Friday of each month, except June, July and August. The topic for discussion at the April meeting is, "Should the public have free access to the shelves of a library?"

A. M. JELLISON, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

THE March meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Library of the Young Men's Christian Association, N. Y. City, on Thursday, March 14.

After a short preliminary business session, Mr. Cole read a paper on "Libraries of the twentieth century," in which he described a visit to the State Library at Albany in 1895, telling of various changes there and elsewhere in the management of libraries, resulting in an almost ideal arrangement. All public libraries will then be under the control of the state, and the arrangement and cataloging will be reduced almost to a science. Mr. Berry proposed that the paper be placed on file in order that the club of 100 years hence might have the benefit of these ideas, but Mr. Cole replied it was already published in the "Occasional papers" of the Pennsylvania Library Club.

The regular subject for discussion—"The proposed combination of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations"—was then taken up, and President Nelson, in introducing it, remarked that the report that the Lenox Library had voted favorably on the question was premature, as the trustees had not yet taken action in the matter. He said that the present discussion would deal mainly with the question of location, and in view of that fact he would read extracts from the Astor charter, and from the will of Miss Lenox relating to the land given by her. After he had finished the reading, Mr. Weeks, of Newark, who seemed to fear that the discussion would drift into technicalities of law, said he thought the question should be considered only in its relation to the members as librarians. Where can such a library be established to be most useful to people within 25 miles of New York? It must be convenient to well-known lines of travel, not at Columbia Heights, as has been suggested, where it would be accessible only to students, but near 42d street, perhaps on the present site of the Lenox Library. Part of the buildings are already there; it is quiet, and yet accessible to most people.

Mr. Poole said that while we have nothing to do with the legal question, still we are bound to respect wills, otherwise people will cease to give their money to public institutions. There should be a circulating library within at least a mile of every inhabitant, but Bryant Park seemed to him the most desirable site for the central library.

The objection that had been raised, that we must not spoil the parks, Mr. Wing thought no objection, since the new building would be on the site of the reservoir, and would leave as much room as before for the people, while the surroundings would be much more beautiful. The city should certainly give the ground for the library, and if Bryant Park could be secured it would be the most desirable place.

Mr. Leipziger thought there would be no difficulty in getting the ground if the trustees should decide on that site, for it has already

been considered for a college; but he thought that Morningside Heights would be a very desirable site, since Columbia College is to be there, and the libraries would be a great help to each other.

Mr. Baker said: "The consolidation scheme is a realization that no one would have dared hope for six months ago. The names of Astor and Lenox are completely lost in the grand scheme, and it is a surprise to every one that these institutions would allow it.

"If it is possible to make this great reservoir of books, it would seem foolish for Columbia to try to rival it, even though a great distance behind, and so the two should co-operate, and for that reason should be near each other. We must decide where the centre of New York will be in the future. People from New Jersey will then come in to New York on the bridge near 70th street, and we have no reason to think that the Grand Central will be so far downtown 25 years from now. Educational institutions are all going North, and it is to the people who frequent them, and not to business men, that this great reference library will be of most service. There should be circulating libraries with reference departments all over the city, but this great central library is to be for scholars and should be near them."

Judge Peck favored the idea that the new library should be near Columbia. He said that 25 years hence there would not be a corner of New York inaccessible to outsiders, but the grave question was, whether these three funds could ever be united. It looked to him as if the Astor Library could never be moved, and likewise the Lenox, so it seemed entirely improbable that the combination could ever take place, and the present discussion had therefore been on a subject too much of a speculation as yet to be seriously considered.

President Nelson then closed the discussion by saying that he believed if the givers of those funds were alive, they would gladly accede to this proposed consolidation.

HARRIET B. PRESCOTT, *Secretary*.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE fifth regular meeting of the Washington Library Association was held at Columbian University, Feb. 27, President A. R. Spofford presiding.

Mr. J. E. Watkins, formerly associated with the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, now of the National Museum, read a paper of unusual interest on the development of the railroad library. The railroad library had its inception in the stage-coach era, when innkeepers placed newspapers and periodicals, with a few books of general interest, at the service of the employees of the coach companies and the passengers who stopped at the hostleries over night. When the canal packet and the steamboat became a commercial success, the sale of newspapers and the rental and sale of novels became a perquisite of the bartender or the steward.

During the first decade of the railroad era, between 1830 and 1840, the ubiquitous newsboy

became a recognized element in the railway service, and from this time the railway employe has looked to him for his regular supply of literature.

Mr. Watkins confined the later development of the railroad library to the libraries located on the lines of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company.

Probably the first important railroad library in America was organized at Altoona, Pa., August 7, 1858—the Mechanics' Library. It had at times a flourishing and at times a rather struggling existence. At present the library corporation is in a prosperous condition, and is doing excellent service among the employes of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company in the direction of lecture and study courses, in addition to the usual library work. At the close of 1894 the library numbered over 20,000 volumes; 1529 books were added during the year; while the receipts were nearly \$4000. At the beginning of the present year there were 35 railroad libraries and reading-rooms on the Pennsylvania lines, 21 of these being east of Pittsburg.

The most recent of these libraries is that organized about a year ago in connection with the Pennsylvania R. R. Department of the Y. M. C. A., in West Philadelphia. It was founded in 1887, the Pennsylvania R. R. leasing a lot for 99 years at a nominal rental. To January 1, \$70,600 had been expended for a handsome granite building. The library was formally opened on January 24, 1894.

These libraries, with few exceptions, are placed at points where access can be had to books in local libraries. No attempt has been made to provide a system whereby books may be furnished to the agents, trackmen, and other employes who live at the small stations, where there is little opportunity for recreation, save in reading books and papers.

Of the 104,000 employes on the 8000 miles of road controlled by the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, it is estimated that about 20,000 or 25,000 depend almost entirely upon the Sunday newspaper for their miscellaneous reading. It is this latter class which needs to be provided with books from the central libraries. Mr. Watkins has in mind a system which he proposes to bring to the attention of the railroad authorities, which provides that printed catalogs and supplementary lists of new books shall be sent to, and posted in, the smaller stations by ticket agents, who shall transmit applications for the withdrawal of books from the central libraries and forward and return the books by railroad train-service free of charge.

Mr. Watkins was followed by Mr. W. P. Cutter, librarian of the Agricultural Department library, who gave an account of the "travelling libraries" of New York State, of the "home libraries" of the Boston Children's Aid Society, and of the Pullman car collections of books.

Mr. H. Presnell, as chairman of a committee on the loaning of books among the librarians of Washington, presented a report outlining a very liberal policy.

The sixth regular meeting of the association was held March 27.

Mr. B. Pickman Mann spoke upon "Comprehensive indexes," referring especially to the indexing of scientific literature and the proposed plan of the Royal Society of London regarding international co-operation in indexing.

Mr. F. H. Parsons, formerly librarian of the U. S. Coast Survey, read a careful paper on "The care of maps." Having had in his charge one of the largest collections of maps in this country, Mr. Parsons had unusual facilities for making a thorough study of this vexed problem. His paper is, in consequence, of unusual interest to all librarians who have to deal with maps.

OLIVER L. FASSIG, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

THE March meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the Newberry Library, March 8, 1895, at 8 p.m., the president, Miss Dexter, in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. Merrill was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

The following names were proposed by the executive committee for membership: Misses Maud R. Henderson, Gertrude Forstall, Sarah Dickinson, Cornelia Marvin, and Miss Sloat; and Messrs. Norman Williams, A. J. Rudolph, and J. Dieserud; and were accepted by the club.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, librarian of Lake Forest University, read a short paper explaining his system of making an extensive finding-list for a small library. The plan consists in printing a column of entries, which are pasted into a blank book in one column, leaving five other columns for other insertions; when all six columns are full, the whole is to be reprinted and pasted as at first.

Mr. Wickersham then read an excellent paper entitled "A brief history of some libraries of Chicago." The establishment and development of the Public Library, the Newberry, the Library of the University of Chicago, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Law Institute were described, largely from Mr. Wickersham's personal knowledge of these institutions. His paper embodied many items of interest that could not be gleaned from official records. On motion of Mr. Merrill, the thanks of the club were tendered to Mr. Wickersham.

The election of officers for the year ending March, 1896, was next taken up. On motion of Mr. Roden, it was voted to take a preliminary ballot for each officer, the three persons receiving the highest number of votes to become candidates for election. Mr. Burchard and Dr. Wire were appointed tellers by the chair.

The preliminary ballot for the office of president resulted in giving Mr. Wickersham 11 votes, Mr. Hild 7, Mr. Gauss 4, Dr. Wire 3, Miss Dexter, Miss Sharp, and Mr. Merrill 1 each. All but Mr. Gauss and Dr. Wire having withdrawn their names, a ballot was taken and gave Mr. Gauss 22 out of 31 votes cast. Mr. Gauss was thereby declared elected.

The preliminary ballot for office of first vice-president gave Miss Sharp 18 out of 26 votes, and on motion of Mr. Hild her election was made unanimous.

The first ballot for second vice-president giv-

ing Dr. Wire to out of 28 votes, on motion of Mr. Roden his election was made unanimous. Mr. Hild moved that the secretary be directed to cast one vote for Mr. Burchard, the retiring secretary, and the latter was re-elected; Dr. Wire having made a similar motion in regard to Mr. Merrill, the latter was re-elected treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Roden moved that a vote of thanks be offered to the retiring officers. The meeting then adjourned.

W. S. MERRILL, *Secretary pro tem.*

Reviews.

CONNECTICUT. P. L. COMMITTEE. Connecticut public library document, no. 1, 1895 (whole no. 4); report of the Connecticut Public Library Committee, 1893-4. 1895. 116 p. O.

This is the first report of the Connecticut Public Library, and it is a gratifying record of well-directed and fruitful work. The committee was organized under the "law relating to libraries," passed in 1893, and promptly began its work by the distribution of a circular, setting forth the main features of the law regarding the establishment of libraries by state aid, and urging communities to take advantage of it. The report gives the text of the law, the circulars issued by the committee, and directions as to the action to be taken by towns desiring to establish libraries. The method of purchase and distribution of books is described, and a sample list of about 150 v. is shown. During the period covered by the report, nine towns have voted to establish libraries, and books to the value of \$200 have been sent to six of these. Specially interesting is a short article, entitled "Suggestions for the smallest libraries," by Miss C. M. Hewins, who gives simple and concise directions for the routine work of a library of from 300-2000 v. A series of tables gives statistics of Connecticut libraries from 1891-1893, showing the name and location of the library, its general character, number of volumes, yearly accessions, circulation, income and source, library building with name of donor, if any, information as to use by children and mechanics, stock of books on education or pedagogy, and name of librarian. These statistics have been compiled with care and attention to detail, and afford an interesting bird's-eye view of the library status of Connecticut. Out of 171 towns, 13 possess libraries, owned and controlled by the town and free to all the people; three have libraries "owned and controlled by the municipality and free to all the people of the municipality"; 22 have free libraries having no connection with the town; five have libraries to which the town appropriates money, but is not represented in the management; 56 have libraries where a fee is charged; and 71 towns have no library. Following the statistical tables are 50 pages of "sketches of libraries," collected and arranged by Miss Alice S. McQuaid, giving in alphabetical order short accounts of the history of

those libraries from which information could be obtained; many good illustrations of the various buildings are included. The report contains also an historical sketch of "Some early libraries," by H. F. Bassett, librarian of the Silas Bronson Library of Waterbury; and the text of various "special acts" relating to libraries and passed at the 1893 session of the legislature.

DENVER (Col.) P. L. Public library hand-book, Denver, Carson-Harper Co., 1895. 182 p. S. pap. 35 c.; cl. 65 c.; mor. \$1.

For about a year past there have appeared from month to month in *Books*, the organ of the Denver Public Library, short papers on prime factors of library work. So apt and lucid were they, that issue in such ephemeral and inconvenient shape seemed unfortunate, and the announcement of their amplification and publication in book form was a most welcome one. The little volume into which these papers have been gathered is issued solely as the production of the Denver Public Library. According to the title-page, it is "by the Public Library of Denver," and the preface bears signature of the same corporation. But, in contradiction to the ancient axiom, the soul of this corporation is easily discoverable. The modest note prefacing the table of contents informs us that "criticisms of the book should be directed against J. C. Dana, who planned it, and edited and revised all ms."—and if criticism, then, too, the recognition and appreciation that it is so much pleasanter and more needful to accord. Mr. Dana has had the co-operation of three members of his staff, F. D. Tandy, John Parsons, and J. M. Lee, to whom full credit is given; but his direction and supervision are manifest throughout. He has contributed nine of the 25 chapters, two others being his work, conjointly with Mr. Tandy. The hand-book owes its existence largely to a process of evolution. It had its inception in an attempt to answer some of the many requests received for information and suggestion as to library work, and its scope gradually widened far beyond the original plans of its projector until it formed a compact "body of library doctrine" as preached and practised at the Denver Public Library. Its immediate usefulness, however, extends far beyond the limits of a single city or state, and though meant especially as a manual for the training classes of the Denver Public Library and for small Colorado libraries, it deserves a front rank among library text-books.

Mr. Dana covers the whole field of library routine in its simpler details. Beginning with the starting of a library, either by gift, legislation, or the expansion of subscription or school libraries, he describes the best means of enlisting and arousing public interest, methods of selecting, buying, lending, and charging books and periodicals, gives suggestions to the public and to assistants, and presents careful and lucid expositions of the *modus operandi* in accession work, delivery-desk methods, classifying, cataloging, stock-taking, binding and rebinding. The keynote of the book seems an earnest belief that "the first duty

of a library is to be used — not to pose as a monument or mausoleum," and all that will make a library more useful, more attractive, more popular — in the best sense of the word — is specially emphasized. In this connection we find suggestions for a plentiful supply and circulation of periodicals, no age limit — "the young people are the library's most hopeful material" — as free access to the books as it is possible to give, an absence of red tape, and a general responsiveness to the borrower's desires and needs. There are several excellent annotated lists — among them, "Books suitable for a small school library"; literary journals, useful in the selection of books; "Some periodicals suitable for a small library"; and "Books on library work." The explanation of the decimal classification and of the classifying and cataloging of a library is so clear and careful that any intelligent novice who had no other guide should be easily brought into the way of light. Lucid as they are, the expositions of cataloging and classification are comprehensive of all essential details, bringing the reader up to the "refinements and niceties, the intricacies and moot points and woes thereof," of which it is not within the province of the "hand-book" to treat. All stages of cataloging are demonstrated by fac-similes of cards and methods of entry in actual use, reduced to fit the small page, but with the proper dimensions stated. Indeed, the many illustrations, covering not only cataloging and classification, but showing order slips, magazine records, application blanks, borrowers' cards, book cards, card pockets, public notices, accession sheets, tags, bindery orders, etc., are a most useful feature of the book. There is an excellent index, and a novel and useful list of "a few definitions," giving simple explanations of the terms most used in library work.

The book is a welcome and useful addition to the literature of what is aptly characterized as "the freemasonry part" of library work, and Mr. Dana and the Denver Public Library are worthy successors to Miss Plummer and Mr. Fletcher in a field where as yet there is little danger of overcrowding.

LARNED, Josephus Nelson. History for ready reference from the best historians, biographers, and specialists. In five vols. Vol. 4 — Nicæa to Tunis. Springfield, C. A. Nichols & Co., 1894.

It is unnecessary to do more than summarize briefly the main features of this fourth volume of Mr. Larned's historical compendium. Its scope is as wide and its mass of information as varied as has been the case in the previous volumes. It is really astonishing to glance down page after page and note the extent and variety of the entries, covering all epochs and subjects within the compass of the plan. The subjects to which most space have been given are Rome, 98 pages; the papacy, 64 pages; printing and press, 20 pages; Russia, 32 pages; Scotland, 42 pages; Slavery, 62 pages; Spain, 44 pages; tariff legislation, 26 pages. On the whole, however, this volume contains comparatively few extended entries, or rather historical essays, the

number of briefer notes being especially large. The maps, plans, etc., comprise maps of Central Europe, Eastern Europe, the Roman Empire, four "development maps" of Spain; a "logical outline" of Roman history; and chronological tables of the ninth and tenth centuries.

WENCKSTERN, Fr. von. A bibliography of the Japanese empire: being a classified list of all books, essays, and maps in European languages relating to Dai Nihon [Great Japan], published in Europe, America, and the East from 1859–93 A.D.; to which is added a fac-simile reprint of Léon Pagès' *Bibliographie Japonaise*, depuis le xve siècle jusqu'à 1859. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1895. [London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.] 14+338+68 p. O.

Here is a cosmopolitan work, written by a German, in the English language, containing a photographic fac-simile of a French bibliography with words of praise for its comprehensiveness, and dedicated to an American librarian, "In memoriam Guilielmi Friderici Poolei, illustrissimi bibliothecarii Americani." The preface bears out this character, for it is written in English just enough tinged with German to amuse and give it that charm which often attracts in the pronunciation of a foreign lecturer. It is a work of German thoroughness; some 21,000 lines — long lines in small type — are given to a classified list of all books, essays, and maps in European languages, relating to Dai Nihon (Great Japan), published during only a quarter of a century, from 1859 to 1893. The thoroughness of research may appear from six successive references on p. 158 to *Appleton's Journal*, *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, *Galaxy*, *All the Year Round*, *Rendiconti dei Lincei*, *Murray's Magazine*, and on the opposite page *Gazette de Beaux-Arts*, *Magasin Pittoresque*, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum*, *Mem. Lit. and Phil. Soc. Manchester*, *Chemical News*, *Journal of Indian Art*. The title should have read "European languages excepting the Russian." Mr. Wenckstern justifies this omission from the difficulty he "would have had to overcome in order to give an approximately accurate and complete list" of Russian works. It is not said whether this obstacle is ignorance of the language; that certainly would be a sufficient excuse, and as it is shared by most readers, the omission of the Russian literature is little to be deplored. We have not noticed titles in any other Slavic language nor in Hungarian; perhaps there are no books on Japan in those tongues. But we have come across entries in Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Spanish, Italian, French, German, and English, the latter being much the most numerous. The classification is elaborate and well conceived. 23 classes have 82 sub-divisions. The order has some peculiarities. Travels is the 4th class, History the 8th, with Religion and Philosophy, Philology and Belles-Lettres coming between them, and Topography and Hydrography is the 19th, followed by Physiography. The Folk-lore puzzle is well solved by putting it, with Fairy tales and Proverbs, under Ethnography. For the style of

sub-classing take Fine Arts. That has the sections General works, Catalogues of collections, Drama, Enamels and Carving, Lacquer, Metallurgy, Magic Mirror, Music, Pictorial Arts, Pottery.

No large library should be without the work. It should be bought, if for no other reason, to reward the author for a most meritorious piece of work and to lighten his inevitable loss, for he has borne the expense of its preparation himself.

C: A. C.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

PENNSYLVANIA L. CLUB. Occasional papers, no. 2, March, 1895. Philadelphia, 1895. 8 p. O.

Contains an account of "The Halliwell-Phillipps collection," by Prof. Albert H. Smyth; and a paper on "Library law in Pennsylvania," reviewing the most desirable features of library legislation in the various states, by S. H. Ranck. Both papers were read at meetings of the Pennsylvania Library Club.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK has issued as "Circular no. 32," the paper on travelling libraries, by W. R. Eastman, entitled "A new aid to popular education: free travelling libraries," first printed in the *Forum*, Jan., 1895.

LOCAL.

Baltimore, Md. *Enoch Pratt F. L.* (9th rpt.) Added 13,019; total 149,224, distributed among the central library (96,646 v.) and the five branches. Issued, home use 548,287 (fict. and juv. 76 %); ref. use 29,083. New members 6748; total no. borrowers 28,477. Expenses \$48,211.85.

The circulation of periodicals for the year was 158,035.

Mr. Steiner says: "We have circulated amongst the people of Baltimore since the beginning of 1886, four millions of books, and have now nearly 150,000 volumes accessible to the public. The bare statement of these facts shows the influence this library has exerted upon the city, and the importance of the wise administration of such a large institution. Only three similar libraries in the United States, those of Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati, surpass us in the number of books they possess, and only three, Chicago, Boston, and New York, in the number of volumes circulated.

"The usefulness of the branch libraries cannot be stated in too strong terms. During the last year 242,308 books were given out by them, and 55,402 periodicals used in their reading-rooms.

"During the year, the second and third parts of the finding list for the main library and the finding list for branch libraries were issued. This completed the fifth edition, and made ours the first large library in the world to issue a complete finding list by the use of the linotype method. A supplement to the fifth edition was at once begun, is all in type, and very soon will

be published. The new finding list was prepared with the greatest care, and it was found necessary to subdivide the classes of books more than ever before, owing to the increase in number of volumes.

"During the coming year, it is intended to issue a sixth edition of the branch library finding list, and to begin a series of quarterly bulletins of recent accessions to the library."

Boston P. L. On Monday, March 15, the library was opened for the delivery of books and the regular business routine. By nine o'clock, when the doors were thrown open, about 30 or 40 persons were waiting to enter the building, and within the next few hours the whole interior of the library had put on an air of business. All of the rooms intended for the public were open, with the exception of the newspaper room, which was closed for a few days longer. Twelve extra assistants have been added to the staff, and the entire library force, including the employees of the binding and cataloging departments, numbers about 140. The library is to be opened every week-day from nine a.m. to six p.m. On Sundays it will be open for readers from two to six p.m. It will be impossible to have the library open in the evening until the installation of the electric plant is completed—probably early in April. A system of civil service examinations, divided into five grades, has been adopted for the appointment of new assistants. Examinations for the various grades will be given at stated intervals, and from the applicants who pass, a certain number will be selected to enter probationary service at the library. For this service there will at first be no pay, but assistants on probation will have opportunities to do occasional substitute work, for which they will receive pay. From this they will gradually be advanced until they enter the regular service. Candidates for promotion in the library will also be required to satisfy the trustees of their fitness by passing the regular examination for the desired position.

Boston P. L. THE NEW LIBRARY IN BOSTON.

(In *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. 16, 1895, p. 251-254).
il.

An account of the arrangement and architectural features of the new library, illustrated with eight views of the interior.

Burlington, Vt. *Fletcher F. L.* (21st rpt.) Added 508; total 22,712. Issued, home use 43,942 (fict. and juv. 65½ %); no statistics of ref. use. New registrations 827. Receipts \$2471.96; expenses \$2253.84.

Miss Hagar calls attention to the lack of sufficient shelf-room, the poor heating, and deficient lighting of the library. She also says: "The same system of distributing books through the schools, in use for many years, has been continued. It makes each school accepting the privilege 'practically a branch library with a librarian in the teacher,' who is acquainted with the needs and tastes of the children, and especially with the books that will be most useful to aid or interest them in their lessons. A smaller

number of books was given out to the teachers for use in the schools than last year. Four of the intermediate, two of the primary, most of the grammar schools, and the high school drew books to use in this way. About 650 volumes were thus circulated by the teachers, 30 in the primary schools, 490 in the intermediate schools, 100 in the grammar schools, the remainder in the high school. Many of the scholars in the primary and intermediate schools exchanged their books every week during the school sessions, so each volume was read many times."

California State L., Sacramento. (44-45th rpt.) Added 6739; total 94,752.

Additional shelf-room has been given by the construction of 600 feet of extra shelving, but the space for books is constantly becoming more limited. The appendix contains a useful list of state publications, noted elsewhere, and a summary of the free public libraries of California, giving statistics of the 28 libraries organized and operated under the general law or under city charters.

Chicago P. L. WHERE ALL MAY READ. (In *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, Mr. 17, 1895.) 7 col. 10 il.

An account of various branches and delivery stations of the library, with lists of the periodicals subscribed for, views of reading-room interiors and exteriors and portraits of the librarian and four of the reading-room superintendents.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The *Open Shelf*, heretofore published monthly by the library, has been made a quarterly publication, on recommendation of Librarian Brett. The advertising income of the journal proved insufficient to admit of its continuance as a monthly.

Columbus (O.) Public School L. (18th rpt.) Added 3065; total 20,738. Issued, home use 94,642 (fict. 32.27%; juv. 35.60%); ref. use 8096; no record of reading-room use is kept.

The card catalog of the library is complete to date, arranged by author, subject and title. A ms. subject catalog is nearly completed, and when finished will be combined with author and title entries as copy for a printed dictionary catalog.

There is a special collection of school classics, containing about 3730 v.; these are sent in lots of 25 copies to each school for a period of four weeks, with permission for renewal, if desired. They are kept in constant circulation throughout the school year, each set reaching from five to six schools during the year. The books are purchased in lots of from 50 to 150 copies each.

Hartford, Ct. Watkinson L. An exhibition of the rare ancient and modern books obtained by the Watkinson Library at the Columbian Exposition was held during the week of March 15-22. It included valuable editions in literature, fine art, history, biography and travel, and rare books on forestry, vineyard and flower culture.

Hartwell (O.) L. On March 21, the library of the Hartwell Literary Club was formally pre-

sented to the city by the members of the club. The library contains about 500 v.; it will be conducted as a free town library, open one or two days in the week.

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. The bill taking the library from the jurisdiction of the school board and placing it under control of a board of directors, which passed the legislature in February, failed to pass the senate for lack of a constitutional majority. It was brought up twice, but was unsuccessful each time.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. (6th rpt.) Added 6353; total 43,777. Issued, home use 450,818 (fict. 40.5%; juv. 10%; current magazines 20%); ref. use 38,271. New members 4709; total membership 18,057. Receipts \$20,452.82; expenses \$20,208.13.

The circulation of pictures and mounted illustrations was 1779 for the year, or .3 per cent. of the total home use.

"Fiction shows an increase, due to the publication of the 'fiction list.' There are 10,000 volumes in the library in classes other than fiction which are not listed, or printed, and which are consequently unknown except through the medium of the shelf-sheets.

"Music has an increased circulation to its credit, and is a particularly satisfactory feature with the borrowers. The demand for many of the popular operas was so great that several duplicate copies of them had to be purchased in order to meet it.

"On March 12, 1894, the new charging system went into effect, each book being provided with a card which remains in the book when in the library, and when 'out' the card is in the slip-case. The cards bear the number of every borrower who has read the book to which the card belongs, and the charges indicate the sex of the reader and the date of the issue of the book. These book-cards have room for 35 issue charges, and the 450 cards which have been filled furnish a very interesting index to the books most widely read in this city. Charles King's books head the list with 26 cards, five being for 'Two soldiers,' four each for 'Foes in ambush,' and 'Starlight ranch,' and three for 'Between the lines,' the remaining 10 being scattered. Rose Nouchette Carey comes next with 25 cards, and 'Little Miss Muffet' leads with five cards, followed by 'Averill' with four cards. Clara Louise Burnham has 22 cards, six of which represent 'Dr. Latimer,' this book having the largest number of issues of any in the library during that time. Next is 'Next door' with five cards. There are nine copies of each of these books, and eight copies each of the King and Carey books. King is a very popular author with boys and young men, the love story being subordinated to the action. Miss Carey is the favorite with girls, both authors occupying the intermediate ground between juvenile and adult fiction."

A list of the most popular writers is given in the following order: Behrens, Clemens, Guntér, Barr, Crawford, Dumas, Sarah Grand, F. Marryatt, Burnett, Doyle, Haggard, Stannard, Bayley, Forrester, Barrie, Clifford, Hector. "In

most cases the author's best-known book does not appear to be the popular choice. A book with a sentimental title in any one author's list of novels will be the one most read, regardless of the fame of some other novel. Thomas Hardy affords an illustration of this statement, 'A pair of blue eyes' and 'Far from the madding crowd' being called for oftener than his famous 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.' In purchasing fiction the policy has been rather to duplicate the works of standard and well-known authors than to furnish a great variety of unknown books." The duplication ranges from 15 copies of each of Miss Alcott's book to two of Trollope's, and includes 13 copies of Hugo, 10 copies of Thackeray, six of Scott, eight of Dickens, seven of Dumas, two of Meredith, etc.

A total of 484 periodicals are regularly received. The reference work, though hampered and retarded by lack of accommodations, has been energetically carried on; a useful expedient for lessening the crowding of the rooms has been the sending to the more advanced classes of the higher grade schools a collection of 50 or 100 books on a given subject being studied at the time, these special class loans being separate from the regular school deliveries. Miss Kelso gives an exhaustive summary of the "rules governing employment, rating and promotion of attendants," and includes a list of the members of the library force, giving details of work and salaries.

Maine State L., Augusta. (26th rpt.) Added 5479; total not given. Mr. Carver gives a review of the work of the library for the past two years, during which the growth of the library has been nearly double that of any like period of time in its history. Appended are a list of additions; a list of exchanges; a list of publications issued by the state, Dec., 1892-Dec., 1894; "laws concerning the State Library"; "laws relating to free public libraries," and tabulated lists of the libraries of the state, free and subscription.

Mass. Institute of Technology Ls., Bost. Added 5652; total 34,464; distributed among the 11 libraries of the institute. There are 515 periodicals, serials, etc., on the library's periodical list, the cost of which was \$1515.21 for 1894. The total amount, exclusive of salaries, spent on the libraries during the year was \$6424.40. "The growth of the libraries during the past year has been marked by a considerable decrease in the number and cost of books purchased, and by a much larger increase in the number and value of gifts."

During the year a shelf list of the chemical library has been completed, serving also as a partial substitute for a subject catalog. At the same time an account of the stock of the library was taken for the first time, resulting in the discovery that over 200 discrepancies existed between the cards and the shelves or pamphlet boxes, and that over 150 volumes and pamphlets were missing. "Many of these were simply out of place in the library; others were found by a careful search through the laboratories and offices of the department, having been taken out

without registration. There were left unaccounted for, finally, 20 v. and 11 pm. as the total loss in eight years from a library now amounting to nearly 6000 v. and 4000 pm. A similar examination of the physical library showed a loss of five volumes during the past year. From the engineering library only two volumes were lost, although many more had been taken out by instructors without registration. As these three libraries contain one-half of all the books in the institute, a total loss of about 20 v. a year is indicated."

Michigan State L., Lansing. (Biennial rpt.) The main statistical features of the report and the account of the development of the state library during the period covered (1892-94) have already been noted in these columns (L. J. 19: 391). It contains, however, several features that deserve individual mention, notably the lists of state and other publications included. The appendix includes a full list of the additions to the library during the biennial period, showing exchanges, gifts, purchases, etc.; a statement of the disposition of the Michigan Supreme Court reports from 1892-94, and of the Michigan pioneer collections; a supplement giving a list of the publications of Michigan from 1806-1891, including laws, codes, public documents, etc.; a catalog of the books and pamphlets belonging to the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society; list of educational books in the library, arranged by publishers; and a list of the Michigan educational exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. In the serious fire of March 26 the library had a narrow escape from total destruction. The building in which it is quartered is in the business section of the city and contains several offices and stores; the library occupies the western half of the building. The structure caught fire at about 1 a.m., and was saved only after hard work by the firemen. The fourth and fifth floors, devoted to a business college and society rooms, were badly damaged; but the library section escaped.

New York, Astor L. (46th rpt.) Added 8294; total 260,611. Issued 218,051; no. readers 78,901.

Superintendent Little says: "Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 10,110 ordinary readers, and 7675 books drawn. Large benefaction as the Astor Library is thus shown to be, it meets only the most serious requirements of the public. Daily experience of a great public reference library suggests the need also of a great public lending library in a central part of the city, with branches and evening opening, and maintained as generously as the common schools."

The library was closed for cleaning and repair from August 13 to September 15. The work of rearranging the books did not make as rapid progress as usual, owing to the large number of accessions; the chief work in this direction was in the difficult division of philology. A clear and systematic arrangement of the books is all-important to the speedy accommoda-

tion of the public. "It has been found convenient to divide the library into four departments, Art and Letters, History, Science, and Philosophy. Within these departments the old subdivisions are still used in our statistics, but will soon be replaced by others corresponding more nearly with the ultimate state of the collection."

New York State L., Albany. (76th rpt.) Added 10,045 (4369 purchased); total 172,154. Receipts \$37,900; expenses \$37,349.93.

The report covers the year 1893, and is, as usual, detailed and interesting. The development of the many departments of the library has been most gratifying, and its administrative machinery becomes yearly more effective. The condition of the law, education, and medical divisions are separately described. In the ms. room, shelving has been provided and the quarter million mss. of the library are there accessible for examination and research.

Besides the 1228 periodicals received, there is a total of 3438 "sequents," or publications appearing at intervals, such as reports, proceedings, etc.

The reference use of the library is estimated at 250,000 v. and is constantly increasing. The demand for reading and reference lists in special subjects has also grown continually among schools and special students. One of the features of the library is the weekly "book night," when the new books of the week, including important importations, are open for public inspection from 7-10 p. m. every Thursday evening. The loan of books from the library for special study purposes shows an increase of 18.71 per cent. during the five years to 1893, and the amount of "paid help," or information furnished to persons at a distance, for which a charge covering actual cost of time is made, has grown from \$8.40 in 1890, the first year of the plan, to \$431.77 in 1893—"a sum small in itself, but representing thousands of dollars of practical service to the public." The work of the library school for the year is summarized, and lists of the graduates and students attending the school and accepting library positions during the year, are given. There is also a comprehensive review of the work done in aiding library development throughout the state. Appended is a "summary of state library statistics, 1892-1893"; the "statistics of New York libraries," issued as State Library bulletin "Public libraries no. 2," and State Library bulletin "Legislation no. 3," giving the usual annual "summary and index of state legislation" during 1892.

New York. University Club L. (Rpt.) Added 948; total 11,892. Expenditures for books and bindings \$1806.82; total expenditures \$2808.78. The report is almost wholly given up to a review of the year's accessions.

New York. Y. M. C. A. L. The plans for the library department of the association, which will occupy the fifth and sixth floors of the building of the Y. M. C. A., which is to be erected in 56th and 57th streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, have been developed with much care, and will, it is thought, fully meet the present and

future needs of the library in its new quarters. As the association expects to commence the circulation of books among its members in the new building, the plans are drawn with a view of meeting the arrangement of the books in two departments, reference and circulating. The building will have a frontage of 75 feet and about the same depth. As the rear portion will have light-shafts on either side, the floor will not be as wide in the rear, and this rear section or L will be used for the storage of books on the stack system. The sixth or top floor will be used for the reference department, and will contain a reading-room for book readers only, one section being railed off for the use of artists and supplied with drawing tables. On this floor also will be the rooms of the librarian and catalogers, the latter containing stacks three tiers high. This floor will also communicate with the upper tier of the floor below by means of stairs, thus utilizing the upper tier of the fifth floor stack for the reference department, which will be much the largest, bringing a large part of the reference library within easy access of the attendants.

The fifth floor will have stacks two tiers high for the circulating department, also for bound newspapers, patent reports and public documents. There will be a periodical reading-room, part of which is to be railed off for those consulting bound newspapers, patents, and public documents. Here will be the delivery department, from which books will also be sent to the various branches of the association. The capacity of the two floors will be about 120,000 v., but as the fourth floor can be converted to the use of the library when required, the shelving area can be very largely increased. The new building will probably be ready for occupancy within two years after work is begun.

Philadelphia. Mercantile L. (72d rpt.) Added 3583; total 171,525. Issued, home use 86,621; attendance 301,558. Membership 2903, as against 3115 in the previous year. Receipts \$21,105.78; expenses \$20,867.05.

At the annual meeting, held Jan. 15, 1895, it was voted to reduce the membership fee to \$2.50 annually for subscribers, and \$2 for stockholders.

Philadelphia P. Ls. The committee on libraries of the board of education expects to open two new branch libraries within the next two months, viz., no. 5 in West Philadelphia in April, and no. 6 in Germantown in May.

Portland (Ore.) L. A. (31st rpt.) Added 1609; total 21,510. Issued 25,874 (fict. 71 %), an increase of 11 % over previous years; reading-room attendance 49,876. No record is kept of newsroom attendance.

The financial statistics show a deficit of \$3166.23 in the yearly account, and the estimated deficiency for 1895 is \$8173.40. The president of the association says: "It will not answer to allow so large a deficiency to confront us at the close of the year, or to trust to a speedy revival of former prices, to enable us to sell the property for sufficient to pay our present indebted-

edness. The interest and other deficiency will seriously embarrass us, and steps must be immediately taken to make up the deficit." He urges that generous contributions for library support be made by friends of the association.

Librarian Bursch says: "The great event of the year was the reduction in dues. This has resulted in a large increase in our membership. At the end of the year 1894 we had 193 more subscribing members than were enrolled at the end of 1893. Another innovation was the monthly publication of *Our Library*, a paper devoted to the interests of the Library Association, intended mainly to place before the members a list of the current accessions to the library. Incidentally it has been found convenient in a number of other ways. It serves as an excellent means of communication with the membership, and enables us to supply readers with lists of books on timely topics. It is also used as a medium of exchange with other libraries."

Two courses of university extension lectures were delivered during the year, but owing to the "flood of '94," then prevailing, they were poorly attended. Early in June the periodical-room was furnished, and attracted a large and increasing attendance. A catalog of the fiction department is in preparation, and will be issued during 1895. Mr. Bursch calls attention to the inadequacy of the book fund and the need of a special collection of Oregon historical literature.

Quincy (Ill.) P. L. It has been decided to issue a library bulletin of additions every two months. The estimated cost will be about \$90 a year for an edition of 3000 copies; it will be distributed free to library users. The statistics of circulation for February showed an increase of from 30 to 50% in books other than fiction. This is directly attributed to the system of issuing two books on a card.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. In a recent lecture before the Eliot Society of St. Louis on "What do the people of St. Louis read?" Mr. Crunden gave an interesting summary of the books most in demand by borrowers of the Public Library. He said that since last July 71 copies of "Trilby" had been purchased, and next to that comes "Monte Cristo," of which 13 copies were in the library, and 68 have been purchased. Continuing down the list is "Vanity Fair," "Les misérables," "Ben-Hur," "David Copperfield," "Ivanhoe," "Uncle Tom's cabin," "Henry Esmond," "Scarlet letter," "Three guardsmen," Mrs. Holmes' "Darkness and daylight," "Moonstone," "Adam Bede," "Old curiosity shop," "Wandering Jew," "Barriers burned away," "Mill on the floss," "Pendennis," and "Saracinesca." Of these, the smallest number of copies found necessary is 28 for "Saracinesca." In juvenile literature Miss Alcott's four books, "Little women," "Jo's boys," "Little men," and "Under the lilacs" lead the list. There are 73 copies of "Little women" in the library, and 53 have been purchased since last July. Others popular among the children are "Tom Sawyer," "Jack and Jill," Scudder's "Book of folk stories," Lamb's "Tales from Shakspeare," "Andersen's fairy tales," "Robinson Crusoe,"

and "Grimm's fairy tales." There is always great demand among the boys for biographies of heroes, as David Crockett, De Soto, Washington, Napoleon, and Lincoln. The girls are especially fond of Alcott, Finley, Coolidge and May, and fairy tales.

In the higher grades of literature it is interesting to note that nine complete sets of Shakespeare have been purchased since July, that Bulfinch's "Age of fable" has been issued 94 times in the same period, and Kant's "Critique of pure reason" 14 times. George's "Progress and poverty" is issued regularly three times a month, and the little "A B C of electricity," by Meadowcroft, is in constant demand, as are all the works on electricity. A comparison of the novels now read with those most popular in 1888, and also those of 1890, shows how evanescent was the popularity of quite a number, notably "Earth trembled," "Mr. Barnes of New York," "Anna Karenina," and "April hopes." On the other hand, "Vanity Fair," "Monte Cristo," "Les misérables," "Ben-Hur," "Uncle Tom's cabin," and "Scarlet letter" show no diminution in the public favor, and "the tendency," according to Mr. Crunden, "is always upward. Better novels supplant the poorer, and gradually a larger percentage of other classes of books is read."

San Francisco, Cal. THE BANCROFT LIBRARY:

by J. J. Peatfield. (In *Overland Monthly*, Mar., 1895. p. 272-281.) il.

An interesting account of the development of the library of Hubert Howe Bancroft. The illustrations include views of the library, a portrait of Mr. Bancroft, and reproductions of some of the rare volumes and mss.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. On March 2, at a meeting of the library commission, it was decided to close the circulating department of the library for lack of necessary funds. The February appropriation for the library was only \$200, while the expenses amounted to \$600. The matter was taken up by the city authorities, and on March 11 the council voted an immediate appropriation of \$250 to the library committee; it was also decided that a fee of 10 cents per month or 25 cents per quarter be charged to each borrower, and that the library be open only from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., thus saving the expense of lighting. A reduction in library salaries was proposed, but not finally adopted. These expedients will allow of the reopening of the circulating department, and it is hoped that the library may in time receive adequate financial support.

Stockton (Cal.) P. L. The new library building erected from the bequest of Dr. W. P. Hazelton was formally opened for inspection on March 14, and for the routine work of issuing and receiving books on March 16. The building was described in the March issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL (p. 101). The library has been in existence for 10 years or so, and it contains about 30,000 v.

University of California, Berkeley. Univ. L. (Rpt.) Added 3462; total 55,780.

The average all-day attendance of readers in

the library in March and April, 1894, was 102.9, an excess of 22.7 over the previous year. The percentage of students using books in the library has increased over 28 %, "though the student body itself increased only 25 %." In December, 1893, the deposit of \$5 charged for the issue of library cards was abolished, and the circulation of books promptly rose from 1221 v. in March, 1893, to 2005 v. in March, 1894, with constant growth since then.

"The reclassification of the library, begun in 1892, has been completed, and the scheme of classification published as Library Bulletin no. 12." The work of reclassification, together with the first complete inventory, taken in June, revealed a loss of 160 v., or about 23 v. per year for the past eight years. On appealing to the students on the subject, a resolution was promptly passed by the Associated Students' organization, condemning the abstraction of books, and pledging watchfulness to discover and report offenders.

In their annual report to the regents, the library committee of the university recommend various modifications of the library rules, and ask that they be authorized to negotiate with the trustees of the state library as to the adoption of a system of interchange between the books of the university library and the state library.

The interesting collection of the writings of California authors, prepared for the Columbian Exposition, has been presented to the university library, to be preserved, together with similar material already in the library, as a permanent exhibit of California literature.

University of Nebraska L., Lincoln. The bill appropriating \$80,000 for a new library building for the university was passed by the legislature on March 21 with a fine majority. The book-room of the building was erected some time since, and will form a main division of the structure to be built around it. The plans provide for the fireproof book-room in a wing 54 x 76 feet, joined by a connecting passage with the main building, 84 x 47. The ground floor of the main building will be devoted to the uses of the State Historical Library, containing its library and historical collection; the first floor will contain classrooms, offices of the university and historical society, and the unpacking room of the library; the second, recitation-rooms, reading-rooms, librarian's office, and catalogers' rooms; the third is wholly devoted to university purposes. The second floor of the wing is the book-room of the university library, the third floor being given up to classrooms until needed for library purposes. To make the wing as absolutely fireproof as possible, there are no openings between floors, the only method of entrance being by the main building and through the passage connecting the two buildings. Each floor of the wing can thus be reached only from the corresponding floors of the main building. The whole structure is to be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The total cost is estimated at \$75,000, and it is hoped that the building will be completed by the fall.

Waltham (Mass.) P. L. The library issued in

January the first number of a monthly bulletin of accessions which is intended for free distribution among readers.

Washington, D. C. Smithsonian Institution L. (Rpt.) Added (incl. pms.) 37,952; of which 12,418 were retained in the National Museum. Total 292,425. The increase in accessions is 8464 over 1892-3.

"Three sectional libraries are now established in the Institution—the editor's, the astronomical, and one for works on aerodromics. A room has also been set apart for the collections of prints belonging to the Institution. A few of these have been framed and hung upon the walls, the remainder being retained in bound volumes and portfolios. The card-catalog record of periodicals received has been transferred from the large cards formerly employed to the smaller card, known as the postal size; a new card catalog of periodicals in the Institution has also been prepared for the reading-room."

Watertown (Mass.) F. P. L. (27th rpt.) Added 237; total 22,431. Issued, home use 33,033; lib. use 9050. Receipts \$3502.05; expenses \$3502.05.

The circulation shows an increase of 20% over the previous year, and the use of the library is constantly increasing. Librarian Whitney recommends the establishment of a children's room, and of an addition to the building. He suggests the publication of printed subject bulletins. An account of the routine work of the reception and preparation of books for circulation is included, to enlighten public ignorance as to "the amount of time and knowledge required to do the most important part of library work."

FOREIGN.

Clerkenwell (Eng.) P. L. (7th rpt.) Added 676; total 24,039. Issued, home use 72,549; ref. use 25,541; reading-room attendance 128,940; visitors to newsrooms 334,036. No. borrowers 3744, of whom 366 held "two-book" cards. Receipts £1818.6.1½; expenses £1584.9.7½.

In May, 1894, the system of "open access" was put into operation, the library being closed during April pending the necessary alterations. The new method has given most satisfactory results. Notwithstanding the closing, there was an increase of 2559 over the circulation of the previous year. The commissioners say: "Most of the increase is due to the new system of service, but nearly 2000 of the issues must be credited to the practice of allowing students and others extra tickets available only for non-fictional works. This privilege is mainly taken advantage of by the studious class, for whom it was intended, and has undoubtedly proved of great value. The percentage of fiction issued in 1894 has decreased as compared with 1893, and appears to be steadily declining. Practically the whole of this decrease is due to the opportunity which readers now have of examining books in the classes of history, travel, biography, art, and sciences. Owing to the manner in which the reading of fiction fluctuates, it is impossible to draw any definite con-

clusions from this fact till a longer trial has been made of the system."

The librarian attributes much of the increase in the more "solid" departments of reading to the circulation of music, from the fine arts section, and says: "It is my belief that a well-equipped music section will do much to reduce the demand for fiction in public lending libraries and add greatly to their practical value."

He comments also on the "open access" system: "It has been the means of placing in active circulation good books which formerly used never to quit the shelves. I have observed many cases of works in the classes of history, sciences, and arts which have been issued oftener from May to December, 1894, than during the five years from April, 1889, to April, 1894. Personally, I have derived immense advantage by being brought into direct contact with borrowers and their wants, and the staff has also profited greatly for the same reason. The system on which the library is classified and its contents arranged and distinguished, has overcome the dangers of wholesale misplacements, and no disposition to misuse or take away books has been manifested. The total loss for the eight months, including one doubtful case, consists of three small volumes, of the net value of 3s. 8d."

Sheffield (Eng.) F. Ls. On Feb. 13 the Sheffield city council gave formal sanction to a plan for establishing a delivery station of the library in the outlying district of Brightside. The system, proposed by Mr. Samuel Smith, librarian of the Sheffield Free Libraries, is substantially the same as that in use in the Jersey City and Chicago public libraries, of which Mr. Smith has made a careful study. The *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* of Feb. 13 gives a detailed account of this attempt to "Americanize our institutions," and says, "we shall watch the working of this delivery station at Brightside village with no small interest, believing it may mark an epoch in the method of library work in Sheffield."

Librarians.

ANDERSON, Edwin Hatfield, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Braddock, Pa., was on March 15 elected librarian of the new Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Anderson is 33 years old, and graduated from Wabash College, Indiana, in 1883. He studied law for a year in Chicago and for a time was engaged in newspaper work. Later he entered the New York State Library School (class of '92), and in May, 1891, became a cataloger at the Newberry Library, where he remained until 1892, when he was elected librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Braddock. Mr. Anderson was not an applicant for the headship of the Pittsburg Library, but was the choice of the committee, after correspondence and consultation with leading librarians of the East. His salary is \$4000 a year. There were about 30 applicants for the position.

ANDREWS, Clement W., librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was on March 23 unanimously appointed librarian of the John

Crerar Library, Chicago. The appointment was unsolicited by Mr. Andrews, and the fact that his name was being considered by the committee was not known to him until he was so informed by representatives of the board. Communications highly recommending him to the post were received by the committee from the foremost librarians of the country. Mr. Andrews was born in Salem in 1858. He graduated from Harvard in 1879 with the degree of M. A., and was for the next two years an assistant in organic chemistry in that university. For the two succeeding years he was engaged in laboratory work in a manufacturing establishment, which brought him into contact and sympathy with the working classes, whose interest in and use of scientific works he had an opportunity to observe. He came to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1883 as instructor. He was placed in charge of its chemical library in 1885, was appointed librarian of the Institute in 1889, and has from that time been at the head of its 13 department libraries. In 1891 and 1892 he had the full supervision of its laboratory work in organic chemistry, but since that time the demands of his library duties have so increased that his teaching has been confined to a short course as instructor in optical analysis of sugar. In that department he is considered a leading authority, as is evidenced by his appointment by the United States Treasury Department as adviser to the commission on the commercial valuation of sugar at a number of the principal ports in the country. He is the secretary of the Society of Arts of the Institute of Technology, and since 1892 has been the editor of the *Technology Quarterly* and *Proceedings of the Society of Arts*. He has also published various papers on scientific subjects. He is a member of the American Library Association, having attended its conferences since 1889, and is also a member of the Massachusetts Library Club.

CRANDALL, Francis A., has been appointed Superintendent of Public Documents, superseding Mr. J. G. Ames. The appointment is made under the provision of the new public documents bill, which transfers the bureau from the Department of the Interior to the control of the Government Printing Office, putting appointments in the hands of the Public Printer. Mr. Crandall is from Buffalo, and was at one time a candidate for the office of Public Printer. He has already taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties.

FOOTE, Miss Elizabeth M., of the New York State Library School (class of '92) began on March 6 the work of classifying and cataloging a Baptist historical collection which has been presented by Mr. Samuel Colgate to Colgate University.

PERKINS, Norman B., assistant librarian of the Detroit Public Library, died at Grace Hospital, Detroit, on March 20. Mr. Perkins was born in Vermont over 60 years ago and graduated at Yale College in the class of 1857, being a contemporary of Prof. Moses Coit Taylor, Chauncey Depew, and Justice H. B. Brown. He resided in Chicago for 20 years, where he gained and subsequently lost a considerable fortune. He

became connected with the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, but soon after removed to Detroit in 1879, and was a member of the *Post* and *Tribune* staffs for several years. In 1885 he was appointed assistant librarian, which position he held to the end of his life. His friendly and obliging disposition, painstaking labor, broad culture, knowledge of literature and books made him a very helpful and useful member of the staff. He was a lover and student of art, possessing both taste and knowledge, especially in bric-à-brac and china. His small but choice collection was sold a few days before his death. His wife died nearly ten years since. He leaves two children, residents of Detroit — a son and a daughter.

POOLE, Reuben Brooks, librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, died suddenly at his home in that city on April 6, of heart disease, following an attack of the grip, by which he had been confined to his house only a few days. He was born in Rockport, Mass., in 1834, and was a son of Nathaniel Poole, a farmer. He was educated in Phillips Academy at Andover, and at Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1857. He afterwards taught for a year in Rockport, and during the Rebellion taught in the Philadelphia House of Refuge. In January, 1864, he became librarian of the New York Y. M. C. A., in which position he rendered over 30 years of continuous and efficient service. Mr. Poole was a life member of the A. L. A., having joined the association in 1876; he was an active worker in all library matters, and a familiar figure at library gatherings. He was twice president of the New York Library Club, and in September, 1894, was elected president of the New York (State) Library Association for 1894-95. He was of quiet tastes, unassuming manners, deeply interested in the development of the organization he had served so long, and his sudden death will come as a shock to his many friends and to the members of the A. L. A. and the various library associations with which he was so long identified. Mr. Poole had made a special study of old biblical manuscripts and was well-informed on library topics. He was a frequent contributor to the JOURNAL, and had also written for religious periodicals. He married nearly 25 years ago Miss Frances Emerson Haskins, daughter of William Haskins, of Providence, R. I., who died in December, 1894, after a prolonged illness. He is survived by an unmarried daughter.

SPERRY, Miss Helen, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Free Library, Braddock, Pa., succeeding Mr. E. H. Anderson. Miss Sperry is a graduate of the New York Library School (class of '94), and since August, 1894, has been first assistant in the Braddock library, of which she is now made librarian. From 1883 to 1892 she was assistant at the Bronson Library, Waterbury, Ct.

STEINER, Bernard C., librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, has written a "History of education in Maryland," which is published by the U. S. Bureau of Education, in the series of "Contributions to American educational history," edited by Herbert B. Adams.

Cataloging and Classification.

ABERDEEN (Scot.) UNIVERSITY. Subject cataloging in the library. Aberdeen, University Press, 1895. 16 p. O.

A scheme of the subject classification proposed for the university library, prepared for the inspection of specialists and others interested, who are asked to give suggestions and advice as to the classification of books in their special fields. It is desired, in this way, "to carry the classification in the subject catalog to the degree of minuteness recognized by specialists in each department as most helpful in the study of that department." The decimal classification, with some modifications, is the one adopted.

CALIFORNIA STATE L. Catalogue of state publications, 1850 to July, 1894 (p. 32-72 rpt. of librarian, 44th and 45th fiscal years, 1892-1894).

This list is a useful addition to the scanty existing bibliography of state publications. It covers only the collection contained in the library, and comprises 728 separate issues. The catalog proper is arranged alphabetically, grouping publications under subject or author, "according to a purely arbitrary system adopted as a matter of convenience." Each entry has a consecutive marginal number. Following this is a careful index, referring to the marginal numbers of the main list, giving author, subject, and title entries, and facilitating the easy and ready consultation of the catalog.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Bulletin of books added during the year 1894. Cincinnati, 1895. 110 p. F.

The four quarterly bulletins of the year bound in one volume, with index of authors appended.

DENVER (Col.) P. L. has issued a brief list (31 titles) relating to "Cliff dwellers: books and articles about them," compiled by Hyla Long.

FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LISTS (Providence P. L. *Bulletin* v. 1, no. 3) for March cover "Wagner, chiefly since 1883," and "Du Maurier and Trilby." The first list is partly biographical, but chiefly devoted to Wagner's theory of composition and to critical and literary estimates of his operas; the second gives the best and most accessible periodical literature evoked by "Trilby." The value and usefulness of these lists are too widely known to need comment.

HELENA (Mont.) P. L. Bulletin no. 12, February, 1895: list of new books. 16 p. D.

NEWARK (N. J.) P. L. *Library News*: Magazine number, February, 1895.

Contains besides the usual list of additions a full list of the bound periodicals contained in the library (6 col.).

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN for March

devotes its usual special reading lists to "Ancient Rome" and "Ancient Greece." The former is classed under bibliography, history, biography, geography, religion, etc., with appropriate subdivisions; and the latter contains general works and poetry, fiction and drama relating to the subject.

SCRANTON (*Pa.*) P. L. Bulletin no. 1: additions from Sept., 1894, to Feb., 1895. 12 p. O.

Printed by the linotype.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, *Washington*, D. C.

List of publications of the Smithsonian Institution for sale and exchange. *Washington*, D. C., 1894.

A classed subject list of those issues in the *Contributions to Knowledge* and *Miscellaneous Collections* that are available for sale or exchange. Author entries are given, and in most cases the price of the publication is noted.

The SPRINGFIELD (*Mass.*) L. BULLETIN for February has a short biographical sketch of A. Conan Doyle, and a list of Dr. Doyle's books contained in the library.

WATERTOWN (*Mass.*) F. P. L. 13th supplement to catalogue of 1881. 1895. 26 p. O.

An author and title finding list of the additions made to the library during 1894.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library.

Barrett, Joseph Osgood (The forest tree planter's manual);

Fonda, Arthur I: (Honest money);

Jaynes, *Mrs.* H. Neil (Lessons on the life of Jesus; by *Mrs.* Julian Clifford Jaynes);

Loree, Leonor Fresnel (Track);

Owen, Orville Ward (Sir Francis Bacon's cipher story discovered and deciphered);

Purdy, Corydon Tyler (The steel construction of buildings);

Saffell, W: T: Roberts (Records of the revolutionary war);

Schroeder, Seaton, and

Southerland, W: H: Hudson } Azimuth tables.

Bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE, Orientalische, begründet von Aug. Müller, bearbeitet von L. Scherman, herausgegeben von E. Kuhn. Jahrgang 8: 1894. 1. Halbjahrsheft. Berlin, Reuther & Reichard. 135 S. 8°. Subs., 10 m.

BIBLIOTHECA THEOLOGICA oder vierteljährliche systematische Bibliographie aller auf dem Gebiete der (wissenschaftlichen) evangelischen Theologie in Deutschland und dem Auslande neu erschienenen Schriften und wichtigeren Zeitschriften-Aufsätze. Herausgegeben von G. Ruprecht. Jahrgang 47 (Neue Folge Jahrg. 9), Heft 1: Januar-März 1894. Göt-

tingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1894. 1-50 p. 8°, 1.40 m.

BRADFORD, T: Lindsley. The life and letters of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. Phila., Boericke & Tafel, 1895. c. '94. 7+513 p. por. O. cl., net, \$2.50; hf. mor., net, \$3.50.

Contains an 8-p. bibliography of Hahnemann's writings.

CALL, R: Ellsworth. The life and writings of Rafinesque. Louisville, J: P. Morton & Co., 1895. 228 p. F. (Filson Club publications, no. 10.) \$2.50.

A full chronological bibliography of Rafinesque's works covers p. 135-208; p. 209-214 contain "Bibliotheca Rafinesquilana," giving titles of books about Rafinesque.

COWAN, H: Landmarks of church history to the Reformation. N. Y., A. D. F. Randolph & Co., [1895.] 8+152 p. T. (Guild text-books.) pap., 30 c.

There is a 2-page bibliography.

DULLES, Jos. H., (*comp.*) McCosh bibliography: a list of the published writings of Rev. James McCosh, ex-president of Princeton College. Reprinted from the *Princeton College Bulletin*, v. 7, no. 1, March, 1895. 10 p. O.

The compiler is librarian of Princeton Theological Seminary. The list is arranged chronologically, including books, papers read before learned societies, articles contributed to periodicals, pamphlets, and the most important of Dr. McCosh's contributions to the religious press; titles of books are in small capitals and when possible full imprint data is given. About 170 titles are recorded.

FOSTER, L. S. A consideration of some ornithological literature, with extracts from current criticism. I., 1876 to 1883. (Extracted from Abstract of the proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New York, no. 6. 1894, p. 47-99.) N. Y., 1894. 53 p. O.

A list of the principal books on birds published from 1876 to 1883, arranged under years alphabetically by authors, with notes condensed from reviews in the bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club and its successor, *The Auk*. The publication is a model bibliography of the subject, compiled upon the lines suggested by Mr. Iles. The initials of the authors of the reviews are appended to the notes. A second part covering the period 1884 to 1893 is promised. — G. M. J.

GRISWOLD, W: M. A descriptive list of novels and tales dealing with ancient history: pt. 1: Ancient life. Cambridge, Mass., W: M. Griswold, 1895. 51 p. O. pap., 50 c.

Comprises some 125 titles, accompanied by full descriptive notes, taken from leading critical journals.

GOULD, G: M. Illustrated dictionary of medicine, biology, and allied sciences, Incl. pronunciation, accentuation, derivation, and definition of terms used in medicine, anatomy, surgery, obstetrics . . . psychology, climatology, etc., and the various sciences closely allied to medicine as bacteriology, parasitology . . . dentistry, pharmacy, chemistry, etc., based upon recent scientific literature. Phil., P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1894. c. 16+1633 p. il. Q. shp. and hf. mor., \$10; hf. rus. with thumb index, \$12.

HARVARD UNIV. L. Bibliographical contributions, no. 48. Bibliography of the historical literature of North Carolina, by Stephen Weeks. Cambridge, 1895. 78 p. O.

Though Mr. Weeks modestly characterizes his work as "nothing more than a preliminary catalog," it is a comprehensive as well as an interesting bibliography. Almost every entry is annotated, imprint data is fully given, and the subject is broadly interpreted, so as to include books, pamphlets, and broadsides of even slight historical significance.

— — — Bibliographical contributions, no. 50.

An analysis of the early records of Harvard College, 1636-1750, by Andrew McFarland Davis. Cambridge, 1895. 22 p. O.

A summary of the various records contained in the old "college-books" of Harvard from its organization to 1750.

LANSDELL, H: Chinese Central Asia: a ride to little Tibet. N. Y., C: Scribner's Sons, 1894 [1895.] 2 v. 40+456 p.; 16+512 p. map, il. O. cl., \$5.

Appendix B contains a chronologically arranged bibliography of Chinese Central Asia (33 p.).

LEGRAND, E. Bibliographie hellénique, ou description raisonnée des ouvrages publiés par les Grecs au XVII^e siècle. v. 3. Paris, A. Picard & fils, 1894. 16+564 p. 8°; subs. for the 4 v., 75 fr.

OTTINO, G., and FUMAGALLI, G. Bibliotheca bibliographica Italica: catalogo degli scutti di bibliologia, bibliografia e biblioteconomia pubblicati in Italia e di quella riguardanti l'Italia pubblicati all'estero. V. 2 (supplement.) Turin, C. Clausen, 1895. 242 p. O. 15 lire.

The first volume was published in 1889; the present one continues the previous scheme of classification and arrangement, covering three divisions: 1, Bibliologia, publications relating to Italian printing and related arts; 2, Bibliografia, books by Italian writers and classed bibliographies of Italian books in the various branches of art, science, and literature; 3, Biblio-

teconomia, literature relating to Italian libraries, public and private. A full index is appended.

PAULSEN, F: The German universities: their character and historical development; authorized tr. by E: Delevan Perry; introd. by N. M. Butler. N. Y., Macmillan, 1895. c. '94. 31+254 p. D. cl., \$2.

There is a 6-p. bibliography of "works dealing with German universities."

REEVES, Jesse Siddall. The international beginnings of the Congo Free State. Balt., Johns Hopkins Press, [1895.] 3-106 p. O. (Johns Hopkins Univ. studies, nos. 11 and 12.) pap., 50 c.

There is a 5-p. bibliography of the subject.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

"Prairiedom rambles and scrambles in Texas, etc. By a Suthron," N. Y., 1845, was written by Frederic Benjamin Page, (b. 1798, d. 1857; A. B. Bowdoin 1818, M. D. Harvard 1821). — G: T. LITTLE.

Thymol Monk, said to be ps. of Miss Mary Belcher, in the novel, "An altar of earth," pub. in 1894. — *Pub. Weekly*, Feb. 9.

Veglie del prior LUCA, Firenze, 1860-68. This most remarkable series of political pamphlets of the century was written by Stanislao Bianciardi. I entered the series under the pseudonym in the Marsh Catalogue. — H. L. KOOPMAN.

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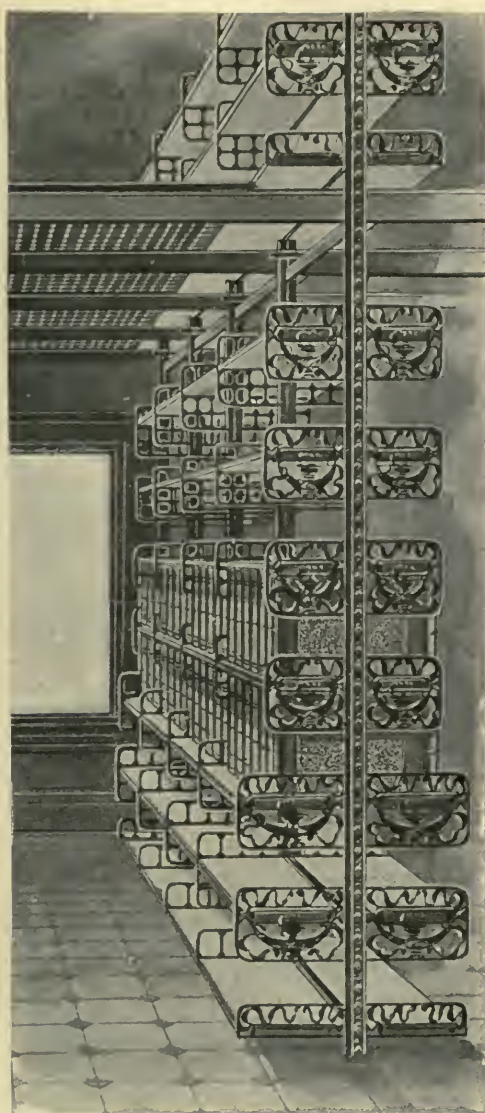
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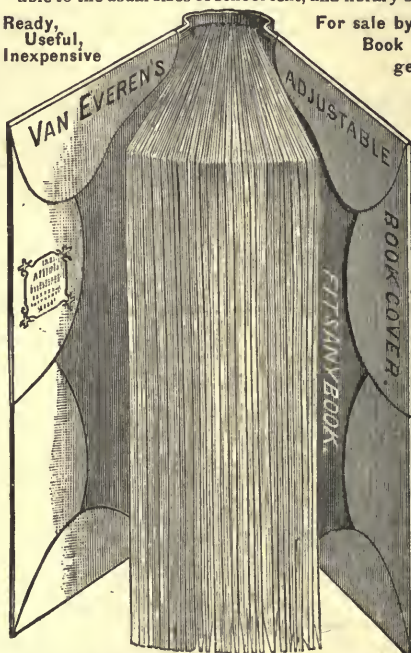
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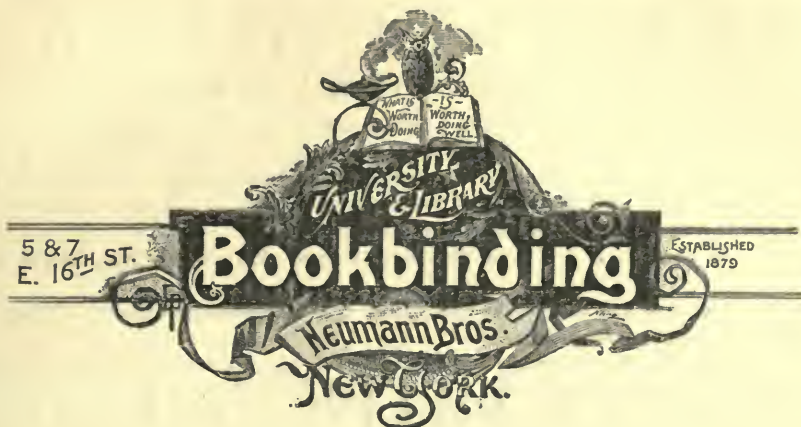
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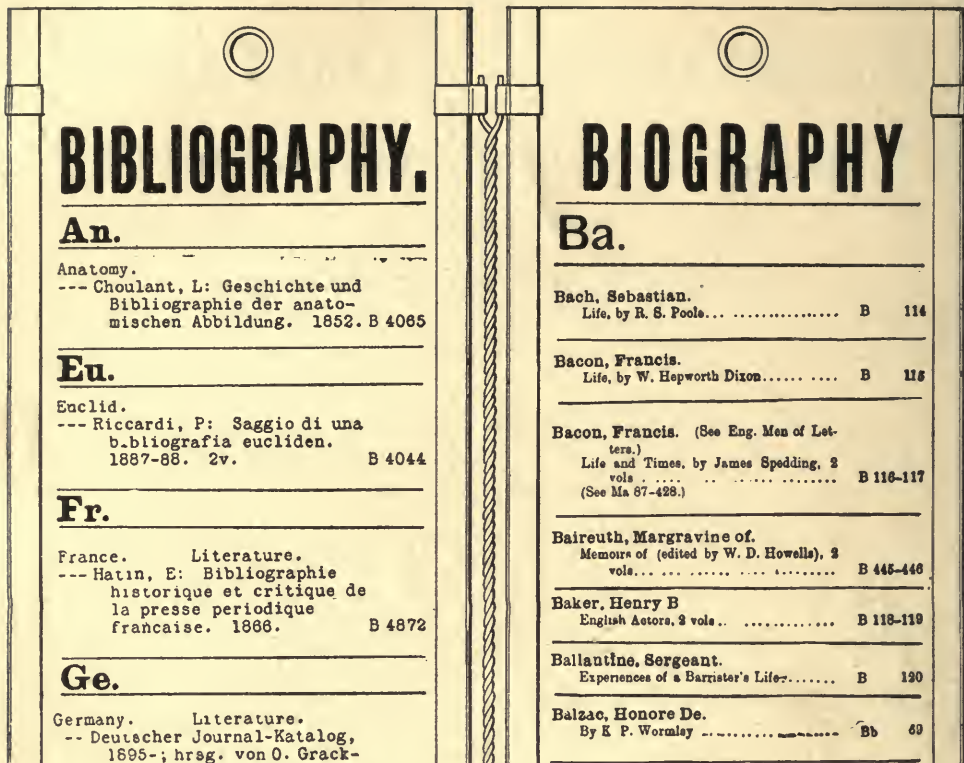
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

MAY, 1895.

No. 5

THE Iowa Library Society is in the field with a novel and interesting experiment. This is the adoption of a course of home study, to be carried on by the members of the association during the year, under a definite program, and to be the chief subject of discussion and consideration at the annual conferences of the society. The plan is the natural result of the recent library development in Iowa. Within the past year that state has secured legislation authorizing and simplifying the organization of libraries. A knowledge of how best to take advantage of the opportunities offered is the next necessary step, and it is to disseminate this knowledge that the "course of study suited to the needs of Iowa librarians" has been inaugurated. With a membership of barely 25, scattered over a territory of 50,000 square miles, with no common printed organ for the expression or interchange of ideas, with no school or model library nearer than Chicago, and with no opportunity for mutual intercourse save a two-days' session once a year, the society has evolved this method for banding its members more closely together and giving them practical help in the routine of their work. The practicality and simplicity of the course reflect high credit upon the earnest workers who have given time and thought to its development, and there is no reason why it should not be of the greatest practical value to the librarians of the state.

SOMEWHAT akin to the Iowa project is the "correspondence course" planned by the New York State Library School for the coming year. The summer course in library economy, which the school also proposes to establish, is another move in the same direction—that of bringing at least the essentials of library training within the reach of those who are unable to take the long and more or less expensive courses at the library school or at the various training classes. To the librarians of the smaller town libraries and to many library assistants these courses will be of great value, and it is probable that the applications for admission to the correspondence course at least will largely exceed the expectations of its projectors. There is a sufficient field for just such work, and the system of "library extension," if it may be so termed, that is presaged in the "home courses" of the Iowa

Library Society and the New York State Library School are among the most interesting of recent developments in the modern library movement.

COLUMBIA College has become the recipient of a benefaction that is fairly colossal in its proportions. President Low's magnificent gift of one million dollars for the construction of the new library building not only marks an epoch in the development of Columbia, but has few parallels in the annals of library generosity. Gifts of a million dollars for any purpose are few and far between—least of all are they usual during the lifetime of the giver. It is to President Low's wise and energetic direction that the rapid and sweeping advances which Columbia has made within recent years are largely due, and this crowning evidence of his devotion and generosity will cause his name to be held in grateful remembrance for generations to come. Nor will the influences of his generosity be confined to Columbia alone. His gift is not only to the college, but to the city as well. The library of Columbia College has always been conducted on liberal and helpful lines; in its new building, with full opportunities for development, expansion and systematization, there is every reason for it to become one of the most important factors in the educational life of New York.

LOS ANGELES, which for some half dozen years has ranked among the model library cities, has within the past month furnished us with a lamentable instance of retrogression. The news of the retirement of Miss Kelso and Miss Hasse from the administration of the library that they have so long directed with skill and energy is not, perhaps, a surprise to those who have kept thoroughly abreast of library affairs. It is an open secret that for the past year or more there has been a strong political influence adverse to Miss Kelso's continuance in office. The retirement of the former board of directors and the incoming of a new body was the occasion for a reduction of salaries, solely affecting the librarian and the assistant librarian, which has resulted, as it was undoubtedly intended that it should result, in the retirement of Miss Kelso and Miss Hasse. Such a piece of jobbery merits the strongest condemnation. Miss Kelso and Miss Hasse have certainly earned claim to the

approval and support of their fellow-citizens. They were among the ablest library workers of the Pacific coast, and together they developed the Los Angeles Public Library from a condition of comparative insignificance into its present position as a medium of broad usefulness and educational force. Even setting aside such personal considerations, the fact that the library should be crippled and its development retarded, even temporarily, for the gratification of political or personal ends, is not only discouraging from a library standpoint, but reveals a lack of public spirit that is distinctly discreditable to Los Angeles.

A NOVEL principle in library censorship is involved in the recent action of the Newark and St. Louis public libraries in removing certain books from their shelves for the avowed reason that the moral character of their author rendered them unfit for circulation. The point at issue is whether a writer's personal morality or immorality should be taken into consideration in the critical judgment of his books. Certainly, the objectionable private character of an author does not of itself make his works obnoxious, save when it shows itself in his writings. If the line of exclusion is to be drawn to bar books written by persons of unsavory reputation, there would be frequent gaps in the ranks of established classics. Yet, if this rule is applied to one writer, why not to others? It is not claimed that the books in question were immoral. They were rather uninteresting productions, which had never attained to any degree of popularity. Even though their authorship might awaken a temporary artificial demand, arising from morbid curiosity, their ostentatious removal from library shelves seems a measure well calculated to heighten such curiosity and to lead to sales of the books among people who would otherwise have been unaware of or indifferent to their existence.

Communications.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES FOR MICHIGAN.

THE L. J. is so closely in touch with general library work that it is no doubt aware of the fact that the legislature of Michigan, now in session, has adopted the New York system of travelling libraries, the books for which are now being prepared in the state library. Through the kindness of the New York State Library I have been allowed to profit in the largest way by their experience, and I wish to express most

gratefully the obligations under which I rest to Mr. Dewey and Mr. Eastman, for the unlimited and generous help which they have given me, without which it would have been impossible for us to have established the system in Michigan.

MARY C. SPENCER, *State Librarian.*

LANSING, MICH.

OTTINO'S "BIBLIOGRAFIA" AND ROGERS' "BIBLIOGRAPHY."

I HAVE just happened to place side by side the two works: Ottino's "*Bibliografia*," 2d ed., Milan, 1892; and Rogers' "*Bibliography*," N. Y., 1891, with the following results:

Contents: I. *Invenzione e progressi della tipografia.* p. 3. Chap. 1. The invention and progress of printing. p. 1.

II. *Il libro.* p. 31.

Chap. 2. The book. p. 32.

III. *Gli ornamenti del libro.* p. 65.

Chap. 3. The ornamentation of a book. p. 67.

IV. *La biblioteca e il catalogo.* p. 87.

Chap. 4. The library and the catalogue. p. 98.

V. *Note.* (About 110 titles bibliography.) p. 157.

Books of reference. (About 140 titles.) p. 149.

Ottino's work is 16°, pp. viii. + 166; Rogers' is 8°, pp. viii. + 172. The latter, however, has an index, without which the pagination in each is identical; the difference in size results from larger type and wider margin. As to *figs.*, the Italian work has 17, the English 37, and they differ throughout. But this difference does not extend to the text, by any means. From p. 1-38 the English book is a good translation of the Italian, with the occasional omission or amplification of a sentence. Then there is an addition introduced as follows: "The abbreviations given are by no means half of those used, but have been selected from booksellers' catalogues which have passed through the compiler's hands within the last six months." The abbreviations are the four lists (Ital., French, Ger., Eng.) given by Ottino arranged as one alphabet! After this the translation proceeds as before, right on to the end of the book.

The translator omits considerable material from chap. IV. — which, I think, is due to the edition with which the comparison is made — and even goes so far as to substitute Wheatley's rules for cataloguing anonymous works.

The "preface," however, is original! — "The following work, compiled from various sources, English and foreign, is offered as an introductory guide to the knowledge of books. It does not pretend to be a complete summary of that vast subject, but merely a key to open other works. Should it awaken in the reader a desire to know more of those friends of man, the aim of the compiler will have been accomplished."

If this is humility, to my way of thinking it is scarcely honesty, since the work is from beginning to end a translation, the original of which Mr. Rogers has not only failed to acknowledge in his preface, or anywhere else, but has wittingly excluded from his amplified bibliography.

FREDERICK J. TEGGART.

{ STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
California.

PAPER AND INK.*

BY ROBERT T. SWAN, *Commissioner of Public Records of the State of Massachusetts.*

AN investigation into the subject of paper and ink used in the records of the Commonwealth, and a report made in their interest, led the president and secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club to ask me to speak to that club upon paper and ink. I do not attempt any scientific presentation, but simply give the result of inquiries and experiments, reinforced by the testimony of paper and ink manufacturers, and in the matter of ink by well-known chemists.

Not until we consider the important place paper and ink take in the world, and have taken since the earliest days, do we fully appreciate their value. Which is the more valuable, or was in one or another form first used, it is difficult to decide, and there seems to be no reason for precedence in considering them. I will, therefore, follow the order on the announcement of the meeting and first take paper.

My investigation in paper was, of course, directed towards writing paper, and for that reason I feel some hesitancy in speaking to those whose chief interest is naturally in book paper; but as the two are somewhat related, though less so than formerly, I will take the general subject, and that is too large to more than outline. In considering the subject of paper it is not necessary to review the history of paper-making, which, unlike the manufacture of permanent ink, has been towards improvement.

Paper has been made of substances too numerous to mention, which were susceptible of being converted into pulp. Bark, leaves, hay, jute, moss, nettles, stalks of all kinds, sea-weed, tan, canvas, carpets, and leather are among the substances which have been used. A book printed in Germany as early as 1772 contains 81 kinds of paper. To-day rags, wood, rope, and paper itself are the chief substances used in this country. In England large quantities of esparto, a Spanish grass, are used, filling the place which wood takes with us.

The rope paper can be dismissed with a few words. The genuine manila paper is made of old manila rope and is the strongest paper, but the amount of paper masquerading under the name is vastly greater than the genuine.

Linen has become the name by which the best paper is known, but it is a misnomer, for there

is no paper made wholly of linen except as it is made for special purposes, such as for bonds, etc. Paper made of all linen would be stiff, and as one manufacturer expressed it, "it would crackle like onion-skin." In fact, a very thin paper is made called onion-skin.

It is rather an amusing fact, and one showing how laws become obsolete, that for years until 1891, when the law was repealed, the statutes of this Commonwealth required that all matter of public record in any office should be entered on paper made wholly of linen, when no such paper was made.

The best paper is made of linen and new cotton rags in about equal proportions, sized with animal sizing or glue, and dried in the air. New linen rags are not desirable, being too harsh.

The process of manufacture of rag paper, stated in a general way, consists in sorting the rags, cutting, dusting, boiling in lye, washing out the lye, reducing to pulp, bleaching, "beating" the pulp to make the fibres interlock, loading with certain substances, sizing, coloring, and rolling into sheets.

To cleanse the rags and bleach the pulp chemicals are used, and it follows as a matter of course that the cleaner the rags the less necessity for chemicals; therefore, with new rags, such as clippings of new cloth from factories of certain kinds, the quantity of chemicals needed is insignificant, and these rags, having neither absorbed much of them nor suffered from their action, make, of course, the best paper, for the failure to remove or "kill" the bleach would injure the paper and have a deleterious effect upon ink. The further, then, we get from new clean rags, the further from the best writing paper.

In making book paper the newness of the cotton rags is not so important; in fact, the manipulation which the cloth undergoes in wear, together with the washing, makes it better in some particulars for book paper.

In the attempt to cheapen rag paper foreign substances, chiefly clay and gypsum, are added, and as there is no fibre to these, the sizing must be depended upon to hold them together. Very few papers are not somewhat loaded. Some of the loading substances help the finish.

That rag paper, well made, is best for both writing and printing is not denied; but the immense increase in the use of paper within 30

* Read at a meeting of the Mass. Library Club, March 1, 1895.

years was making such a demand upon the supply of rags that a substitute had to be looked for or the price of paper would have been greatly increased even if the supply of rags did not fail. Rags are brought to-day from all parts of the world, thousands of tons coming from Japan alone, and use is found for them all, notwithstanding the immense use of their substitute, wood.

It should be distinctly borne in mind that the wood papers are of two kinds, the ground wood and the chemically prepared; and of the chemically prepared there are two classes, those prepared by what is known as the soda process and the other by the sulphite. In the nature of things, the grinding of the wood destroys the fibre, consequently the strength is gone and the paper must depend upon the sizing for its chief strength. The soda process is the older, and from the time it has been in use it is thought it will produce lasting paper, but no strong claim is made for the sulphites, as they are called.

The ground wood paper is brittle and discolors quickly, while the chemical wood paper has greater strength and holds its color. In the chemically prepared wood, the wood is disintegrated without destroying the fibre. I say without destroying the fibre, that is, immediately; but whether the chemicals will injure the fibre so that in time the paper will prove not to be as lasting as hoped for, is a question which time only can settle.

Much paper is made of a mixture of the chemical wood and rags, and it is difficult to determine the presence of the wood. The daily papers and cheapest books in the market are made wholly of the ground wood.

Many of these papers are marked linen, or all linen; but when every manufacturer and dealer knows that all linen does not mean all linen, the marking of paper all linen is meaningless, and a purchaser must make his inquiries independent of the mark if he desires the best paper.

The coloring of paper is done in two ways, either by coloring the pulp—in which case the color is in the paper—or by coloring the sizing when it is only on the surface, to be removed by an erasure. This is an important fact to be borne in mind.

Papers are being coated for various purposes, notably for magazines when half-tone prints are to be used; and it is a matter of speculation how lasting this coating will be. It is greatly disliked by printers and is easily rubbed off.

An unprofessional test of paper is difficult, but a simple test of repeated folding and attempt to tear in the fold will prove its strength, and by inference the presence or absence of good fibre.

We make to-day as good, if not better, paper than the English, and the hand-made papers, unlike many hand-made articles, are inferior to the machine-made.

To sum up, it may be said that there is as good, if not better, paper made to-day than ever before, and also as poor, if not poorer. The introduction of wood into the manufacture has revolutionized the business, but as time is needed for thorough tests, no one can positively assert whether the chemical wood, or esparto, papers are safe for records or valuable books, and it is certainly safer at present to adhere to the use of the best rag papers. In purchasing such the manufacturer must be relied upon, and a fair price paid for the best.

Taking the second subject, ink, it is surprising that we know so little about it, and that more attention has not been given to it by chemists. Until about 1765 little had been done towards scientific study of the question, but at that time Dr. William Lewis, F.R.S., experimented with inks and came to certain conclusions which were found by later chemists to be erroneous. These later conclusions were in turn discredited, and in 1855 Dr. James Stark, who had experimented for 13 years, making 229 inks and many thousand experiments, concluded that nutgall and iron inks were the only permanent ones, and to-day it is conceded that no ink has as yet been discovered that can compare for permanency with them. Experimenters are still at work and are putting the results of their experiments upon the market for the community to find the worthlessness of by sad experience.

Let us first consider the kinds of ink, or rather the classes, for of the many kinds they all belong to classes, which are few. First, as being the oldest, is the India or Chinese ink, which may be termed a paint, as it was applied with a brush. Whether the Chinese invented this ink, as claimed, or whether it was introduced into China, is a disputed point; but their process is a secret, and imitations of the ink do not, as a rule, have the blackness of theirs, the tendency being towards brown. The writings of the ancients were probably made with ink similar to India ink, lamp black and gum being the ingredients; in fact, some ancient writers have mentioned the proportions of each used in their

manufacture. As India ink is no longer used for ordinary writing, it need not be further considered.

Next in order to the India ink probably came the iron and tannin inks, commonly called nutgall and iron, as the tannin is usually procured from nutgalls. These inks may be said in general terms to be made of sulphate of iron and galls, and the oxidization of the iron in the paper is what gives the black color and permanency. These, as before stated, are permanent, if properly made, and for years they were so made; but the extended use of ink, its varied uses consequent upon the changed conditions of society, the hurry of these latter years, the preferences of writers, and competition, have all tended towards degeneracy in the manufacture of permanent ink.

The early inks were pale in color, and heavy, and attempts to make them of a more decided color and thinner led to experimenting. For coloring, indigo was first used, and later, other substances, but since the introduction of aniline dyes they are the most popular, as being thinner and cheaper. If the ink contains the proper proportion of nutgall and iron, the added color is not injurious, as, if that fades, the iron has taken its hold, and will grow black with age. The danger, as will be shown later, is in the introduction of color to the exclusion of the other ingredients.

To overcome the heaviness of the permanent inks, and meet the demand for free-flowing ink for commercial purposes, the manufacture of fluids was commenced, which, although nutgall and iron, might have their permanency injured by the addition of an excess of iron. The excess of iron causes the oxidization to take place too quickly, and the ink turns black before it permeates the paper. The recording officer who, by simple tests, would find many inks fugitive, is likely to be deceived in these fluids because they show the presence of the iron, but the fact of the excess of the iron is not known.

A great advantage in the use of nutgall and iron inks is that, if faded, they can be restored by the application of chemicals, which upon contact with the iron will bring out the original color to a certain extent.

The next class is logwood. The use of logwood was probably commenced because it has a color of its own which has a tendency to darken the ink, and as it contains tannin and can be used as a poor substitute for nutgalls, it cheapens the ink. It is sometimes added to a poor

nutgall ink to help the color. Logwood inks are never permanent.

Next comes the aniline class, dangerous in the extreme, and unfortunately becoming a large one. In speaking of aniline inks I cannot do better than to quote from the report of Prof. Markoe upon this subject: "Since the introduction of aniline dyes they have been largely employed for the manufacture of ink, either wholly to replace the galls and iron, or as addition to them, to allow the use of only a little galls and iron. They are also mixed with other colors. Under the name of nigrosine (an aniline black) there are found a variety of very strong dyes, which are perfectly soluble in water, and which in the proportion of from 1 to 3 per cent., perhaps without further addition, represent fairly closely the commercial inks of this variety. Such inks are cheap, give an immediate black, have very little body, and are popular for use as stylographic inks.

"Although some of the nigrosines are very resistant to chemical reagents, yet many of them are not, and do fade under the influence of light, while none of them have been tried sufficiently to prove their permanence. Another objection is their free solubility in water, which makes it comparatively easy to wash such inks from the paper, and allows them to run off accidentally wet. Furthermore, they do not enter the paper as gall and iron inks do."

The carbon class is the last, and, strangely, it was the first, although in another form. As stated, the very earliest writings were made with carbon, and the later India ink was carbon, and *liquid* carbon inks are now being made. These have nigrosine for a base and carbon in suspension, but not in solution, for carbon has not yet been rendered soluble. The fact that it has not prevents the carbon from permeating the paper, and it is deposited on the surface from which it can be washed off with water. This prevents the use of the carbon inks where permanency is required.

Of all the classes mentioned there are several variations. Substances are necessarily added to prevent mould, and combinations are made to produce effects which shall make an ink popular for general use. Persons having no knowledge of chemistry put ingredients together, and put them upon the market under names which mean nothing. They can be sold at a low price and have a short run, having more than likely been put upon pages which in a comparatively short time will show no trace of them.

Persons are often deceived in the color of an ink. In ancient records inks that to the naked eye appeared brownish will, under the microscope, show a jet black, and any heavy line with a light ink will impress one as blacker than a light line with a black ink, until the microscope is used.

Surprise is expressed that ancient records written before much attention had been given to the chemistry of ink should have been written with such permanent ink. It is fair to assume that if written to-day with the same inks they would not preserve their color as well. The paper was less highly finished and absorbed the ink better; quills were used, which made a coarser line than the fine pen used by copyists to-day; blotting paper was unknown, and all the ink remained on the paper; and lastly, there was not the haste everywhere that pervades the community to-day. One of the oldest English manufacturers says: "Much fading is due to the death of Old Leisure. Ink rapidly put on is as rapidly removed by blotting paper, and all the essential qualities are taken away."

It was formerly said that a good ink should show a lustre, and the statement did not need qualifying until aniline colors came into use, but now it becomes necessary to discriminate in the lustre. Most of the red inks on the market are aniline, and you are probably familiar with the lustre, changeable in different lights, which appears when those inks dry. That same appearance always follows the aniline colors. The simple experiment of dropping the smallest quantity of red ink into a glass of water will determine the presence of aniline. If it is present a beautiful fluorescence will appear, changing in different lights, whereas other dyes will dye the water the color of the ink added.

There are inks and inks, and it is as useless to ask the general question, which has been asked of me time and again since my first report upon the subject, "What is the best ink?" as to ask an apothecary what is the best medicine. More useless perhaps, for many medicines, while doing no good, may do no harm. The other question, "Is A's ink or B's ink a good one?" is fully as meaningless, for A or B may make 20 kinds, or 10 kinds under 20 names.

In procuring an ink you should consider to what use it is to be put. If it is wanted for permanency in records, one class of inks is needed; if for power to resist chemical removal, as upon checks, another class; if it is to be exposed to

the weather, another; and if especially for copying, another, etc.

Having satisfied yourself to what class the inks belong to suit your purpose (and as my research in the matter has been upon the line of permanency, I will assume that permanency is the requisite you desire), you can procure it of any of the older leading manufacturers if you will inquire of the manufacturer; not always, I am sorry to say, by depending upon the label, or the person who has it for sale. But you say, I do not like the ink recommended. Why? Because it is not black at first? You cannot have a permanent ink that will be black at first writing, because the substances so far discovered which would make an ink black at first cannot be engrafted into the fibres of the paper. It is the oxidization of the iron in the nutgall and iron inks which turns the paler inks black after they are in the paper. Perhaps you do not like an ink that turns jet black, for, as a copyist recently told me, "it makes the page too starey."* Then you must overcome your dislike, unless you desire a blue that will remain blue, for every other permanent ink must turn black. Great care should be observed in purchasing a blue ink, as only Prussian blue is permanent, and Prussian blue inks will decompose and deposit a sediment.

Or, perhaps your objection is that the ink does not blot readily. An argument for the ink. It ought not to be blotted, but should be allowed to stay in the fibres of the paper, and none of the body of it, which is naturally the last to permeate the paper, should be taken off with the blotter. But it corrodes the pen, you say. Perhaps, though not necessarily, this is a good quality, for the pen may be giving up just enough iron to help the oxidization in the paper. But it is none of these objections. It thickens in the inkstand. Good again for the ink; the water is evaporating in the inkstand and the solid matter is being oxidized, and you may be sure the same process is taking place in the ink already put upon the paper.

Perhaps you find none of the above objections, but fancy another ink which has a shade of blue or green when it is first used. The fancy can be gratified without danger to your records, for the manufacturer has found many another such fancy, and has found that he can

*This was changed by the Boston *Herald* to "starey." There is, probably, no such word as starey, meaning to stare, but I do not mean anything else, and starey seems to spell it,

add a little color that will not injure the ink. This must be a little, however.

You have seen specimens of writing made with the ink recommended as permanent which are fading. Some one was at fault, then, in that particular quantity, more likely the writer, who had watered the ink, or mixed it with another, or allowed it to freeze, or used too much sand; but it was an iron ink, and application of chemicals would restore it, because the iron does not decay or evaporate.

Having found the ink you are satisfied is safe, you ask the price, and object to that. There lies a great trouble that accounts for the multitude of poor inks upon the market. A large importer gave up the importation of an ink which had stood 110 years because the American public demanded cheaper fluid, and the American manufacturers of reliable inks have had to put upon the market fugitive inks to compete with cheap mixtures called ink.

Now let us consider the ink you had been using with satisfaction. It flowed freely, blotted easily, if it thickened with standing could be thinned with water, did not corrode the pen, and was a good color which did not change. All excellent qualities for a commercial ink if you are an entry clerk writing at your greatest speed, or writing papers which will be valueless in a few years, but you can find the market full of inks which will suit you just as well. It flows with the greatest freedom because it is made with an excess of iron to develop all the color possible in its fluidity, and its permanency is injured thereby. Its blotting quality has already been condemned. If it thickened water would thin it. If water was its base, and only enough was added to supply what had evaporated, it would not be injured, but if too much water was added it would be ruined, and if water were not its base the addition of any would ruin it, because the addition of water hastens oxidization in the inkstand and impoverishes the ink. If the water was largely charged with iron or lime it would add injurious elements to the ink. It did not corrode the pen. This may or may not be indicative of permanency in an ink. If it corrodes it may be well, for, as stated before, the pen may be giving up just the requisite quantity of iron; or, on the other hand, if the ink is as fully charged with iron as it should be, the additional quantity given up by the pen will make the ink flow too freely and be less permanent. It was of a bright color and did not change after a time. The idea of any color for ink except as nearly black as possible is modern. The paleness at

first writing of the old English inks, which would turn black in time, led to the introduction of coloring matter, and probably without much injury to the ink until the coal tar colors came into use; but now the bright colors are looked upon with suspicion.

Perhaps in an attempt to satisfy yourself you have experimented, and discovered that by mixing two inks you have found satisfaction. The chances are that the two inks will destroy each other by precipitation; but some one not realizing the truth of the adage, that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," might tell you that if the inks are all of the same class — that is, of the gall and iron class, the logwood and chromium class, or the nigrosine class — they can be mixed with safety. Two logwood and chromium inks, the chromium existing as an acid in one and as a base in the other, may be so mixed as to precipitate all the coloring matter and leave only a colorless liquid above the sediment formed: or the mixing of gall and iron inks may give such another excess of either iron or tannin as to make the mixture worthless.

You say then, "Where can we find a free flowing ink, jet black, non-thickening and permanent?" It is disappointing to have to say that no such ink has been discovered though the best chemists have long labored with the problem.

Great progress has been made with aniline dyes, some having been discovered which are more lasting upon fabrics than the vegetable dyes, which heretofore could not be equalled, and it is not impossible that an aniline ink may yet be made which shall be jet black and permanent. The troublesome question which has puzzled the chemists for years would then be settled.

I trust the tone of this paper will not be thought pessimistic. Improvement is in the spirit of the age, and in paper and ink making as in everything else. But the improvements are to meet requirements, and the requirements to-day in business are to meet the demand for speed. Electricity is "setting our pace," and appliances by which speed can be attained with the pen or the press, or by substitutes for them, are being crowded into the market with its sharp competition. Stamping, duplicating, photographing, rapid writing, all at the least possible cost, are conducing to put into the market materials suitable for their legitimate use, but wholly unfit for others, and the careful, conscientious worker should value his work, and then have a care that he employs the proper tools with which to accomplish it. My hope is to impress upon such workers the need of such care.

ANOTHER CHARGING SYSTEM.

BY NINA E. BROWNE, *Librarian Library Bureau, Boston.*

OF the varieties of charging systems there seems to be no end. The form here described may be of interest to some of the JOURNAL readers.

It requires a book card, a book pocket, and a reader's pocket. The use of the book card and book pocket is the same as at Newark and Salem. The reader's pocket, then, becomes the point of variation. Instead of the usual card, each reader has a pocket of special design which bears the reader's registration number, his name and address.

The *modus operandi* is very simple. The reader presents his pocket with a call slip. This slip need not bear his number or name, because the pocket will show these items, and the chances of separation are slight. Persons who use libraries where each call slip must be signed with name and address will appreciate this saving. The attendant, after finding a book, takes its book card from the pocket at the back and places the card in the reader's pocket and stamps the date upon the book, preferably upon the book pocket. The book is then given to the reader.

At the end of the day these book cards, still in the borrowers' pockets, are filed in book number order in a tray bearing the date. This arrangement of the book cards shows what persons have the books, as well as the time when they were taken and when due. If a record of the circulation of each book is desired, the

attendant can at any time during the day write on the book cards the readers' numbers and stamp the date. The advantage is that the reader is not detained while a record, which is of no apparent value to him, is made.

When the reader returns the book, he must get his pocket in order to begin the process over again. The book, therefore, must be discharged immediately upon presentation. The date on the book pocket shows in which tray the card is. The special form of the reader's pocket makes it a simple matter to find the card, since the cards cannot stick together. The card, when found, is replaced in the book pocket and the reader's pocket is returned to him.

The reader comes to the library generally in tolerably good humor, and is more willing to see his book discharged, thus releasing him from all obligation, than to wait while an attendant stamps the date three times and writes a long number, as in many systems.

The work involved in sending out fine notices is also lessened. Since the reader's pocket bears the name and address, the attendant has only to copy. In the ordinary systems the name and address have to be looked up in the borrowers' register, which in course of time becomes very unsightly.

The Medford Public Library is already using this system and is finding it satisfactory. The Forbes Library at Northampton is prepared to use it when the books are ready for circulation.

CARDS FOR THE "TWO-BOOK" SYSTEM.

BY GARDNER MAYNARD JONES, *Librarian Salem (Mass.) Public Library.*

My query in the February L. J. has led to a request that the answers be printed with my conclusions. I have learned of 18 libraries which are using the "two-book" system. Four use two cards and 14 use one card. Of the latter, six use a card with two divisions, "fiction" and "other works," and eight make all charges in the same column. Four write the number of the book in the return column. The two Philadelphia libraries simply mark "C" against the non-fiction date. This method apparently allows of easy alteration by the borrower. The Otis Library has been using one card, but intends changing to two cards.

In addition to replies from libraries actually using the "two-book" system, I have received communications from Messrs. Carr, Cole, and

Hill, who have been looking into the subject on their own account.

I started with an impression that one card with two divisions would be preferable, but have now decided that "one card, one book" should be our rule. The simplest plan is to issue an extra card, not good for fiction, bearing the same number as the regular card with the addition of some simple mark, such as X or S. The special card should also be of a different color.

The reader should keep track of his cards, and there should be no more difficulty through their getting mixed than there is now with several cards in one family.

With the "two-book" system, as with the single book, the only safe method is to keep two

accounts, book and borrower. This involves looking up two charges when the book is returned, and therefore seems not feasible where there is a large circulation.

The diversity of methods described in the replies and the variety of opinions expressed regarding their relative advantages indicate the difficulty in arriving at a best method for all libraries. Each library must decide for itself and adopt a system which conforms to the other details of its administration.

Bayonne (N. J.) Free Public Library. "The method followed is the same, with one or two exceptions, as that adopted by Mr. C. K. Bolton in the Brookline Public Library and described in L. J. 19: 161-162.

"No restrictions have been placed on new books.

"A two-volume novel is counted as one book.

"Only one card is used and is not divided for 'fiction' and 'other works,' but all charges are made in the order that the books are loaned.

"To distinguish fiction from other works, fiction is charged in blue ink, and other works in red ink with the date transposed.

"The only difficulty experienced thus far is that occasionally a book is returned without the borrower's card, which has been left at home in the other book. Whenever such a case occurs, the book is put aside until the card is returned and properly discharged. This does not take more than two or three days, as the borrower is requested to return the card as soon as possible. Since putting the foregoing into practice, I have concluded that it would be better to place the book in circulation at once, and to file in its stead a memorandum slip giving the necessary information." ALFRED C. HERZOG.

Boston Public Library. "From time immemorial" the library has allowed two books on a card, but until within a few years only one of them could be from the same "hall" or branch.

Three or four years ago the restrictions were removed, and at the present time two books, either fiction or non-fiction, can be taken on each card. The only entry on the borrower's card is a repetition of the date.

Miss Jenkins informs me that they find no difficulties in charging two books.

Brookline Public Library. One card with two divisions. See L. J., May, 1894, 19: 161, for a full description of Mr. Bolton's system. The

limitation of only one "new book" makes it apparently complicated.

Concord Free Public Library. Readers' cards divided into two parts, "fiction" and "other works;" call-mark of book is written after stamped date of issue. When returned, the date is stamped over the call-mark.

Hartford Public Library. "We prefer a second card of a different color, and add the letter A to the reader's number, instead of using the two sides of one card." C. M. HEWINS.

Lancaster (N. H.) Town Library. Same as Brookline.

Milwaukee Public Library. "We use but one card, and do not divide the entries in any way. Miss Stearns says that the only difficulty is in an occasional carelessness at the receiving window in checking off the wrong card, but that this does not occur often enough to make it serious." THERESA WEST.

New Haven Free Public Library. "We issue an 'extra card' to any holder of the ordinary card. The extra card bears the same number as the other card, with the addition of X. A record of the extra cards is made by marking an X opposite the borrower's name in the register of borrowers. This seems to require the minimum of labor in issuing and recording cards. The extra card is different in color, hence no mistakes are possible in identifying, even in the busiest times.

"I do not see any objection to our method." W. K. STETSON.

New-York Free Circulating Library. "For the two-book system we use a card similar to the one in use at the Brookline Library. We find this method very simple, and most satisfactory.

"When we began, three years ago, to give out current numbers of the popular magazines we issued to borrowers two cards—one for a book, and one for a magazine. This, we soon found, added much to the work. Borrowers very frequently left one of their cards at the library, generally only for a day or two. Consequently it took a great deal of time each day to file these cards, and, as might be expected, the majority of them were taken out again during our busiest hours at the delivery desk. This method we found decidedly cumbersome.

"Our borrowers also objected to the care of two cards." ELLA M. SAUER.

Newton Free Library. "I think the whole ques-

tion of one or two cards depends on the system of charging in practice in the given library.

"Since according to our method we depend on the borrower's card, when the book is returned, for knowing the date upon which the book was issued, and 2d, since more than half our circulation is through agency-delivery, we find it almost a necessity to use two cards instead of one.

"But where the date of issue is stamped on the book I should say the advantages of one card were decidedly greater than those of two.

"The chief objection to two cards, especially where you have a fiction restriction, is that the borrower comes with the card which has the restriction on it, and wishes for the book of fiction, perhaps assuring you that the book already out is not fiction. Then again, two cards are an annoyance to the borrower."

E. P. THURSTON.

Otis Library, Norwich, Ct. "In my opinion one card for two books is probably more liable to lead to confusion than two cards for one book each, one being a fiction card, and the other a card for other books. Borrowers sometimes return one of the two books without a card, necessitating a memorandum slip at the desk. Then, too, in changing from the old plan, the habit of stamping the vacant space at the left is so fixed with attendants that mistakes are often made, and 'other works' are charged on the 'fiction' side. Both these sources of confusion would be removed by issuing two cards, which would, I think, minimize the chances of mistakes, though I have not tried it, but intend to."

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Philadelphia Free Library. "The two-book system is a successful development of the use of a free library, but I am convinced that much confusion arises from the use of two cards. I just adopted the practice of keeping the record separate [in two columns]. Amongst other evils this led to a great waste of cards, for many would fill up the fiction side whilst only one-third of the opposite column was used. I have therefore abandoned the practice, and now when a book from the 'classifications' is taken out we write after the date 'C.' This works admirably in itself and is also very helpful in reducing the percentage of fiction. All readers will have a story book but are very glad to have a 'C' book as well for more careful reading.

"If two cards are used, readers perpetually

leave one at home, and as often as not bring the wrong one with them. This leads to friction and bad feeling. I cordially approve the two-book system and believe the plan of marking all on one card identifying those not fiction by 'C' meets all requirements."

JOHN THOMSON.

Philadelphia Public Library. "In issuing two books on one card we simply mark a 'C' after the date of issue. When the novel is returned the space that is blank is marked, and the space marked 'C' remains to show that the work still out is not a work of fiction. I chose 'C' because it can be made in shorter time than any other letter. We have had no trouble whatever in keeping the records correct.

"I would not advocate two cards because of the extra registration required. There would also be many cases in which the extra card would only be used once or twice and that much labor wasted." T: L. MONTGOMERY.

Quincy (Ill.) Free Public Library. "One card only is used. No difficulty is found, for if the cards and books in a family get mixed, the book can be discharged from the date of loan stamped in the back. It was found best when two books outside fiction were given out to charge each in a separate column; then there would be no confusion from dating stamp stamping irregularly, and the fact that two books are out can be more readily seen than if both books had been charged in the same column."

JOHN G. MOULTON.

Reuben Hoar Library, Littleton, Mass. One card with date stamped twice if two books are taken, and call-number of fiction, or class-mark (Dewey) of others, written in return column.

Tufts Library, Weymouth, Mass. "I have tried the two-book system only a few weeks, but as the method employed works well, I will explain it to you.

"So many of our books are sent in baskets to the different villages that of necessity two cards are needed.

"Our stock of cards is large, so we use the same cards for the extra card, stamping them at the top 'Special card. Not for fiction.' The extra card has the same number, thus doing away with the necessity of a second application. To avoid confusion, on the charging slip we add an 'S' (for special) to the card no., to be sure which book is charged on the 'special card,' for no one is obliged to borrow fiction on either."

CAROLINE A. BLANCHARD.

Watertown Free Public Library. One card. Date of issue stamped in blue and call-mark written in return column. Charge cancelled by date of return stamped in red.

Wilmington Institute Free Library. "We simply apply the same principle to ordinary cards that we have been using upon 'teachers' cards' (and in fact for any two-volume book); and we find that it works perfectly satisfactory. We could not be induced to use a second card, for people would be constantly getting them mixed, and so make us interminable troubles and disputes.

"We use our borrowers' cards thus: In the 'Loaned' space we stamp the date, and in the 'Returned' column we put the accession number of the volume, drawing a line lightly through the number representing the volume 'not fiction.' This is important. When the book is returned we stamp the date over the accession number, and this closes the account. The accession number is the surest perfect designation of the book, for in our system it can belong to but one single 'piece' (volume); no other can ever get that number.

"When we charge two volumes of fiction, each volume is charged on a separate line, and counts as but 'one book' in the two-book scheme."

A. W. TYLER.

Henry J. Carr, Scranton, Pa., Public Library.

"According to your note in L. J. you are investigating the 'two-book' issue subject.

"I have no experience of exactly that nature to report, but have had considerable in the matter of issuing six or more books at a time on teachers' cards. Also (at St. Joseph), in making extra issues on all cards, for a small fee. In none of those instances have I ever found the least difficulty in getting along with one card in each case.

"Just make the extra charges on as many additional lines of the borrower's card as are required for the purpose, and as many corresponding stamps in the 'loaned' column as there are books issued, and the deed is done.

"It sometimes proves a convenience and safeguard to pencil the particular book numbers in the 'returned' column and then stamp over them afterwards, as each respective book is brought in; it is not actually necessary to do so in the book-slip charging method like yours, however.

"As the cards are thus used up faster, you will find it desirable to have smaller spaces, and more of them, on each card, than has

been the case in the latest cards of the Salem P. L. that I have seen. Say like Stetson's, at New Haven, or ours here at Scranton.

"So much for the 'technics,' and now for the principle itself.

"Mr. Bolton last year, and Mr. Tyler this year, both urge the scheme very plausibly, but I am not a convert to it. I am not especially conservative, nor at all inclined to restrict the use of the library, but still, I fail to see the particular merit in holding out the idea that because people will read fiction they may, as a sort of premium, also take an additional volume of some other class.

"According to my knowledge of readers' ways, those seeking 'light reading' want that and that alone, as a rule; and have small occasion for taking more than one book at a time, save to escape coming to the library so often. Those who take more to 'solid reading,' on the contrary, frequently want more than one book at a time on the same subject, and justly so; and so they borrow cards of others in the family and of the neighbors.

"Therefore, I think that if I were to try the 'two-book' system it would be preferably under a rule that all cardholders might take two books at a time of anything except fiction, but only one of fiction. By so doing, I believe that we should be giving real encouragement in the right direction, and not, as is possibly done under the other plan, merely tempting studious readers to take also a volume of fiction so as to enjoy full privileges, same as others.

"Access to the shelves is a far better system, according to my judgment, but that takes room and special provisions which so many of our buildings as now constructed cannot give."

George Watson Cole, Jersey City Free Public Library.

"We have not yet adopted the two-book system, as we have preferred to wait until experience shall have settled the best method. From my present view of the case I should be in favor of two cards, purely from an economical standpoint. We pay for our borrowers' cards, which are printed on extra fine stock, \$55 for 10,000.

"The two-book system on a single card, I think, would be wasteful for us, and with two cards I am inclined to think the standard reading or classed card would often be left at home, and the borrower would use only the fiction card."

Frank P. Hill, Newark, N. J., Free Public

Library. "I will give you some of the difficulties which seem to beset the path of any large library that attempts to introduce the two-book system:

"*One card — two books:*

"A — Receiving desk. — Trouble on the receiving side of the desk, from getting books mixed when four or five are placed on the counter at once. Many books would be found without cards, and delay would be caused in getting the right book with the right cards. This difficulty might perhaps be overcome if persons had to get in line as they do in banks before being served.

"B — Delivery desk. — Confusion on delivery side of desk, as only one book would have a card in, and as often happens, the books are returned by some one who would not know whether one or two books were wanted. One book having been charged, it would be necessary to hold it until the other had been charged before calling the applicant's name, otherwise many books would be lying on the desk without card or claimant.

"C — Registration desk. — 1. As soon as one side of the card is filled out, both books must be returned before a new card can be issued. 2. In case of a lost card, the reader is deprived of both classes of books until the expiration of seven, or 10, or 20 days usually required by libraries before issuing a new card.

"*Two cards — two books:*

"1. More danger of mixing the books and cards than when only one card is used, and, of course, as long as the difficulty continued the reader would be the loser, inasmuch as he would be deprived of his card or cards.

"2. Should the reader report, accidentally or otherwise, the wrong card lost, he might be using two fiction cards, or two which would entitle him to books in both classes. Until both cards should be returned at the same time, the attendant at the delivery desk would not discover the error.

"Possibly it is practicable to have a separate desk for readers using the two books, because it would always happen that some would not care for more than a fiction card.

"In spite of difficulties, I am going to try the scheme, and am greatly in favor (for us) of the two-cards system. For a large library it seems the best. One can readily see that difficulties might appear in a large library which would not be taken into account in a smaller institution."

CO-OPERATION IN THE CATALOGING OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

THE following communication from the committee on library of Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, has been transmitted by the committee to the Royal Society of London, in reply to the circular issued by the Society asking comment and suggestion on its proposed plan for the comprehensive indexing of scientific literature. The circular of the Royal Society was sent out in March, 1894, and the communication of the Institute committee was made in the autumn of 1894.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1894.

To the President of the Royal Society.

SIR: Your valued communication addressed to the president of the Franklin Institute, suggesting the desirability of international co-operation in the compiling of a catalog of scientific literature, was duly laid before the Institute and referred to the committee on library with power to act. In framing a reply, the committee finds itself deeply impressed with the importance and magnitude of the problem submitted.

Scarcely less evident than the value of a thoroughly satisfactory catalog or index of the kind suggested is, in our estimation, the necessity of international co-operation in the work of preparing it, and while, at this stage of the proceedings, we are not in the position to suggest a method for carrying this into effect, we can hardly doubt that such co-operation is feasible. We are, however, inclined to doubt whether even the co-operation of the learned societies of the world would be sufficient for the task in its entirety, and whether these societies would not find it necessary to call in the aid of their respective governments.

We feel that such a work, in order to fill the demands which even our present conditions make upon it, to say nothing of those of the near future, must be vastly more comprehensive than any existing publications of which we are aware, not even excepting the admirable work now being conducted by your own Society.

To attain such degrees of utility, however, would require the expenditure of an enormous amount of labor; and it is, of course, of the utmost importance that the work should be thoroughly and wisely planned before any steps are taken in its actual prosecution.

Your suggestion that the work begin with January 1, 1900, seems therefore to be a very fitting one, though we would prefer January 1, 1901, the beginning of the new century; for we believe that the time intervening between the present and that date will be found none too long for the necessary deliberations and for the perfecting of the arrangements; but we think it is earnestly to be desired that after the work has been properly inaugurated, it should be made to embrace all the literature which shall have appeared prior to the date named.

One of the vexing questions in connection with such an undertaking is that of the frequency of the issue of the catalog. For use by active workers in any line, in these days of rapid prog-

ress, the catalog should, of course, be issued at short intervals, not exceeding, we think, one year, and the catalog for such a period should appear, say, within a month or two of the close of such period; but this at once brings up the question as to how the various annual parts or issues shall be arranged from time to time, in order that the seeker for information may not be required to look through too great a number of issues.

This suggests the advisability of maintaining in, say, a dozen or more of the principal centres of learning of the world a complete catalog in the form of a great card index, which could be kept constantly up to date and always perfectly arranged, and from which information could at any time be promptly obtained by correspondence. From this an abstract might be annually made for publications.

Another serious problem is that of the best method of arranging the catalog. That a catalog of authors' names alone is thoroughly inadequate for the purpose in view is, we think, self-evident, and it is our opinion that, in framing the catalog, attention should be given not merely to the titles of papers, but to the material contained in them, and that this material should be thoroughly cataloged under the various headings which it embraces; for instance, a paper describing the construction of a bridge would almost necessarily deal separately with the foundations and with the substructure and superstructure, to say nothing of many matters of detail connected with each of these three divisions; and very valuable experimental data upon such matters of detail must be lost to the profession if such a paper is indexed by title only.

Another question, and one suggested by the desirability of publishing in such form that those portions of the catalog which pertain to any particular branch of science might be obtained separately, is that as to the relative advantages of an alphabetical and of a rational arrangement. We believe that it would be found difficult, if not impracticable, to adhere to a strictly alphabetical arrangement, and that the indexer always finds himself confronted with the question as to how far he shall follow either one of these two methods.

That the catalog should be so extended that it will cover not only periodical literature, but that appearing in book form, is, of course, most desirable, and it is to be hoped that the difficulty of doing so will not be found insurmountable.

In the proposed catalog the titles of works would no doubt be given in their respective languages, as in the catalog prepared by your society. This being the case, the question of languages is, perhaps, a subordinate one, and one referring rather to the arrangement of the catalog than to the titles included in it.

In a strictly alphabetical catalog this question would scarcely arise at all, unless, indeed, it should be proposed to translate all the titles into some one given language, which, we think, would scarcely be justified, as those who cannot read the title in the original would derive but little benefit from consulting the work itself.

Under the circumstances, this, our reply to your first communication upon the subject, must, at the best, be tentative in the extreme, but we may at least express the hope that your suggestion may receive the hearty support which it deserves, and that we may be granted the favor of taking part in the further discussion of the subject.

We are, with great respect, the Committee on Library of the Franklin Institute, of the State of Pennsylvania.

[Signed.]

W. P. TATHAM, *Chairman*.

LAVISH GIFTS TO COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

At the regular monthly meeting of the trustees of Columbia College, held May 6, it was formally announced that President Seth Low had given \$1,000,000 for the erection of the library building on the new site of Columbia on Morningside Heights. At the same time announcement was made that W. C. Schermerhorn, chairman of the board of trustees, had offered to be responsible for the erection of another college building—either the natural science building or any other building that the trustees might select—at a cost of \$300,000; and that F. Augustus Schermerhorn had formally presented to the college the "Townsend library of national, state, and individual war records," together with the sum of \$4000 to defray the expenses of indexing the collection.

The library will be erected by Mr. Low as a memorial to his father, the late Abel Abbott Low, "a merchant who taught his son to value the things for which Columbia stands." In making his offer President Low stated that it was his desire that his gift should be made the means of extending college privileges to some of the boys and girls of his native city, Brooklyn, by the establishment of twelve Brooklyn scholarships for boys at Columbia and an equal number for girls at Barnard. He also desired that eight university scholarships, to be known as the President's university scholarships, be established. To these wishes the trustees willingly assented, and resolutions of appreciation and acceptance of the offer in its entirety were at once adopted.

The plans for the library building of Columbia were prepared in the autumn of 1894, and have already been described in the JOURNAL (L. J. 19: 379-380). The library is to be the chief and centre of the noble group of buildings with which Columbia proposes to crown its beautiful new site; it was designed by McKim, Mead & White, and its cost was estimated, at the time the plans were made public, as about \$750,000. President Low's magnificent gift will permit of its establishment on the broadest and most permanent basis, and will give to Columbia probably the finest library structure possessed by any American university. Mr. Schermerhorn's gift of another college building leaves three more buildings to be provided for—a dining-hall, a university theatre, and a gymnasium—and these the trustees hope will also be erected by private generosity.

The gift made by F. Augustus Schermerhorn is as unique as it is curious. The "Townsend library of war records," as is generally known by librarians, consists of an immense collection of newspaper and other printed scraps referring to the civil war. Its compilation was begun six months before the war broke out, and has been continued to the present time. The main work consists of 89 large ledger-like volumes of some 600 pages each, or in all 53,400 pages, and 213,600 columns, in which are pasted an enormous mass of clippings relating to matters and persons connected with the war. Cuttings from newspapers, magazines and printed addresses, in fact from everything that gives information about the war and the actors in it, make up the "records." Most of the newspapers of the country have been searched, and every column, paragraph or item that could give the information desired has been cut out and pasted in the ledgers. The result is an enormous mass of information, otherwise inaccessible, but so cumbersome as to be absolutely useless had not the compiler furnished an elaborate key to the whole. This key Mr. Townsend has prepared in an "encyclopædia," comprised in 31 volumes of 1300 pages each, in which the clippings in the main volumes are summarized and grouped alphabetically according to subject, while references are made to the original clippings. An index to the "encyclopædia" completes the work, and this has not yet been completed, though its compiler has pledged himself to have it finished before June 1, 1895. The Townsend collection has been offered for sale for some years past and its purchase by Congress has been frequently suggested.

SIAMESE BOOKS FOR AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

HIS Majesty Somdetch Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn Phra Chula Chom Klao, king of Siam, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of his reign, recently celebrated, has presented sets of the "Tripitaka" to a number of American libraries. The "Tripitaka" are the sacred writings of the Southern Buddhists, and each set comprises 39 volumes. The books are printed in coarse Siamese type, on smoky Eastern paper, with paragraphs indented at the right-hand margin of the page, the lines reading from side to side, instead of vertically as is the case with Chinese and Japanese books. They are bound in yellow leather and inside the cover is an inscription, printed in Siamese, English, French, and German, and surmounted by the Siamese royal crest, stating that the edition was published by order of the king and is presented to the library receiving it in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of his ascension to the throne. Among the libraries receiving the "Tripitaka" are those of Harvard University, Drury College, Princeton College, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, and Detroit Public Library,

MAKING THE MOST OF PERIODICALS.

THE Los Angeles Public Library, in 1894, circulated for home use 10,475 copies of current magazines, forming 20 per cent. of the total circulation. Twenty-six of the leading periodicals are thus issued, from one to 26 copies of each being in circulation for a period of four days for current numbers and one week for back numbers. Nor is their usefulness at an end when all are no longer needed for circulation. Miss Kelso says: "The copies that are not needed for binding are filed away, some to replace worn-out circulating copies, while others are taken apart, the illustrations cut out, sorted, and mounted on gray bristol board, forming invaluable collections of pictures for teaching geography, history, literature, and mythology, besides being samples of the modern school of illustrators and artists.

"The articles are sorted into classified groups which are sewed together, some for school, some for library use, some for the hospitals, etc. The comic pictures and advertisement pages are sent to the social settlements, and to kindergartens for scrap-books. For all-around usefulness, attractiveness, and satisfaction, the magazines which are duplicated for home use are unsurpassed. There is no trouble in securing volunteers for the cutting of pictures, for collectors of like material will gladly exchange work for pictures. The report of the teachers on the use of this material in the school-room is a general cry for more."

THE LINOTYPE AT THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It has been proposed to use the linotype for the cataloging of the library, now that it is safely housed in the new building. The *Weekly Transcript* says: "As soon as the new Public Library building on Copley square is ready for complete occupation, work will be begun, under the direction of the trustees, upon the gigantic task of making a complete catalog of the books in the library, to be printed in bound volumes and offered for sale to the public. Of course, the work will be one of many years. It will be done by means of the Mergenthaler machines, or linotypes. The trustees will own these machines, and employ their own workmen to operate them. A room has already been set apart for this purpose—the large room immediately to the right of the Boylston street entrance, on the ground floor, adjacent to the bookbindery.

"The linotypes which are to be used will be furnished with a much fuller case of types than that which suffices for newspaper work. This, of course, is made necessary by the greater need for variety in the types and technical signs needed. The most improved machines have been ordered, and it is expected that they will be in every way suited for the library's work.

"The new system will be more economical than the present one, as well as more advantageous. The slugs which the linotype sets will

be filed away in alphabetical order, after the cards have been printed from them. In a few months the cards for the card catalog will be thus printed, and the slugs filed away. In a year or two it will be possible to issue a complete list of all the books added during that period. At the same time the linotypes will be busy reprinting the titles of the main collection—all the books which have been added since the founding of the library. Thus the linotype catalog will be perpetually kept up to date, at the same time that it is gradually pushed back to include all previous additions. At the end of a term of years a day will be reached when it will be possible to print the complete catalog of the entire library. There is no large library in the world which has succeeded in doing this in book form. That the library should own its machines and operate them on this great scale is the suggestion of Mr. Richards, of the board of trustees."

AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE season of 1895 will open on July 1 for the usual session of five weeks, conducted by W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College. There are no special requirements for admission to this course, but applicants will be expected to have had a reasonably thorough education, and to show some special aptitude for work among books. This brief course of study cannot be expected to fit one to secure immediate remunerative employment, but it will add considerably to the claims one can make for such employment. It is especially adapted to provide persons already engaged in library work, but who have had no special training, with the means of improving their work and bringing it into accord with the well recognized standards, qualifying them at the same time for promotion to better positions.

Instruction will be given daily (except Saturday) from 10 to 12 a.m., in the form of practical lectures by Mr. Fletcher, in which the whole field of library work will be gone over. The class will be furnished with necessary blanks, etc., and required to go through with each process as it is described. The class will be conducted as one of beginners, no previous knowledge of library work being expected. At the same time care will be taken to make the work at each stage so thorough as to be of use to those who are already possessed of the mere rudiments. Cutter's "Rules for cataloging" is used as a text-book, and intending members of the class will be supplied with copies in advance on application to Mr. Fletcher. The class will also meet afternoons from two to four o'clock, for practice in various forms of library work, according to the needs of the different pupils.

The fee for this course is placed at \$12.00. Special arrangements will be made to accommodate any pupils who may wish to do more than that of the regular class, and additional tuition will be given at moderate rates. Full information as to all details of the course may be obtained from Mr. Fletcher on application.

American Library Association.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF A. L. A. AND L. A. U. K.

THE executive board of the A. L. A. sends the following statement of its action regarding a proposed international conference at London of the A. L. A. and the L. A. U. K.:

In the closing hours of the Lake Placid conference an invitation was received from the L. A. U. K. to join with them in an international conference in London in 1895. An intimation of this came by cable the previous day, and was laid before the association. A motion to instruct the executive board to arrange for the 1895 conference at some point accessible to the seashore, to be followed by an excursion to England to attend the proposed international conference, was voted down, and Denver was selected as the place of meeting for 1895. (*See Conf. Proceed.*, p. 163.) When the invitation came, on the following day, a motion passed referring the matter to the executive board, coupled with instructions to say that the invitation had been received with pleasure, but too late to be accepted for 1895; that a large delegation have signified their intention of attending a meeting in London, if it can be fixed for 1896. (*See Conf. Proceed.*, p. 171.)

In considering this matter the executive board saw at once that it would be impracticable to undertake to hold successful conferences in successive years in places so distant as Denver and London. Few librarians could afford the time and expense of attending both. The result would be that Eastern librarians having in contemplation the London trip would not go to Denver; while librarians of the Middle West who might go to Denver would hardly feel able to go to London the following year. Between this upper and nether millstone the A. L. A. would be a decided sufferer.

Accordingly, it was agreed that in responding to the invitation of the L. A. U. K., while expressing cordial appreciation of the same and regret that it could not be accepted, the suggestion be made that negotiations should be opened looking to the selection of a date for an international meeting that would be mutually agreeable to both associations, and that the whole correspondence be laid before the Denver conference. A letter to this effect was prepared and properly authenticated, and was duly forwarded to the secretary of the L. A. U. K. No response has been received, nor any acknowledgment of its receipt.

Thus the matter stands at the present time. The executive board will not undertake to arrange for a London meeting in 1896, but will refer the whole subject to the association when it meets in Denver. If then the association votes for an international conference in 1896, it will do so with deliberation.

Executive Committee.	{	H. M. UTLEY, <i>President</i> .
		FRANK P. HILL, <i>Secretary</i> .
		GEO. WATSON COLE, <i>Treasurer</i> .
		MARY S. CUTLER <i>2d Vice-Pres.</i> .
		J. N. LARNED, <i>ex-President</i> .

SUPPLEMENT TO A. L. A. CATALOG.

At the meeting of the executive board in September, 1894, it was voted unanimously to make one of the features of the Denver meeting the discussion of a list of books, supplementing the catalog of the A. L. A. library. Miss Mary S. Cutler was named as the chairman of a committee to have the matter in charge, with power to select the rest of the committee.

It stands as follows:

MARY S. CUTLER, *Chairman.*
On Selection Committee { J. N. LARNED,
 of A. L. A. Library. { FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN,
 CAROLINE M. HEWINS,
 REUBEN G. THWAITES,
 GEORGE T. LITTLE,
 GARDNER M. JONES.

New York State Library School.

LIBRARY SCHOOL HANDBOOK.

HANDBOOK No. 7 (April, 1895), issued by the University of the State of New York, may be called a manual of the Library School. It sets forth the relations of the school to the library system of New York State and to the A. L. A., describes its origin, object, and development, and outlines with some detail the course and expenses, preliminary examinations required, methods of study, credentials, and degrees. Announcement is made of summer and correspondence courses, to be established, it is hoped, in 1896, and intended to bring the facilities of the school to librarians and assistants unable to take the regular course. The summer sessions of the school will probably begin about July 15 each year and last four weeks. Fees will be only enough to cover actual extra expenses caused by the class. The correspondence course will comprise a definite outline of study and reading, to be pursued at home under systematic guidance, advice and criticism. In both these departments nothing more than certificates of time spent and work undertaken will be issued to students.

State Library Associations.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at Wilmington, Delaware, on the afternoon of Thursday, April 18, 1895. The president, Mr. Thomson, presided.

Mr. A. W. Tyler, of the Institute Free Library, Wilmington, addressed the club on the subject of scrap-books. Mr. Carr, of Scranton, Pa., then showed various methods for filing clippings and scraps. A discussion on "The relation of libraries to schools" followed. A pleasant feature of the meeting was the presence of a large number of teachers.

The club regrets that the pressure of other duties compelled Mr. Rigling to ask to be relieved of the office of secretary-treasurer. The resignation was reluctantly accepted, and "the thanks of the club were extended to Mr. Alfred Rigling for the very efficient manner in which he

has performed the duties of the office at a time when the faithful performance of such duties has materially advanced the influence of the club."

Mrs. Mary A. Resag, of the Institute Free Library, was elected treasurer, and Clarence S. Kates, librarian of Branch 5, Philadelphia Public Library, secretary.

CLARENCE SEARS KATES, *Secretary.*

IOWA LIBRARY SOCIETY.

AT the last session of the Iowa Library Society, in December, 1894, a paper was presented by Miss Esther Crawford, librarian of the Sioux City Public Library, urging the need of a definite system of library work, and outlining "A course of study suited to the needs of Iowa librarians." It was voted, at the same meeting, that the course planned by Miss Crawford be adopted by the society, subject to a few changes, and that the system, as prepared, be put in operation for 1895, and, if successful, continued through succeeding years. The annual meeting of 1895 will then be chiefly devoted to the consideration of the year's course, and to the discussion of individual difficulties.

A printed circular has been issued by the society and distributed to all Iowa librarians interested, which sets forth, as follows, the need of the proposed course and what it is hoped may be accomplished: "The importance of the detail work of a library can be justly estimated only by those who are familiar with it; those who have tested its possibilities, and are prepared to appreciate its demands. This work is quite as important to a library as is the mass of details appertaining to the conduct of a commercial establishment to the business man, and the necessity of applying to it the same systematic principles which obtain in the business world is self-evident. The various schools of library economy which have been established within the past few years in different parts of the country give systematic training in details, the full courses covering a period of two years. These schools are, however, for the most part, located in the Eastern states, at a distance from Iowa librarians which practically precludes their attendance on account of the expense involved, even if the necessary time could be spared from their duties. The need, therefore, of some plan by which the librarians of Iowa may secure for themselves the necessary training; within their own state seems unquestionable. The only question is as to the best method of reaching the desired result.

"The library work of the state is growing in importance year by year. The standard of qualification is being raised, and the need of technical training for the work is constantly increasing. The demands of the profession, the world over, are growing more stringent, and the librarians of Iowa cannot afford to be found unprepared to respond to these demands. In the future, more than in the past, their tenure of office will depend upon the degree of their qualification. This is as it should be, and is something in which every true member of the profession will find cause for rejoicing. The point now to be considered is, 'How

shall we best meet the increasing requirements?' The need of closer relations among the different libraries of the state is manifest, as well as the necessity for specific training, and a course of study in which all the librarians are interested will furnish a common cause, a community of interest, which will do much to promote the fraternal feeling that is so desirable, and which will contribute largely to the development of the library sentiment of the state.

"The program of work for the next meeting of the library association is to be so arranged that one-half the time of the session will be given to a review of the year's study, in such form that the proceedings will partake of the nature of a normal institute session. The review will be accompanied by exhibits from different libraries illustrating the application of the various methods outlined in the course of study, and this will unquestionably prove a valuable feature of the session. There can be no doubt that such a systematic course of study as is proposed will prove of inestimable value to every librarian who will take it up and follow it persistently."

Accompanying the circular is an outline of the year's work. It covers "Accession and acquisition" and "Classification," these subjects being subdivided into selection and purchase, order department, mechanical preparation of books, and systems and applications of classification. Under each subdivision the routine of study is briefly set forth. Carefully prepared lists of the "General references absolutely necessary throughout entire course of study," and the "special references and supplies for the course of 1895" are given, with information as to where they may be obtained and their cost. Supplies that are "absolutely essential" are designated by an asterisk, but care has been taken to comprise only the most necessary aids, and to prune the list of all superfluities.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

THE April meeting of the Library Association of Central California was held in the Court Room of Department 5, New City Hall, April 12, 1895, the topic being "Should the public have access to the shelves of the library?"

Before opening the discussion, President Rowell introduced Dr. E. R. Taylor, who made a short address, in which the advantages of organization for library workers were outlined. He spoke of the good to be derived from meetings where a general interchange of ideas on the subject of library work could be indulged in. He dwelt upon the duties and influence of such associations, and advocated frequent meetings and a wider discussion of matters relating to library interests.

President Rowell replied, thanking the trustees of the San Francisco Free Public Library for their courtesy in extending the hospitality of their rooms to the association. He compared the theoretical and the practical librarian, and made an earnest plea for co-operation and fraternity among those interested in the work.

The discussion of the evening was then opened by Mr. Clark, of the San Francisco Free Public

Library, who read a paper giving a summary of the question. He quoted from reports to show that free access to shelves had proved satisfactory in some instances, while in other cases it had been found detrimental. He showed that nearly all of the libraries of this country grant access to a few, and many to all, reference-books. In the libraries of the East, especially in New England, the conservative spirit which places a barrier between the public and the books is still found, but in the younger cities of the West the experiment of entire freedom of access is being successfully operated.

Mr. Harbourn, of the Alameda Public Library, followed. He said that the principal arguments against open shelves are loss of books, displacement on the shelves, and added wear and tear of the bindings, but all these objections are easily answered, and the advantages of open shelves are many and important. The stimulus given to young and old by the free handling of books is a great factor in educational progress. The circulation of the Alameda library has more than doubled since the shelves were opened to the public.

Mr. Peterson, of the Oakland Public Library, favored limited access, and described the method in use at that library, where the books are shelved behind doors formed of wire netting, through which the books may be readily seen, and gave an interesting account of the adoption and success of this method.

Prof. Woodruff, of Stanford University, said that the whole question seemed to depend upon the point of view. We have inherited the idea that free access is not possible. He thought that the line of progress should be towards free access until absolute freedom to the books, for all readers, was obtained.

Mr. F. P. Allen said that the value of books was in the use of them, and "he liked to see them wear out."

He considered every library a school, with each reader his own teacher.

A general discussion followed, in which the majority seemed to be decidedly in favor of free access.

A. M. JELLISON, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE seventh regular meeting of the Washington Library Association was held at Columbian University, Wednesday evening, April 24, President A. R. Spofford presiding. Mr. F. A. Crandall, the recently appointed Superintendent of Public Documents, was elected a member of the association.

Mr. Spofford then read a communication of more than local interest upon "Periodicals of the past in the District of Columbia." The paper was printed in full in the Washington *Evening Star* in its issue of April 25.

Last fall a committee of the association was appointed to consider the preparation of a union list of periodicals in Washington libraries. This committee, consisting of Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. W. P. Cutter and Mr. Oliver L. Fassig, submitted a report at the present meeting, favoring the

preparation of such a list, to include magazines, journals, newspapers and all serial publications of learned societies and institutions, and those of governments.

The first step towards the preparation of this list would be the transfer to cards of all entries which have already appeared in print in the various published catalogs of Washington libraries.

The committee recommended that the list be prepared on the postal size card of the Library Bureau, combined into one catalog, edited and prepared for printing. No definite system of title entry was recommended in this preliminary report. It was suggested, however, that each entry should comprise the title under the first significant word of the latest form, the place of publication, and the dates of publication of the first and latest volumes in the respective libraries. The association heard with pleasure from Prof. H. Carrington Bolton, who was present, that plans for a union list of periodicals were being discussed by the New York and the Philadelphia Library Clubs. Later it was announced that a similar plan is proposed for the periodicals and serials in the Boston libraries. As the preparation of such a list for any of the above-mentioned cities would involve considerable expense, and as much duplication of work would result in separate lists for each of the cities, some plan of co-operation naturally suggests itself. The scope recommended by the committee would include fully 8000 serial publications in Washington alone. To print such a list would involve an expense much too large to be undertaken by the association unaided.

Prof. Bolton gave an interesting account of his success in co-operative indexing of chemical literature.

A circular letter from General A. W. Greely, chairman of the committee on the establishment of a free public library was read, in which all subscribers were invited to meet at the home of the general on April 26, to discuss further plans for the proposed library. The letter stated that \$10,000 have thus far been subscribed, to be paid in annual instalments of \$2000 a year for five years. As this amount has been secured almost entirely through the personal efforts of General Greely himself, the establishment of a library to continue at least during five years is assured; a general canvass of the city will soon be made by a special committee.

At the above-mentioned meeting it was unanimously decided that steps should be taken to effect a legal organization, and that every effort consistent with the speedy opening of a library should be made to harmonize all interests looking to the founding of a library in Washington, and to utilize such other literary collections as may subserve this interest. For these purposes a committee was appointed, to consist of Gen. Greely, Judge Hagner, Mr. Pellew, Dr. Reyburn, and Col. Colton, who are to report at a subsequent meeting, which all subscribers will be urged to attend.

Mr. W. A. DeCaindry was designated as temporary trustee to take charge of all cash subscriptions. OLIVER L. FASSIG, *Secretary*.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

THE *Bookman* (N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co.) inaugurates in its April issue a department entitled "Among the libraries," conducted by Melvil Dewey. It is devoted to brief notes on library matters, the first instalment chronicling the several new libraries established within the past few months. The development of the Crerar Library, and the plan for library consolidation in New York City are also noted.

"PUBLIC LIBRARY Systems of lending out and recording books" is the title of a four-page pamphlet issued by the office of London, 125 Fleet street, London. It is a tabulated record of the methods in use in 140 English libraries, arranged by name of place, and giving the librarian's answers to the following questions: Do you approve of all the borrowers having free access to the shelves? What system of issue and record do you use? What system do you consider best? Space is also given for "remarks." The figures were compiled as the result of the library controversy on "free access," waged during the year in the columns of *London*, and in order to obtain a "general consensus of opinion," circulars were issued to librarians, directing their attention to the controversy, and asking their opinion on the subject. But 15 of those responding express themselves in favor of free access, and of these 10 modify or qualify their approval; 73 use an indicator, and find that method satisfactory. The objections to free access are many and varied, though some seem based on insufficient premises.

LOCAL.

Belfast (Me.) F. L. (Rpt.) Added 456; total 6560. Issued, home use 22,526 (fict. 56 %); reading-room use 1537. New registration 193.

The circulation shows an increase of 1552 over the previous year. Work on the catalog has been completed, the copy is ready for the printer, and it is hoped that the catalog may be issued within a few months.

The librarian recommends that the public be given more time in which to use the library, and that cases for encyclopædias and reference books be placed in the reading-room.

Boston P. L. Among the new methods which have been adopted in the library is the extension of the hours of opening. Heretofore the library has closed at 9 p.m., but Mr. Putnam has decided to keep it open henceforth until 10 p.m., although no books will be issued after 9 o'clock. The library will also be open all day Sunday, and there will be no difference, as to circulation of books, evening hours, etc., between Sundays and week-days. The beginnings of a juvenile department have also been established — in a collection of books and children's magazines gathered in a room at the further end of Bates Hall, where "without slips or like formality the children can amuse themselves as they please." The routine work of the library

is by this time in good order, though the new delivery system of carriers and mechanical devices has caused frequent delays and some difficulties in service.

One department of the library that has been greatly improved since the removal is the Bates Hall reference collection. In the old building this comprised about 500 v.; in the new Bates Hall 7000 v. are already on the shelves, and 5000 more are to be added. These will be arranged in classed divisions, and the collection when completed will be 25 times as large as the old one.

Edwin A. Abbey's great frieze for the delivery-room of the library is already in place, so far as finished, covering exactly one-half of the space assigned for the completed work. "It already absolutely transforms the architectural character of the magnificent room, and offers another of the several convincing proofs offered in the progress of the library's construction as to how erroneous and misleading any judgment of the artistic nature of a work must be before it stands in completed guise."

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (38th rpt.) Added 1655; total 41,955. Home use 83,222 (fict. 45,713); lib. use 4203. New cards issued 788; total registration 6552. Receipts \$13,597.57; expenses \$11,686.45.

The librarian's report is an interesting summary of the work done and the new methods inaugurated during the year. The children's reading-room has proved useful and attractive. It was used by 9993 boys and girls, to whom 16,671 v. were issued; "a record which proves how ready children are to find amusement in books and pictures, and to substitute for the questionable influence of the streets the helpful surroundings of our public library. The number of books allowed each child is limited to two on any one day, to insure more than a wholly careless examination of the books."

The "two-book" system was adopted early in the year, and its results have been entirely gratifying. The increase in home circulation—15,318 more than in 1893—is traced to this change.

During the year the fiction department has been rearranged alphabetically by authors, and copy for a printed fiction-list has been prepared. "The shelf-numbers of over 30,000 cards have been changed and the cards put under the pseudonyms, where they are better known than the real names." A list of "100 good novels—A—M" was issued in October; a list of "100 good books for boys and girls" appeared in December. On the "picture board"—a companion to the bulletin board—28 portraits with biographies, 107 other portraits, 22 criticisms, and 7 drawings, by Beardsley, Gibson, and others, were posted during the year. The collection of 15,000 pamphlets has also been classified and arranged, and will be cataloged by subject.

Reference-books may be taken out over night, Sundays and holidays, by those whose work gives them little time for using the library, and a "special privilege slip" permits the use, for sufficient reasons, of more than the usual num-

ber of books upon a particular subject, for a stated time, provided the books are returned to the library if desired by others. Teachers may reserve, for school work, not more than 25 books a month; these books are placed on special shelves in the reading-room for the children's use. New books for children, excepting fiction, are kept on a special shelf for examination and selection.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education on March 5, it was decided that the committee of studies of the board should confer with the officers of the Brooklyn Library, to arrange means by which the privileges of the library might be extended to the principals, teachers, and pupils of the local, high, and training schools. Such a conference was accordingly held, with the result that a favorable report was presented to the committee on studies, and unanimously adopted by the board. It recommended that an appropriation of \$3000 be made by the board of estimate to provide the privileges of the library to the teachers and advanced pupils. For this amount several hundred subscriptions could be secured, at, of course, a reduction from the regular subscription rates. It is expected that only the upper classes in the two high schools and those in the training school will have the use of the library. The plan will not be put in practice this year, as there is no money available; but it is hoped that next year the board of estimate will allow the small appropriation asked for the purpose.

Butte (Mont.) F. P. L. (Rpt.) Added 1849; total 17,312. Issued, home use 64,217 (fict. 74,48 %); lib. use 36,069. New cardholders 1934; total registration 3061. Receipts \$19,031.60; expenses \$10,344.73.

"The greatest single work of the year has been the issuing of a complete catalog;" this was secured at a remarkably small cost, by the insertion of advertisements, the catalog costing but \$500 for 3000 cloth-bound copies.

"Besides the catalog, reference lists on various subjects have been printed in the local papers, which have been highly appreciated and extensively used. These lists have covered subjects of popular interest, such as finance, the railroad question, Thanksgiving stories, Christmas stories, Washington and Stevenson bibliographies, etc., while the *Anaconda Standard* has printed all the additions to the library since the completion of the catalog.

"Despite the great patronage the library has received, the indications strongly show that the success of the past year is only the promise of continued growth in the future. Our last month was our most successful month. And not only that, but the issue of March, 1895, was over 70 per cent. greater for home use, and nearly 20 per cent. greater for library use than the issue for March, 1894."

Chicago. Field Columbian Museum L. "The library of the museum is confined to the literature of the various sciences and arts illustrated in the museum. The aim, therefore, is to equip

it along these special lines. It contains also standard sets of reference works, encyclopædias, and bibliographic apparatus, as well as the reports, transactions, and proceedings of leading philosophical and scientific societies." The library at present contains about 8300 v. Besides the main library, working libraries have been formed in several of the departments. The reading-room contains the principal scientific and technical reviews, journals and magazines. Books are issued to the public for reading-room use, and students are given access to the shelves, though the books "are intended primarily for the use of curators of the museum."

Chicago. Armour Institute L. The establishment of "home libraries" in different parts of the city, on the plans originated by Mr. Birtwell, of the Children's Aid Society, in Boston, and successfully developed in Albany, Philadelphia, and other cities, was taken up by the library class of Armour Institute, at the opening of the term in October, 1894. The class had the hearty co-operation and assistance of the Children's Aid Society of Chicago, which had attempted to organize such libraries in the city, but had been unable to carry out its plans owing to a lack of earnest workers. The method of establishing these home libraries is generally familiar in its main details. The first library sent out by the Armour Institute library training class was made up from over 20 lists sent in by people especially interested in children's literature. It included "Little men," "Little women," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Robinson Crusoe," "Fairy tales" of Grimm and Andersen, Brooks' "Historic boys," Eggleston's "Household history of the United States," "The water babies," Hawthorne's "Wonder book," Andrew Lang's "Blue poetry book," the "Century World's Fair book," Miller's "Little folks in feathers and furs," and *St. Nicholas*. The aim was to give at least one book each of history, fiction, biography, nature study, and poetry, and plenty of mythology and fairy tales. Eight libraries have already been started by the class, and more are promised. Three of these were bought with money given by interested people, and the rest were formed from books gathered by members of the class and staff. Two are in the stock yards district, one on Harrison street, others on Milwaukee avenue, State street, and in Harlem. When the children of one club have finished the books sent them, the case is sent to another part of the city and one of the other libraries is brought to them. There is a great demand for the libraries, and the work is only limited by the supply of books which can be secured.

Cleveland, O. Home Lending L. Assoc. This association has been established in connection with the local Associated Charities for the purpose of developing a system of "home libraries" similar to that conducted by the Children's Aid Society of Boston. Seven libraries are now started and the work is already producing most gratifying results.

Colorado Medical L. Assoc., Denver. At the second annual meeting of the association, held

Jan. 7, 1895, a total of 1542 v. were reported in the library. About 50 medical periodicals are received. The Boston Medical Library has given to the association a collection of some 5000 v. of medical journals. The secretary of the association, after briefly reviewing its history from its incorporation in June, 1893, says: "An arrangement was made with Mr. J. C. Dana, of the Denver Public Library, whereby he not only provided shelf-room and the usual clerical care for the property of the association, but agreed to expend upon medical literature at least as much money as might be subscribed by the members of the association. It is to the wise and more than cordial support of Librarian Dana that the astonishing growth of the medical library is due."

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. (22d rpt.) Added 1229; total 26,824. Issued, home use 25,295.

The "two-book" plan is recommended by the librarian and formally authorized by the trustees; the issue of more than one book at a time is, however, restricted to adults, save "at the discretion of the librarian."

Dover (N. H.) P. L. (12th rpt.) Added 1148; total 19,554. Issued, home use 54,187 (fict. 52 %; juv. 21 %); lost 2. Reading-room attendance 18,330; Sunday attendance 853. New cardholders 500; total registration 7505. Receipts \$3764.16; expenses \$3647.02.

The circulation of 1894 is "not only the largest circulation but the largest increase that the library has ever known in one year," being an average issue of five books to every inhabitant. The increase over the preceding year is 9440, and it is traced to several causes — "chief among them, probably, the growing use of the students' card among the pupils of our public schools." "Students' cards" have been issued by the library for the past two years, the system being essentially the same as the two-book plan, developed later in other libraries. These cards, on which books other than fiction could be drawn in addition to the books issued on the regular card, were at first confined to persons pursuing special courses of study; but were later issued to all desiring them. It is to the general use of students' cards among the school-children that the large increase in circulation is chiefly attributable. The class showing most use by the children is that of U. S. history, in which 1743 v. were issued in 1894, as against 953 in 1893. "Indeed, one of the most gratifying facts in regard to this large total gain in circulation, is the fact that it has occurred along the line of the best reading in the library, and that the per cent. of fiction, which the year before was 56, declined last year to 52, and juvenile literature from 22 to 21 per cent."

The issue of current magazines has also proved popular and has increased the general circulation.

"One more plan which met with success was the Boys' Club, which was organized last summer for the purpose of interesting boys in the study of natural history. This club was composed of boys ranging from 10 to 16 years of age. They met at the library once a week

during the summer, looked over books that had been laid out for them, brought together a motley collection of bugs and caterpillars, told what they had seen through the week, and took out books to read up various lines of animal life. The circulation of books in natural history during the two summer months of the previous year was 116. For the two months of last summer it was 209."

Evanston, Ill. Northwestern Univ. EXERCISES AT THE OPENING OF THE ORRINGTON LUNT LIBRARY BUILDING, September 26, 1894. il. 34 p. F.

This handsome pamphlet contains the speeches and addresses made at the opening of the Orrington Lunt library building, of Northwestern University, prefaced by a description of the building. This description, together with Prof. Winsor's dedication address, have already appeared in the JOURNAL (L. J., 19: 338-340; 370-375). A view of the library and a portrait of Mr. Lunt are included.

Glen Cove (L. I.) P. L. The Glen Cove Public Library was opened to the public on the afternoon of April 15. It was established, with the local school library as a nucleus, some months since, when a board of trustees was elected, and a charter obtained. An appropriation of \$200 was voted by the citizens for the support of the library and an equal sum was obtained from the state. Quarters have been furnished by the board of education in the west wing of its new building and shelving for 5000 v. has been provided. The library will be open for the issue of books during the summer from 2.30 to 3.30 on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and for reading and reference on such other days as may be found desirable.

Harvard Univ. L., Cambridge, Mass. Much-needed alterations will shortly be begun in the present reading-rooms of Gore Hall, by which additional space will be provided for readers and accommodations for 130,000 books obtained. Early in the year the university corporation appointed Justin Winsor and E. W. Hooper, treasurer of the corporation, a committee, with power to act, in the matter of increased library accommodations. They have decided to make all the alterations in the reading-room, instead of touching the big book stack at the eastern end of Gore Hall. The alcove partitions in the reading-room will be torn out, and the great pillars which support the roof will probably be replaced by iron columns. A two-story iron stack, 14 feet high, and holding 130,000 v., will be erected on the main floor, taking up all the space now occupied by the main floor of the reading-room. Upon this stack the new reading-room will be placed. The height of the new room will be practically the same as the old, for above the ceiling of the present rooms is a clear space of 15 feet to the roof. This ceiling will be torn out. The new reading-room will be furnished with new tables and comfortable chairs, and will accommodate 250 readers, whereas in the old room only 150 can be accom-

modated. The new room will be better lighted than the old, for the ground-glass will be replaced by plain glass, in larger lights. In this room it is expected to put 20,000 reference books. The plans for the alterations will be made by Shipley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects. One of the most important parts of the scheme, from the standpoint of the students, is the proposal to put electric lights in the reading-room, so that it will be open at night. The room will be accessible from the delivery-room by a staircase.

It is expected that these changes will be covered by the funds now in the hands of the corporation. The alterations will, however, be only temporary, for even with the added shelving another five years will probably see the library in as congested and overcrowded a state as at present. The alterations will be begun at the end of this term, and it is expected that they will be completed by the opening of the next term.

Illinois State Hist. L., Springfield. (Biennial rpt.) Added 4136; total not given. Miss Cleveland gives a careful review of what has been accomplished in the library during the year. She urges the need of organizing a state historical society for Illinois, and the advisability of a legislative provision authorizing the collection, printing and distribution of statistics and information relating to the state. The report includes a short history of the state and of the library.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. The board of education accepted, on March 24, one of the three sets of plans submitted by the architects of the board for the new library building. The designs chosen call for a stone building 114 x 139, in the Ionic style. There will be two stories and a basement, the latter to be used for bindery, storage, and heating purposes. The first floor will contain the women's reading-room, men's reading-room, school children's room, librarian's office, cataloging-room, and art-room. The stack-room will extend through both first and second floors, being three tiers high on each floor, and will have a book capacity of 210,000 v. The special study and reference rooms will shelve about 10,000 v. additional. On the second floor will be the reference-room, rooms of the board of education, lecture-rooms, club-rooms, newspaper-room, and offices of the superintendent of schools. Work on the building will be begun as soon as possible.

Lancaster (Mass.) Town L. (32d rpt.) Added 1115; total 25,320. Issued, home use 13,641 (fict. .638%; juv. .031%); ref. use, no account kept. New cardholders 137; total registration 1466. Receipts \$1841.77; expenses \$1841.77.

Appended is a "Catalog of books added to the library since March 1, 1894," covering 72 p. In May, 1894, Miss Ella S. Wood was appointed librarian.

The circulation for the year shows an increase of 1730 over that of 1894, a growth partly attributed to the two-book system, which has been adopted at the library.

Littleton, Mass. Reuben Hoar L. (8th rpt.) Added 555; total "over 6000 v." Issued 6245 (fict. 4155). Receipts \$710.99; expenses \$644.97.

The two-book plan was adopted in the library during the year.

Medford (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 1174; total 16,347. Issued 51,439, an increase of nearly 18% over the previous year. Receipts \$5033.50; expenses \$5030.52.

The most urgent need of the library is for a new building, or at least the enlargement of the present structure by the addition of a suitable annex. The charging system devised by Miss N. E. Browne, of the Library Bureau, in which a reader's pocket takes the place of the usual reader's card, has been adopted, and will, Miss Sargent believes, "be a great saving of time and annoyance." The publication of a bi-monthly bulletin of new books is recommended.

New Hampshire State L., Concord. An act passed by the legislature on March 27 provides that all books "which by authorship or by their subject-matter have any particular relation to the state" may be purchased for the state library, "whether such works are technically classed as fiction or otherwise."

New York. Lenox L. (25th rpt.) Added 4625; total (estimated) 86,000 v., 32,364 pm. The total number of visitors was 26,156, as against 20,225 in 1893, and 25,761 v. were issued for consultation, the latter figures showing an increase of 16,609 over the previous year.

"Among the acquisitions of the year the most remarkable are the early American newspapers, of which over 45,000 numbers were received within 12 months. 19,000 of these bear dates from 1716 to 1800, including examples of nearly every important gazette of the Colonial and Revolutionary times. No other publications offer material so fresh and ample for illustrating the history, the social life, and the literature of the period." A detailed summary and review of the newspapers possessed by the library is included in the report, and appendix B is a "year-list of American newspapers, 1704-1800."

Considerable advance was made during the year in the cataloging work, and various repairs and alterations were completed in the library. "During the year a distinct cataloging staff was organized, and what has been done in the way of providing a reference card catalog for readers is, perhaps, the most notable of the year's results."

New York. Maimonides F. L. (Rpt.) Added 1982; total 43,510. Issued, home use 41,852 (fict. 52%); ref. use 17,878. No. cardholders 902.

The library was made free to the public in January, 1894, but it was some months before the necessary changes in administration were completed. The change in the character of the library from a private society library to a free public library is by far the most important event of the year. A printed subject catalog is in course of preparation.

Newark (N. J.) P. L. The two-book system was put in operation in the library early in

April. An extra non-fiction card is issued to every borrower desiring it, this card being colored yellow and about two-thirds the size of the regular card. On one side the following notice is printed:

"No. — is entitled to draw from the Newark Public Library, Newark, N. J., one book (not fiction), or the second volume of a two-volume work of fiction. For rules regulating cards and books, see regular card."

It was decided that the plan of issuing a single card, ruled for entries of fiction and "other works," as is used in the Brookline Public Library, would not be advisable in Newark, where three-fourths of the books drawn are novels, as the fiction division of the card would be exhausted long before the other column was filled.

Newburgh (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt.) Added 1122; total 19,665. Issued 70,910, an increase of 8105 over the previous year. Expenses \$3150.

The librarian says: "Many of the school children, by the advice of their parents and teachers, or because of an educated taste for better reading, are selecting books for home use which were formerly seldom sought for by the young, while cyclopædias, biographical and historical dictionaries, and other handy helps are in daily demand for consultation at the library building."

North Granby, Ct. Cossitt L. Added 188; total 2217; issued 3276 (fict. 55%); no. cardholders 384.

During the year the library has been made more attractive by the addition of pictures given by Mrs. Juilliard and Mrs. Dodge, of New York, daughters of Mr. Cossitt.

Palo Alto, Cal. Leland Stanford Jr. Univ. L. The university library has secured the valuable philological collection of the late Prof. Hildebrand, of Leipzig, at a cost of \$5000. Besides its philological division, the collection is rich in the older German literature, in French, English, and Spanish literature and in Goethe and Schiller.

Pawtucket (R. I.) F. P. L. (18th rpt.) Added 470; total 13,889. Issued, home use 55,371 (fict. 38,949); ref. use (estimated) 36,000. New cards issued 1187; total registration 9686. Receipts \$7200; expenses \$7199.34.

Mrs. Sanders urges that the existing method of buying books only at the beginning and end of the year be changed to weekly purchases, thus bringing new books before readers while their interest is still fresh.

"The increased circulation of 38 per cent. is evidence of the growth of appreciation of the library; the circulation of 15,818 books on school cards shows the wisdom of allowing each school child to take a card, irrespective of age."

There has been a steady attendance at the reading-room throughout the year, averaging 540 daily; this is largely attributed to the business depression of the year. In this connection, Mrs. Sanders says:

"We learn that at the last conference of the A. L. A., the subject of newspapers in a reading-room was discussed, and by many librarians voted a nuisance on the ground that it brought

to the library an undesirable class of readers. If the library and reading-room are for the people, more especially for those who cannot afford the luxury of a private library, or in many cases even a newspaper, is it not an important part of its mission to help just such patrons to keep in touch with the progress of the world at large? Our experience would incline us to increase rather than to decrease our list of newspapers.

Pittsburg, Pa. Carnegie L. The library sub-committee on branch libraries has decided on sites for seven branch libraries in various districts of the city. The sites, with one exception, will all have to be purchased, and the total cost is estimated at \$78,000. There is in all \$300,000 to be devoted to the branches.

Portland (Me.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 1781; total 40,233. Issued, home use 87,767 (fict. and juv. 71.28 %); lib. use 28,259. New borrowers 1166; total registration 12,099.

"The vote granting special cards to teachers went into effect March 1, and 42 teachers have already applied for and received them."

The librarian urges the need of a new catalog and of printed lists of accessions. Work on a card catalog, supplementing the last printed catalog — that of 1890 — will be soon begun.

Rochester, N. Y. The work of altering and renovating the old Reynolds residence on Spring street for the housing of the Reynolds' Library, was begun on April 1, and will, it is thought, be completed by July. It is intended to adapt the building thoroughly to the purposes of the library, with provision for future growth. The work of removal will probably be carried on during July and August, and the library will reopen in its new quarters some time in the fall.

Rutland (Vt.) F. L. A. (9th rpt.) Added 520; total 8420. Issued 53,379 (fict. 69.40 %). Books issued for school use 2232. Receipts \$4617.88; expenses \$2839.48.

The circulation shows an increase of 7114 over 1893. During the year the stacks and charging-desks have been so rearranged as to allow the public access to all shelves, except those devoted to fiction.

"A club called the Art Seekers has been organized in connection with the library. This has for its main purpose the collection of fine photographs and other reproductions of notable work for the use of the schools. Nothing will be received that is not intrinsically good; but it must be remembered that a fine wood-engraving is better than a poor etching or an inferior engraving on steel."

St. Louis (Mo.) P. F. L. (Rpts. 1892-1893, 1894.) The report for 1892-93, being the last report of the old "Public Library," was prepared in the midst of the confusion and rush of work consequent upon the opening of the library as the "Public Free Library," and its issue has therefore been delayed. In this report the president of the board of managers summarizes the events leading to the organization of the free library, the adoption of taxation for its

support, and the transfer of its government to a board of directors. The librarian records the work of the year, during which 3097 books were added to the collection, making a total of 91,132. The issue for home use for the year was 190,557 (fict. 46 %; juv. 14.7 %); for library use 54,907. Mr. Crunden describes briefly the moving of the books and the opening of the library under its new auspices, concluding with a "Chronology of the Public (School) Library."

The report of the directors for 1894, being the first annual report of the St. Louis Public Free Library, reviews the various steps of the movement by which the library was established, and briefly describes its present condition. Mr. Crunden in his report for the same year describes the work of making the library ready for public use and explains the various alterations in administration that have been adopted. The statistics of the report, covering the months of March and April only, show additions of 808, and a total of 91,940. There were 115 v. bound for the first time at a cost of \$67.55, averaging 59 cents per v.; 95 v. were bound at a cost of \$37.75, or 40 cents per v.; and 456 v. were repaired at the library at a cost of \$35, or an average of eight cents each. There were issued for home use 11,428 v.; for lib. use 12,031, and the reading-room issue was 27,490.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. (13th rpt.) Added 3434; total 38,389. Issued, home use 188,495 (fict. 45.57 %; juv. 27.32 %); ref. use 56,674. New cards issued 5484; total registration 10,279. Receipts \$16,965.15; expenses \$14,332.47.

Early in the year two more rooms were granted to the library in its quarters in the city hall. These were arranged as a reading-room and a room for bound newspapers and little-used books, and the extra space obtained has added much to the comfort of the public and of the library force. Additional shelving gives room for about 15,000 more v., which, at the present rate of increase, will give shelf-room for five years.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. (6th rpt.) Added 2159; total 29,434. Issued, home use 112,349 (fict. 80.85 %); ref. use (issued on slips) 3780. Attendance at ref. room 6888. Receipts \$16,453.50; expenses \$11,926.68.

The need of an enlargement of the library is more pressing than ever. "The growth in all classes has necessitated the removal of another block of books to the third floor, thereby increasing the difficulty in prompt and efficient service." Present conditions also prevent the proper development of the use of the reference-room and keep the public from direct access to the card catalog, which "now contains at least 90,000 cards," and catalogs every book in the library by author, title and subject, with analytical entries of composite books. The trustees make an urgent plea for the extension of the building.

Since the opening of the library, five years ago, only 15 books have been lost. During the year 558 v. have been withdrawn. Mr. Jones says: "The withdrawals consist mainly of fiction which has been worn out in service. The almost universal use of wood-pulp paper so shortens the

life of a book that replacements are much more frequent than would have been necessary a few years ago."

He suggests that a series of class lists be printed to bring all the books on a subject before readers without the expense of reprinting the whole catalog, and recommends as the most useful lists those on fiction, books for young people, and history, biography, and travel.

Troy, N. Y. Y. M. A. L. (Rpt.) Added 1168; total not given. Issued, home use 54,766; ref. use 18,019. Receipts \$5399.97; expenses \$4329.31.

In January, 1894, Mrs. M. E. Hart, of Troy, offered to build and present to the association a new fire-proof library building, to be a memorial to her husband, W. H. Hart. Her offer was promptly accepted by the association.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Univ. L. Added 5574; total, general lib. and three dept. libs. 92,228 v., 16,337 pm., 1000 maps. Issued 120,420; drawn by professors 5400.

The catalog will, it is thought, be completed during the present year. The librarian calls attention to the need of better lighting facilities and of a larger appropriation. The issue of books for 1894 was less than that of the previous year by 10,115 v., and that of 1892 shows a falling off of 3518 from that of 1893. "It must not, however, be inferred from this decrease that there is a falling off in the use of the library. There is, on the contrary, a steady increase in its use. A few years ago, with a view of putting the student as quickly as possible in possession of the books required by him for his work, the experiment was tried of placing temporarily some of these books outside of the delivery-desk, where they were directly accessible to the students. As no objection to the plan appeared, and as some advantages were obvious, the number of books thus placed has been increased each year. Lists of all of these books are made, and with these lists they are compared frequently. No books have been lost thus far through this exposure."

WALKER, C. Howard. The Boston Public Library. (In *New England Magazine*, May, 1895, p. 259-272.)

A description of the beauties of architecture and decoration of the library palace in Copley Square; illustrated with many good process cuts, after photographs, showing representative bits of the exterior and interior.

Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. (16th rpt.) Added 882; total 16,163. Issued, home use 61,562 (fict. and juv. 72.8%). New cardholders 321; total registration 7346. Receipts \$3602.40; expenses \$3546.10.

During the year it was decided to issue two books—one not fiction—to all readers so desiring. "The circulation of the unbound numbers of the magazines received by the library has been large during the year, and it is probable that the permission to borrow these on the 'special card' will considerably increase their circulation in the future. A bookcase

placed in the delivery-room near the children's table is kept filled, by the librarian, with juvenile books of history, travel, and biography, magazines, and other good reading, to aid those who have no one to suggest suitable books in making a wise choice."

There are six delivery stations, through which 28,683 v. were delivered to readers.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. Osterhout F. L. The library board has been obliged, much to its regret, to make a new regulation excluding children under 14 years of age from the reference department and the magazine-room after 7.30 p.m. The rooms have been so filled with a restless crowd of small children constantly on the move, that adults have found it impossible to read or study in any peace or quiet. So, as the grown people were conceded to have some rights due them, it was decided to limit the children's time and give their elders a chance.—*Library Newsletter*.

Wisconsin State Hist. Soc. L., Madison. The bill providing for the erection of a new library building for the society was passed by the legislature on April 18, in modified form. As amended the bill appropriates \$180,000, instead of \$360,000, in three annual instalments, for the construction of the building. The new structure will be a boon to the Historical Society, for the present quarters of the library are not only crowded to overflowing, but are decidedly unsafe.

Yale Univ. L., New Haven, Ct. (Rpt.) Added 7360 v. and 10,100 pm.

The librarian says: "For years past nearly one-half of the income available for the purchase of books has been contributed by the Phelps fund, from which the library has received \$3000 a year. This fund has now been definitely appropriated to another use, and the library income correspondingly reduced. Even before this reduction, a large increase of the library fund was felt, within the university itself, to be one of the first needs. Now that the want has been made so conspicuous, it is reasonable to hope that it will receive from the alumni and friends of the university the attention which its importance deserves." The more important gifts of the year are summarized, and there is a list of the valuable collection of 15th century mss. and early printed books given to the library by W. Loring Andrews, of New York.

FOREIGN.

Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls. (33d rpt.) Added, ref. l. 4600; total 123,962; added, lending ls. 8369; total 76,336. Issued, ref. l. 377,302; lending ls. 795,711. Total issue 1,173,013 (fict. 559,919). New cards issued 15,312; total registration 29,077.

An additional branch library was opened during the year, and another one is proposed. There are now, besides the reference library and the central lending library, eight branch libraries.

Bodleian L., Oxford. (Rpt.) The additions of the year, of 6856 v. and 9348 pamphlets and

parts of volumes, comprise many rare and curious mss. and gifts or purchases from Cuba, Cyprus, Uruguay, Zanzibar, Likoma, Jerusalem, Beirut, Egypt, Siam, Corea, Mexico, and other quarters of the globe. Especially interesting is an almost unique copy, brought from Persia, of the *Desatir*, a Parsee work, written in a singular compound dialect. A description of the more important additions of the year is given, and the progress of the cataloging and indexing work is summarized.

Freedom of access to the select library in the reading-room of the Radcliffe "Camera" has been abandoned, in consequence of loss and damage experienced in spite of all possible precautions. The books have therefore been transferred to locked cases, and are issued only on special slips which are furnished to students. The financial statement of the library for the year is as follows: receipts £8318 9s. 9d.; expenses £7951 19s. 4d.

ITALY. *Ministero di agricoltura, industria e commercio*. Statistica delle biblioteche: parte 1: biblioteche dello stato, delle provincie, dei comuni ed altri enti morali, aggiuntivi alcune biblioteche private accessibili agli studiosi, fra le più importanti per numero di volumi o per rarità di collezioni. v. 1: Piemonte, Liguria, Lombardia, Veneto ed Emilia; v. 2: Toscana, Marche, Umbria, Roma, Abruzzi e Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia e Sardegna. Rome, G. Bertero, 1893, -94. O.

The first part of a publication which will give full statistical and descriptive information as to all Italian libraries public, private, or belonging to corporations and institutions. The first volume is prefaced by a list of Italian libraries, arranged alphabetically by towns, under the name of the various provinces. The "statistiche delle biblioteche" follow, covering the libraries of the various provinces included; full tabulated statistics are given, followed by comprehensive descriptions of the libraries of the various towns, arranged alphabetically. Part 2 will extend the statistics to technical, nautical, academic, and private libraries.

Liverpool (Eng.) F. P. L. (42d rpt.) Additions, ref. l., not given; total 106,540. Added, lending ls. 3169; total 65,267. Issued, home use 543,001 (fict. 454,259); total issue 1,234,466. No. borrowers 12,590.

The classed statistics of issue show that 26,667 v. have been issued from the department "Arts and sciences," of which 8970 are volumes of music. "Books for the blind have been provided since 1857, but large additions are being made to the collection in the modern Braille type, which is now used for writing and reading purposes much more generally than the older forms of type. Moon's system is still greatly favored by the adult blind on account of its larger size, and as appealing more readily to their sense of touch when the tips of their fingers have become somewhat hard by work."

There are now besides the reference library

three lending libraries, one reading-room branch, and four evening reading-rooms. A fourth lending library is planned. The free lectures, given under the direction of the library committee for the past 30 years, have been continued with increasing popularity; there was an average of 1240 persons present at each of the 48 lectures included in the last course.

Toronto, Ontario, Can. Education Dept. L. (p. 153 - 156 of rpt. of Minister of Education of Ontario.) Added 935; total not given. Issued 6604. A revised catalog of the educational works in the library has been completed, and will be issued early in the year.

Gifts and Bequests.

Hoboken (N. J.) P. L. At a meeting of the city council on March 22, a letter was read from Mr. Richard Stevens, offering to give, on behalf of his mother, Mrs. Martha Stevens, his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Stevens, and himself, a sum "not exceeding \$26,000, towards the erection of a free public library building by the free library trustees of Hoboken," on condition that the city of Hoboken raise the balance of the necessary building fund and that the building also provide accommodation to the industrial education department of the city. The library trustees have gladly accepted the offer, and it is probable that the library will before long have a suitable and much-needed new home.

Westford, Mass. On March 13, Hon. J. Sherman Fletcher, of Belmont, Mass., offered to present to his native town of Westford the sum of \$10,000 to be used for a free library building. The offer was presented to the town council and enthusiastically accepted, the town voting to add \$5000 to Mr. Fletcher's gift.

Librarians.

ANDREWS, Clement W., librarian-elect of the John Crerar Library, will not assume his new duties until September. In June he will make a tour of observation and inspection of various scientific libraries of the country, and will report the result of his observations to the trustees of the Crerar Library.

BIGELOW, Frank B., a graduate of Amherst College (1891), who has been reference librarian in Columbia College Library for the last three years, was recently appointed acting librarian of the New York Society Library, and entered upon his duties there on May 1.

BLACKWELL, R. J., was on April 1 elected librarian of the new Free Library of London, Ontario, Canada.

COUNTRYMAN, Miss Gratia, cataloger of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library, has been given leave of absence to visit libraries in the East and investigate systems of cataloging.

DIXSON, Mrs. Zella Allen, of the University of Chicago, was, at the 10th convocation of the

university on April 1, promoted from the position of assistant librarian to that of associate librarian. Dr. W. I. Thomas, fellow in social science at the university, was appointed to fill the assistant librarianship made vacant by Mrs. Dixon's promotion, and to have special charge of the bibliographical work of the department of libraries of the institute.

HAINES, Miss Estelle, superintendent of the reference room of the Los Angeles Public Library, resigned her position on May 1.

HASSE, Miss Adelaide R., assistant librarian of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, has resigned her position, her resignation going into effect May 1. Miss Hasse has accepted a position as librarian in the Division of Public Documents, at Washington, and assumes her new duties there on June 1. Miss Daisy Austin succeeds Miss Hasse in the Los Angeles P. L.

KELSO, Miss Tessa L., on May 1 resigned her position as librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, which office she had filled for six years. This action on the part of Miss Kelso was the result of the recent change in the board of directors, which occasioned considerable friction and a reduction of the salary of the librarian. She is succeeded by Mrs. Clara B. Fowler, a book-keeper by profession, who has had no library experience.

PENNOCK, B. W., has been elected assistant librarian of the New Bedford (Mass.) Free Library, succeeding Mr. Gifford, who resigned to become librarian of the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library. Mr. Pennock is a graduate of Amherst (class of '83), studied at Yale as a post-graduate, graduated from Andover Divinity School, and later entered the Amherst summer school in library economy. For the last two years he has been librarian of the Wakefield (N. H.) Public Library.

RYLANCE-COE. The marriage of Miss Ellen M. Coe and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Hines Rylance was celebrated on Thursday, April 25, at St. James Episcopal Church, Winsted, Ct. A reception for family friends followed at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus E. Holmes, West Winsted.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library, held February 11, 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That it is with sincere regret that the board of trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library find themselves called upon to accept the resignation of the chief librarian, Miss E. M. Coe.

That in parting with Miss Coe, the trustees wish to record the fact that while she began her work 14 years ago in two small rooms in Bond street, with hardly 5000 volumes on the shelves, and an annual circulation of less than 70,000, we have witnessed an increase, under her supervision, to six successful libraries containing 77,000 volumes, with an annual circulation of nearly 650,000.

That for the part Miss Coe has had in raising the New York Free Circulating Library to the third place in the United States, and for her loyal and efficient devotion to the best interests of the library, the trustees desire to express their appreciation and to acknowledge gratefully the service which she has rendered to the public of New York.

It was further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered at length

in the minutes of the board, and that an engrossed copy thereof be sent to Miss Coe.

STANLEY, Miss Harriet H., of the senior class of 1894-95 of the New York State Library School, has been appointed librarian of the Southbridge (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding Miss A. J. Comins, resigned. Miss Stanley enters upon her position in May.

UPHAM, Prof. Warren, has been appointed librarian of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, O.

WALES, Miss Elizabeth B., a graduate of the library training class of Armour Institute, Chicago, was on April 30 appointed first assistant librarian of the Carnegie Public Library of Braddock, Pa., succeeding Miss Helen Sperry, who was recently made librarian.

Cataloging and Classification.

AGUILAR F. L., *New York*. List of biographical works, April, 1895. 44 p. O.

Individual biography covers 30 pages; collective biography covers 14 pages. The subject of each biography is briefly characterized, as "Albert, *Prince* (consort of Queen Victoria), 1819-1861"; "Agassiz, Louis (Naturalist), 1807-1873," etc. Dewey class and Cutter book numbers are used. There is but one column to the page, entries are generally title-a-line, and the type is rather too "solid" to be pleasant.

BOLTON, C. K. Descriptive catalogue of posters, chiefly American, in the collection of Charles Knowles Bolton, with biographical notes and a bibliography, May, 1895. Boston, pub. by W. B. Jones, 166 Congress street. 16 p. D. pap., 25 c.

An attractive little catalog, covering numerous examples of the work of the best known "poster artists" of the day. Annotations give brief biographical data as to the artists represented and a short description of every poster listed. Appended is a bibliography of artistic posters compiled by W. M. Stone (40 titles).

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. Library bulletin, v. 3, no. 8, March, 1895.

Besides the usual list of additions, from May to December, 1894, the bulletin contains a short (1 page) list of additions to the Rhaeto-Romanic collection presented to the library by Mr. Fiske in 1891.

DETROIT (*Mich.*) P. L. Bulletin, no. 6: books added in 1894. Detroit, 1895. 239 p. O.

Similar in style and arrangement to the previous catalogs of the library, and, like them, an admirable example of the dictionary catalog. Short titles. Date, size, and number of volumes are noted, and contents of composite books and of series are given.

The ENOCH PRATT F. L. has issued the first (April) number of a quarterly bulletin of acces-

sions. It is a 28-page classed list of additions to the central library, including works in the German, French, Spanish, and Bohemian languages, and books for the blind.

FIVE THOUSAND BOOKS: an easy guide to the best books in every department of reading; selected, classified, and briefly described by a corps of experienced editors, under the direction of the Literary Bureau of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Philadelphia, Curtis Pub. Co., 1895. 272 p. D. pap.

Essentially a "popular" and trade catalog, but a well arranged one. It is classed under 14 main divisions—fiction, folk-lore, biography, history, literature, fine arts, music, travel, science, useful arts, society, philosophy, religion, reference—with abundant subdivisions. Entries are alphabetic by authors, except in the division of biography, which is by subject. Fiction has four classes, American, English, Foreign, and Juvenile—in the first of which we note Norman Gale's "June romance" (!)—and the list is quite "up to date" in its inclusion of recent books. Most of the entries are concisely annotated, and in addition fiction is characterized by such abbreviations as "adv.," "hist.," "hum.," "rel.," "rom.," "sea," "soc.," "war," appended to the title. Especially noteworthy books are indicated by an asterisk. There are about 150 portraits of authors scattered through the text. Short titles are given and the imprint data include number of volumes, size, publisher, and two prices—the advertised retail price and the "special price" at which the book will be furnished by the publishers of the list; the latter is usually from 20 to 25% off. The catalog proper is prefaced by a list of portraits, an index of subjects, and an index of authors.

FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LISTS (Providence P. L. *Bulletin*, v. 1, no. 4) for April relate to "Napoleon Bonaparte," covering his own writings, general and personal biographies, his family, early life and social connections, works on the Napoleonic period in European history, and Napoleon as a military genius; "The Armenians;" and "Portraits and portraiture." This issue of the *Bulletin* contains also an interesting article on the desirability of "A musical alcove," and a special catalog of the collection of music possessed by the library. This catalog is liberally annotated, nonpareil footnotes giving concise biographical information about the musicians whose works are included.

HARTFORD (Ct.) P. L. BULLETIN. v. 17, nos. 1-2. April, 1895. 42 p.

Besides the list of additions from January-April, 1895, there is a first instalment of a classed list of "books old and new on sociology, political economy, etc."

THE HELENA (Mont.) P. L. BULLETIN for March (No. 13) contains, besides the usual list of additions, some useful hints on the "careful usage of library books" and notes on standard

"bibliographies of American and English publications," including the American Catalogue, Trade-list annual, Annual literary index, etc.

JORDELL, D., (comp.) Catalogue annuel de la librairie Française pour 1894: donnant la nomenclature de tous les livres français parus en France et à l'étranger pendant l'année 1894; 1° par ordre alphabétique des noms d'auteurs; 2° par ordre alphabétique des titres; suivie d'une table alphabétique des matières. 2^e année. Paris, Per Lamm (Librairie Nilsson), 1895. 256 p. O.

The NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has issued, through its secretary, W: R. Eastman, of the New York State Library, a leaflet setting forth the results of the vote on the best 25 books of 1894, taken by librarians of New York and other states, at the request of the association. The 25 books selected as the "best" were given in the April issue of the L. J. (20:124); in the pamphlet they are repeated, and the other books receiving one or more votes are given. There are 199 titles exclusive of the first 25.

The NEWARK (N. J.) P. L. *News* for April contains, besides the usual list of new books added, a special reading list on "Forestry, trees and Arbor-day," including books and magazine articles.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN for April devotes its usual "special reading list" to "French literature," covering well-known books in English upon the subject.

The SKANDINAVISK ANTIQUARIAT, of Copenhagen, has issued two catalogs, one of "books printed in Iceland from A.D. 1584 to 1844," the other of "the more important books published in Denmark and Norway during 1894." The former is a chronological list, arranged by the name of the town in which the books were printed, and including an author-index. The list of books of 1894 is classed by subject, and entries are alphabetical.

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) L. BULLETIN for March contains a list of "books relating to the French Revolution, Consulate, and First Empire"; also a short list of novels and tales on the same subject.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library.

Bebb, Michael Schuck (Notes on North American willows);

Davenport, G. E: (Filices Mexicanæ); Dockham, Alice Clarke, and Gerrish, Lucy Frances (Sunday helps for little people);

Hamilton, J: Taylor, joint-author (A history of the reformed church, Dutch, etc.);

Hicks, Gilbert H: (Nourishment of the embryo and importance of the endosperm in viviparous mangrove plants);

Lloyd, Curtis Gates (Catalogue of books relating to the flora of Europe contained in [his] botanical library);

McGuire, Joseph Deakins (The stone hammer and its various uses);

Pammel, L: Herman, and Stewart, Fred Carlton (The influence of fungicides upon the germination of seeds);

Plummer, M.. Wright (Hints to small libraries);

Sheffield, C: Arthur, *editor* (The history of Florence, Mass.);

Willard, Joseph A: (Half a century with judges and lawyers.

Bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE, Allgemeine, der Staats- u. Rechtswissenschaften. Übersicht der auf diesen Gebieten im deutschen u. ausländischen Buchhandel neu erschienenen Litteratur. Herausgeber: O. Mühlbrecht. Jahrg. 28: 1895. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1895. 8°, 5 m.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE anatomique. Revue des travaux en langue française. Anatomie, histologie, embryologie, anthropologie. Année 1895. Paris, Berger-Levrault & Cie, 1895. 10 fr.

THE *Bookbuyer* for May contains the first instalment of a "Bibliography of the original editions of the works of John Greenleaf Whittier," compiled by E: H. Bierstadt. This is said to be the first detailed and comprehensive bibliography of Whittier; descriptive notes are appended, and the compilation is a careful and useful piece of work. It will be completed in four instalments, and will be followed by bibliographies of James Russell Lowell, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Robert Louis Stevenson, and other authors whose works are of interest to collectors.

BRECKENBRIDGE, Roeliff Morton. The Canadian banking system, 1817-1890. N.Y., published for the Am. Economic Assoc. by Macmillan & Co. [1895.] c. 2-476 p. O. (Publications of the society, v. 10, nos. 1, 2, 3.) pap., \$1.50.

Contains a 6-p. bibliography of works consulted.

BRIVOIS, J. Essai de bibliographie des œuvres de M. Alphonse Daudet avec fragments inédits. Paris, L. Conquet, 1895. 143 p. 8°, 10 fr.

DITCHFIELD, P. H. Books fatal to their authors. N. Y., A. C. Armstrong & Son, 1895. 20 + 233 p. S. (Booklover's lib.) cl., \$1.25.

Describes nearly 200 books which caused their authors to be persecuted for heresy, laxity of morals, rebellion, etc.

GREENE, F: D: The Armenian crisis in Turkey; the massacre of 1894, its antecedents and

its significance; introd. by Rev. Josiah Strong. N. Y., G: P. Putnam's Sons, 1895. c. 17 + 180 p. ll. por. maps, D. cl., \$1; pap., 60 c. Contains a 4-p. bibliography of the subject.

GRUEL, L. La rose d'or: une auberge d'ouvriers relieurs au xviii. siècle (1714-1780). Paris, Techener. 16 p. 8°.

"INDIAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES" is the subject of a series of articles by R: R. Elliott, appearing in the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*. The third paper, in the April issue of the *Review*, narrates briefly the history of the Puritan missions in New England, and records, with considerable bibliographical detail, the various known editions of Eliot's Bible, early Indian grammars, catechisms, and publications relating to the Indians of New England. Frequent reference is made to Pilling's "Bibliography of the Algonquin language."

LANGMUIR, A. C. Index to the literature of didymium, 1842-1893. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1894. 20 p. O. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, v. 38, no. 972.)

Recommended to the Institution for publication by the committee of the A. A. A. S. having charge of the indexing chemical literature. Arranged chronologically, with author index appended.

MACDONALD, Arthur. Abnormal man: essays on education and crime and related subjects; with digests of literature and a bibliography. Wash., D. C., W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., 1895. 445 p. 8°, \$2.

Formerly issued (in 1893) by the Government Printing Office.

MCLEOD, H., and others. Bibliography of spectroscopy. (Brit. Assoc. for Advancement of Science, rpt., 1894, p. 161-236.)

MADAN, Falconer. The early Oxford press: a bibliography of printing and publishing at Oxford, 1468-1640; with notes, appendixes, and illustrations. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1895. pls. 365 p. 8°, 18s.

MAGEE, W. H. Indexes to the literature of cerium and lanthanum. Wash., Smithsonian Institution, 1895. 43 p. O. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, no. 971.)

MUSSET, Alfred de. A selection from the poetry and comedies of Alfred de Musset; ed., with introd. and notes, by L. Oscar Kuhs. Bost., Ginn & Co., 1895. c. 27+289 p. por. D. (Internat. mod. lang. ser.) cl., 90 c.

Contains a short bibliography (2¼ p.) of De Musset's works and works about him.

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"Mr. G. E. Stechert of New York has served us with fidelity in procuring English, French and German books, both new and second hand and also periodicals. His terms are more reasonable than any others that have come to our notice, while he has always guarded our interests very carefully. We find it a great convenience to have one agency in New York, represented by branches in different European countries."

Prof. ARTHUR H. PALMER, *Librarian of Adelbert College, Cleveland, O.*

"Your methods and facilities for doing business, as I have examined them here as well as at the Leipzig and London ends, seem to me admirably progressive and thoroughly live. I deal with you because I judge it for the advantage of this library to do so. If I did not, I should not. Up to date I am unable to find a method which is, all things included, so economical of time and money as dealing through you."

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, *Librarian of College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.*

"Our library committee speaks in the highest terms of your services. You have not only saved us many dollars, but have shown an intelligent appreciation of our wants for which we thank you."

A. S. COLLINS, *Act. Librarian of Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.*

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

LONDON. PARIS. LEIPZIG. NEW-YORK.

THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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JUNE, 1895

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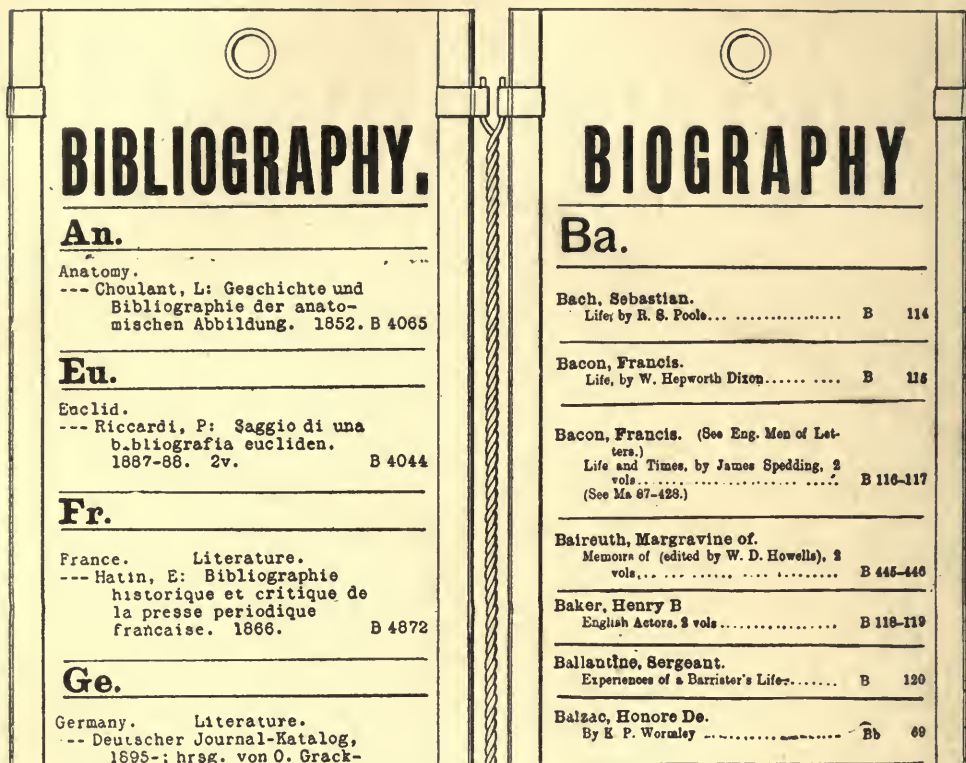
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THE above cut is a reduced photograph of the upper end of two card holders hinged together. These holders are $4\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, full size. In the Bibliography column the work was first typewritten on thin paper, five to eight copies at once. One of these copies was pasted on cardboard, and by the use of a RUDOLPH CARD CUTTER, cut apart, each book separately; yet the cards are easily separated for the insertion of new books, each in its proper place.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

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THE great result is accomplished—and the New York Public Library has now a legal existence. So magnificent an opportunity has rarely if ever presented itself in the whole history of libraries for a crowning achievement in architecture and in library administration, and as the new library has already two buildings, in the Astor and the Lenox Library, there is every opportunity as well as reason to take all the time that may be necessary in planning for a new building. It is to be hoped that the plan will be sufficiently comprehensive to include branch libraries throughout the city, and practically, perhaps, to take over the work of the Free Circulating Library. Simultaneously comes the opportunity for two other great library buildings in the gift of President Low to Columbia, and of an unknown donor to the University of New York; and provision is also to be made for library accommodation in connection with the third great college in New York, the City College, under the bill passed by the last legislature providing a new site for its home. We propose in an early number of the JOURNAL to commence a series of articles as to the ideal home for great public and university libraries, with the intention of bringing the experience of the profession to bear on the interesting problems which confront New York.

THE regret throughout the library profession at the failure of the administration to appoint as the new superintendent of public documents the one man, already in the service, who was best fitted by long experience and useful work to carry out the provisions of the bill, has found general expression, and it is unfortunate, at least, that an administration committed to civil service reform has in two cases, in which the library profession has had some interest, retired faithful and capable public servants to make place for new men—the cases of Mr. Sturtevant in the Treasury Department, and of Dr. Ames. This being said, it is but fair to recognize that the new appointee, Mr. Crandall, has taken hold of the important and difficult work before him in the most praiseworthy manner. He has wisely

taken great pains to consult members of the American Library Association best versed in cataloging; he has obtained the help of experienced workers, like Mr. J. H. Hickox for the work of cataloging, and Miss A. R. Hasse for the care of the library which he is forming; and his methods are very promising of good result.

HIS general plan is to make at Washington a library containing all public documents, and by cataloging these to furnish the best possible catalog of government issues. The Congressional Library should, indeed, contain every such issue, but even this representative library seems to have failed to obtain everything, and it has often been noted that it is practically impossible to find any library in Washington which is completely comprehensive of government documents. Mr. Crandall's interesting plan of operations gives rise to the suggestion that the Congressional Library is the proper place for such a collection, and in view of the very crowded condition of the Government Printing House and the necessity of providing elsewhere for this special work, there would seem to be no reason why the Congressional Library, which for many years will have abundance of room, should not be made the headquarters of this division of the government printing office and the repository of the special collection—which might, indeed, be made by filling up the gaps in the Congressional Library—and also the temporary warehouse of the great mass of public documents which have yet to be sorted and properly distributed. The profession is to be congratulated on the appointment of one so much in sympathy with its aims and methods as Mr. Crandall seems to be, and it is some mitigation of the disappointment regarding the failure to promote Dr. Ames that he will remain in the government service in the Interior Department.

THE retirement of Mr. S. A. B. Abbott from active participation in the future work of the Boston Public Library has been the occasion of general recognition on the part of the Boston press of the valuable work done by him as

president of the board of trustees, particularly in carrying through the great work of providing for the magnificent new home of that institution. Whatever question there may be as to the desirability of subordinating the librarianship to the president or chairman of a board in a great library, or as to the specific methods of Mr. Abbott's detailed administration of the work for which he felt the responsibility, it should be heartily acknowledged that Boston and the whole library profession owe to him cordial recognition of the great work which he has carried through, and which, perhaps, would not have been carried through except for him. The library is now in such good hands that Mr. Abbott's retirement should be of less detriment to it than it might have been at an earlier period. It is to be hoped that his work will not fail to be crowned by good administration in the new building under the new librarian, as well as under Mr. Abbott's successor as president of the board.

Communications.

THE ANNUAL LITERARY INDEX.

WITH the reappearance of the Annual Literary Index two important suggestions come strongly to mind:

First: Why cannot librarians be informed by the editor from time to time, through the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, of the new periodicals that are to be included in the next issue of the Index? If this were done it would enable those of us who wish to add to our libraries all indexed volumes, to do so either by subscription or by buying complete sets, and have them in readiness for our readers when the Index makes its appearance. I have no doubt many could be found who would esteem it a great privilege to receive this information in the manner suggested.

Second: I am sure many libraries have taken and are now taking periodicals which they would not have subscribed for but for the fact that they are indexed in Poole and its continuations. In justice to such libraries the indexing of these periodicals ought not to be dropped without the best of reasons. Not only ought the editor of the Index to continue the indexing of those just referred to, but his policy should be to go back and index the gaps which already exist in many important sets.

It seems to me, if these two suggestions could be carried out, that it would be for the mutual advantage of the editor and of the libraries, and I believe that there would be no difficulty in finding enough libraries who are interested in the matter to co-operate in the work.

GEORGE WATSON COLE.

{ PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Jersey City, N. J.

I WOULD reply briefly to Mr. Cole's suggestions that (1) additions to the list of periodicals have rarely been made except at near the end of the year, the indexing for the year being then done; and that (2) periodicals once included have not been dropped except for what seemed "the best of reasons." The cases of such dropping are very few, and those were apparently unavoidable. "To go back and index the gaps which already exist in many important sets" is a work undertaken in connection with each 5-year supplement to Poole, but efforts in that direction are not deemed advisable in the Annual.

W. I. FLETCHER.

{ COLLEGE LIBRARY,
Amherst, Mass.

CONCERNING LIBRARY CENSORSHIP.

YOUR comments on "a novel principle in library censorship" are based, so far as this library is concerned, on a misstatement of facts in our local press.

The arrest of Oscar Wilde raised a hue and cry against him, which found voice in an editorial in one of our dailies that condemned his writings as immoral in their teaching and tendencies. There was at the same time an unhealthy stimulus given to the call for his books, most of which had remained on the shelves untouched for years. In response to the demand of reporters, eager for a sensation, as to what I was going to do, I said that the books would be, or had been, withdrawn from circulation. I think one of the papers stated correctly that I had withdrawn the books till I could determine from personal examination whether they were morally objectionable. Another wrote up his item in the most approved sensational style, with scare-lines of the largest type. The article was incorrect and misleading throughout. The head-lines announced that there was "a perfect avalanche of demands for his works," which was not true; and the statements in the body of the article were equally incorrect, especially the remarks attributed to me. I merely said that the books had been withdrawn. I did not see the article for some days after its publication, and, for obvious reasons, did not think correction advisable.

I entirely agree with you that books that are in themselves unobjectionable should not be condemned on account of the moral character of their writers. After glancing through Wilde's books, which I had not seen since they were bought years ago, I put them back on the shelves—without notifying the newspapers.

F. M. CRUNDEN.

{ PUBLIC LIBRARY,
St. Louis, Mo.

LIBRARY ADVERTISING.

I AM especially interested in library advertising, and shall be glad to receive clippings of lists, notices, etc. In return, I will send lists which have been printed *free of cost* to our library, and an explanation of the method.

LUTIE E. STEARNS, *Supt. Circ. Dept.*

{ PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CARE OF MAPS.

BY FRANCIS H. PARSONS, *Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.*

ON page 107 of the Proceedings of the American Library Association, Lake Placid meeting, 1894, may be found the following sentence given as an axiom:

"Don't try to find a 'convenient form' of arrangement for maps; there is none."

Among all the librarians with whom I have conversed, this has been the universal experience. Experiments, many and varied, have resulted in but indifferent success.

Preparatory to arranging the large collection of maps then in my keeping, in 1891, I was directed by the superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to visit a number of the large Eastern libraries, with the purpose of inspecting the various methods employed in the care of this most troublesome requisite of a large library. With only one exception I received but slight assistance from those to whom I applied. The answer to my inquiries was generally to this effect:

"Yes, we have some old maps, but they are not arranged. We have been waiting until — until — we can get at them;" or "until we can decide what to do with them;" or "until we can complete our subject catalog," or something else, which was deemed of more pressing necessity — if not easier — than putting the maps in convenient order for consultation.

The one illuminating ray of brightness which I found in my efforts to penetrate the hazy region enveloping the "care of maps" emanated from that accomplished librarian and genial gentleman, Dr. Justin Winsor, of Harvard College Library. The day that I called upon him his custodian of maps was absent, and he himself very courteously took me to the map-room and explained the method there in use.

This is one of the largest as well as one of the finest collections I have ever seen, containing above 750 bound volumes and about 12,000 loose sheets, many of which are very rare. The early American maps are well represented, and are of great historical importance, especially to all who would write of American history. Unfortunately there is no printed catalog; although some day I hope to see one issued.

Dr. Winsor advised me to use the "Catalogue of charts, plans and maps in the British Museum Library," (2 vols., 4to, \$33) as the best checklist in print; proudly adding, "Of nearly all the

American maps mentioned in that list, we have copies, and in addition, from 20 to 25 per cent. not described there."

The U. S. Government has frequently consulted, and even borrowed from the Harvard collection; and I regret to add that its custodian still deplores the fact that several valuable maps, bearing ms. notes, which were used by a former boundary commission, have never been returned. In this connection, and as my subject is the "care of maps," it is not inapposite to remark that the first essential principle to be observed can be expressed in three words — *Never loan them!*

In order to eliminate one source of trouble to the librarian, it may be well to dispose first of the ordinary "roller map," generally a large, varnished sheet, mounted on cloth, intended to be hung upon the wall, extended to its utmost. With but small pretensions to accuracy, it possesses to the real-estate agent and county magistrate great value as an advertising medium.

In ordinary libraries maps of this class can as well remain upon their rollers, properly tied up in as compact cylindrical form as feasible, numbered, and suspended by one end from hooks upon the wall, or from racks made for the purpose, where, by observing a little care in their disposition, any number indicated by the catalog can be easily found. At least this has been my own experience. I should not recommend a plan I have seen employed, of utilizing the wall space of a stairshaft for this purpose. It is unsightly and, like happiness, always just beyond reach. From an ethical standpoint, alone, this plan should be abandoned on account of its injurious effect upon the temper. The roller desired hangs temptingly just one step higher than you are, but when that step has been mounted it still dangles out of your reach.

The more carefully executed maps with which we have to deal, form a subject for graver consideration. Often minutely depicted, light becomes an essential requisite in using them, and as a minimum degree of handling is desirable, they certainly should not be stored in a dark, inaccessible corner — as too often happens. For their preservation they require a safe abiding-place, and in order to avoid the objectionable carrying to and fro, I should earnestly recommend that this be placed near a well-light-

ed table, thus securing to the student all possible advantage, while guaranteeing long life to the maps themselves. On no account should they be rolled—even loosely—the process having proved detrimental in many ways; noticeably, in giving them a tendency to curl, which no subsequent pains or care can eradicate.

In extreme cases you may be obliged to fold some maps, as their sizes will range anywhere from that of a visiting card to six feet (or more) square. They are constructed upon many materials, but usually upon paper, and if from any reason it prove to be either brittle or fragile, the map should be mounted upon strong paper or cloth—preferably the latter. The utmost care is required to guard against distorting the map, as a change in scale in one direction only will falsify it, and render it inaccurate. Paper, when moistened by paste, will stretch more easily with its grain than across it, and none but an expert who will give conscientious care to the manipulation should be entrusted with such an important process.

On small maps margins may be added with great advantage; not only in bringing them to a uniform size, but in supplying a space for *ms.* notes regarding the history of the map, its date, or information concerning other editions from the same plate, not recorded on this particular print. Should the maps be very small indeed, yet depict the same localities, several can be mounted upon one back. Some geographers recommend the use of neutral tinted papers for these margins, as serving to bring out the colors and delineations, while an expanse of white is often blinding.

After the division into classes and subjects, the next and probably most important point for consideration will be a method of storing which will secure their preservation yet leave them accessible. This is the great problem confronting librarians, of which, according to the opinion quoted at the head of this paper, no satisfactory solution has been found. I can only describe some of the plans which have been adopted, stating their advantages and drawbacks, and adding, perhaps, notes of a few of the mechanical details which will aid in the use of the various systems.

For small collections the general plan is to keep them in drawers; while shelving, either with or without portfolios, seems preferable for large ones.

In their present form, the superiority of drawers for storage chiefly consists in affording

protection from dust, but when weighed against inaccessibility, this may be considered an insufficient reason for their use. Drawers such as those used in the U. S. Patent Office for filing drawings recommend themselves to my judgment as subject to fewer objections than any I have seen. The body of them rests upon two supports which pull out with the movement of opening the drawer, and when clear of the case it pivots to any desired angle, so that the sheets can be turned for inspection. These drawers are very expensive, and I have never seen them exceed dimensions of about 22 x 28 inches.

For large maps drawers should never be over three inches in depth, nor would I advise making them more than 42 inches wide by 36 inches from front to back. The lightest wood obtainable should be used for their construction, held together with screws; for, when heavily laden, and in constant use, they soon break away if depending upon dove-tailing, glue, or nails. The front face should be hinged to let down, enabling one to readily glance over the distinguishing numbers on the edge of the sheets, in order to select the one desired without being obliged to consult each title. At the back the drawer should have a top at least six inches wide, to protect the edges of the maps in opening and closing the drawer; a light guard used at the front is also of great service for the same purpose. Even drawers of this size, when filled with maps, will be found very heavy, and will require anti-friction devices, lubricated with soap. It may be well to add that drawers for a large collection of maps will entail a carpenter's bill of no inconsiderable dimensions.

The most economical plan of storage, both in cost and room, is to have cases 36 inches deep, with partitions 42 inches apart, and on these cleats, between which the shelves will slide. This prevents the shelves from warping, and at the same time makes it possible to omit a shelf if it becomes desirable to double the height between any two of them. False bottoms of heavy binder's board greatly facilitate handling the maps. Don't let a mistaken desire for beauty nor any other reason lead you to permit "facers" being placed on the perpendicular divisions. Have the cleats fill the sides from shelf to shelf, otherwise the edges of the maps will suffer while running them in and out.

To all devices, within my cognizance, for covering the front of these cases there can be urged serious objections. Hinged fronts for each compartment are a nuisance; doors either

entire or in sections are troublesome, and apt to injure the edges of the maps; sliding doors prove awkward and inclined to stick; while even the blind doors, made like the sliding tops of office desks, and wound around a roller worked with a spring, have been tried at the Hydrographic Office without much success. The roller and its machinery occupy space at the top which could be utilized for shelves, and, like the ordinary self-rolling window-shade, it is continually getting out of order. For myself, I prefer cases without fronts, believing that in rooms of moderate size, with bare floors, they will not need mechanical contrivances for protection. Possibly it would be well to place sheets of heavy wrapping paper on top of each pile to catch the dust.

Thus far I have not spoken of portfolios. These, if used, should have cloth flaps to fold over the edges of the maps; are to be treated as atlases and kept on shelves; and when large require horizontal rolls for supports, with perpendicular roller partitions. Their expense is too great to permit many librarians indulging in them extensively. However, a few can be used most advantageously where certain collections are much handled, and are, of necessity, carried from room to room.

And now we approach the one illuminated point in the murky atmosphere of perplexities surrounding the harassed map librarian—the cataloging.

The same general catalog rules that apply to books apply equally to maps, the following being the essentials to be noted: locality; title; date; scale; projection; author; if compiled, the authorities; if great accuracy is desired, the engraver; and if a reproduction, the particular character of the process. The size of the neat line and the geographical limits of the sheet, in latitude and longitude, should always be given, for these will determine oftener than any other items whether a sheet must be consulted.

Maps can, however, be most effectively cataloged by the use of key charts, which, on a single map of large scale, show at once all a library possesses relative to any given locality. And the fact that it has nothing can be ascertained with a much smaller expenditure of time and patience than is required to read many cards about which the seeker cares nothing. By introducing schemes of color and similar devices in the limits of maps, as shown upon the "key," a great deal of information may be graphically imparted, as, for example, national-

ity of authorities, where maps of exploration are concerned; or the approximate date of maps around cities, where resurveys are frequent; or any other class of information especially needed by the librarian. In this one respect maps hold an advantage over and above all other treasures of the library.

Series of maps, like those of the British Admiralty, should be kept together, and their own serial numbers used in finding them. Such series have their own catalogs, which are as complete as can be made. When a series of maps, like the 16-sheet map of Switzerland, constitute the entire map of a country, they can be bound and used as an atlas, thereby lessening the possibility of losing any of the sheets. Of course there still remain such disadvantages as the awkwardness of handling, etc., which may outweigh any advantages gained by this form. These details each librarian must decide for himself.

Taking it altogether, however, the work of the map librarian is far from drawing to a close. More is known of the world, and although that information has been better charted in the 19th than in any preceding century, it will be long before the task is completed. African maps and the polar regions also give us examples which illustrate our ignorance of even the physical features of our globe. New islands are constantly being raised to view, while the coasts of the continents are crumbling away. All these changes are of the utmost importance to the navigator—as to many others. As long as the forces of nature war with each other, or man seeks to subjugate man, the maps will bear record of the results. Even an eternal peace, while it *might* prevent the boundaries of nations from changing—were purchase not resorted to for that purpose—would only vary the character of the new data appearing upon the maps; for new cities, railroads, canals, and other innovations would multiply in proportion as calm and prosperity reigned upon the earth.

American librarians should, of all others, show a zealous interest in collecting carefully all existing maps of their own country; for the rapid settling and development still in progress render many maps antiquated and comparatively inaccurate as to cadastral features often before they are ready for issue. Nowhere can history be more readily seen or so quickly apprehended as in a comparison of maps of one locality made at short intervals.

THE TRAINING OF LIBRARY EMPLOYEES.—I.

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. (*American.*)

A. L. A. Library assistants. (Discussion.) L. J., 8: 277-8. 1883.

— Is it preferable to make appointments from the locality or from the Library School? (Discussion.) L. J., 18: C38. 1893.

Carr, H: J. Some methods of selecting library assistants. L. J., 19: 94. 1894.

Cutter, C: A. Appointment of assistants. L. J., 14: 149¹¹⁻¹⁹. 1889.

Hill, Frank P. Library service. (Question of salary only.) L. J., 18: 228. 1893.

Vinton, F: Training of assistants in a library. L. J., 7: 290-1. 1882.

Whitney, Jas. L. Selecting and training library assistants. L. J., 7: 136-9. 1882.

The reader will observe that the earliest American recorded mention of the matter of training library assistants is met with in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of 1882 (v. 7: 136-9), one year after the L. A. U. K. Committee of Examinations had been formed.

Mr. Whitney, then speaking for the Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, said: "We are determined to admit to our ranks only such as are worthy to become members of the highest professions, realizing as we do that there are few positions where the difference between an educated and an uneducated assistant is so marked as in a library, and where poor work is so fatal . . . it has been suggested that classes be formed for instruction, and that lessons and lectures be given by the librarian and others in the various branches of knowledge."

Mr. Vinton at that time, 1882, believed cataloging to be the king-pin of the library system, and after descanting upon the acquirements and requirements of catalogers, he says: "He who has done these things well, and who readily remembers what he has done, is the fittest man to assist inquirers after knowledge."

"This is the service of highest usefulness in a library. The public *cannot* [italics not mine] be admitted to the alcoves. In a great collection, the cataloger and arranger of a section is the proper intermediary between the public and the shelves.

"It cannot be expected that one person can render this service in respect to many large departments. Specialists must be thoroughly

trained and kept in place as long as possible. They only will be likely to comprehend the inquirer's special need, and perhaps to open his eyes on landscapes unseen before. Such officers will be valued and admired by special students, and may be correspondingly happy from the consciousness of usefulness."

Carr and Cutter both believe that the librarian should have the power to employ assistants, subject to the approval of the board, and that the board should discharge them upon the recommendation of the librarian.

Other than the above, neither the LIBRARY JOURNAL nor the files of library reports have yielded any information whatever on the subject of training library employees. And yet there is seldom a day, never a week, whose mail does not bring to the library conducting a training class a query from some perplexed librarian or trustee soliciting aid in the matter of employees.

The usual form of such queries, alluding to the training classes in my own experience: "How can we start such classes? How much room do we need? How do you arrange for instructors? etc.," clearly proves that the *modus operandi* has been thoroughly misunderstood.

So perhaps the first illusion to be dispelled is as to the nature of training classes.

Plainly, they are nothing more or less than the old-fashioned apprentice system, with a competitive examination before admission, and another when the required term of apprenticeship has been completed. The relative standard obtained by the pupil in the second examination determines the pupil's chance for employment.

Such classes have not for their object the giving of general instruction, therefore it should be required of all candidates that they have at least a high-school education, show a serious inclination for the work, and are physically able to cope with it.

A library undertaking the organization of training classes should make it a rule to employ only graduates of its classes, in the order of their rank in the final examinations. Nor should pupils, no matter how many credits they may have received in the examination, be allowed to begin service in any but the lowest positions, thus permitting the older members to work up in regular order.

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the staff, the

attendant next in rank at the time should be appointed to fill it, and so on down, and the pupil at the time holding the highest number of credits should be appointed to the lowest position so left vacant.

In this way a civil service system could be grafted on an already established system with no inconvenience whatever.

In the matter of substitutes, all graduated pupils should be divided into groups according to their accredited standings, such groups to correspond with groups of the regular staff segregated according to value of positions, and a pupil should be allowed to substitute only for an attendant of her corresponding group, she to receive the pay of the person for whom she is substituting. (See "Rules governing employes." Ann. rpt. Los Angeles P. L., 1894, p. 22.)

It will be seen that while the training class system is particularly adaptable to new and growing libraries, the age or stability of a library need not debar it from conducting classes. No library is secure from incursions of some kind upon its staff.

It may be urged by a sceptical trustee, "In a few words, just of what benefit would such a class be to our library?" to which it may be replied that such a class, aside from establishing a graded system of employment, would always place at the disposal of the librarian a trained number of persons in case of emergency; and, in case of a vacancy occurring, the library, by employing a graduate pupil, would not have to pay a salary to an unqualified person.

Again, the effect of such training classes upon the regular staff is one of constant alertness, and the many opportunities for supervision and explanation give to every regular attendant a continued interest in and appreciation of her work.

The system may be successfully tried by a library of any size, no matter how small; in fact, in a certain library where the librarian was the only employe, the experiment proved a decided advantage to both library and pupil.

As to the compensation, it is mutual. The library imparts to the pupil a certain amount of experience marketable in other than the library profession, should the latter for some reason not be adhered to. In this way the pupil receives ample acknowledgment for her outlay of time. The library, on the other hand, during the session of the class, receives the services of six or eight intelligent young women for a period varying from six to twelve months, and it has

been the experience of one library at any rate, that it could least afford to do without a training class during its busiest seasons.

Before formally organizing a class, the board should formulate definite rules for its government, the maximum number of pupils to be taken at one time, the required standard of pupils at entrance, the length of service, character of examinations, percentage required to pass, and finally rules governing the relation of the class to the regular staff.

Upon ratification of the above, either the librarian assumes charge of the class, or a capable assistant is detailed for the work. Together, however, they should prepare a clear outline of the scope of the course from beginning to end, before any further steps are taken.

The applications of all candidates should be in the handwriting of the candidate, giving at least name, address, place and date of birth; educational advantages; what business experience, if any; knowledge of languages, if any; state of health; and references.

To these items may be added such as local boards may determine, and a blank form provided for candidates for this purpose will greatly facilitate future reference and ease in filing.

LIBRARY TRACTS.

THE Denver Public Library has made interesting and successful use of library lists, leaflets, announcements, and similar "tracts," as a means of stimulating public interest in the library. A collection of these, recently received from that library, comprises lists of books, magazine articles, etc., on Memorial Day, Washington's Birthday, Arbor Day, and similar occasions; and lists on special subjects and questions of the day, each giving call numbers and serving as a check-list if desired. Most of these are sent to the local public schools, with friendly letters to the teachers, urging their usefulness and interest to the children. Various publishers' catalogs, such as the A. L. A. catalog issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the "science lists" of Heath and the American Book Co., and similar good special lists, are also distributed among the teachers, with letters stating that the books listed are contained in the library and will be found useful in school work. Another of the "tracts" is an attractive little oblong folder, asking for old magazines or similar contributions. Of these, 5000 copies were sent through the teachers to the pupils of the various schools. The folders were made up in bunches of 50—about the number of pupils in each room—and with each package was sent a letter to the teacher, asking her to put the circulars in the hands of her pupils. The result, while not adding greatly to the stock of the library, brought it some new readers and increased the general interest in its work.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On May 24 the articles of agreement consolidating the Astor Library, the Lenox Library, and the Tilden Trust were filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany and with the County Clerk of New York—thus establishing the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, as a corporate body.

Under the terms of the agreement, there are 21 trustees, seven from each of the consolidated corporations, in the new board. As there were 15 trustees of the Astor Library, 11 of the Lenox, and only five of the Tilden, it became necessary to increase the number of Tilden representatives and cut down the others. In order to keep as many of the former trustees in as possible, the Tilden trustees selected as their additional representation Samuel P. Avery, of the Lenox Library, and Philip Schuyler, of the Astor Board. The other trustees of the new board are Dr. T. M. Markoe, Henry Drisler, J. L. Cadwalader, Bishop Potter, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Stephen H. Olin, and Edward King, of the Astor Library; Daniel Huntington, Frederick Sturges, Alexander Maitland, J. S. Kennedy, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, William Allen Butler, and G. L. Rives, of the Lenox Library; and John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green, G. W. Smith, Alexander E. Orr, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, of the Tilden Trust Fund.

A fully attended meeting of the consolidated board of trustees was held on May 27, for purposes of organization. An executive committee and committees on finance and library books were appointed, and the following officers were elected: President, John Bigelow; first vice-president, Bishop Potter; second vice-president, J. S. Kennedy; treasurer, Edward King, and secretary, G. L. Rives. It is unlikely that definite action as to site, administration, etc., will be taken before the autumn.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

THE legislature of Wisconsin has recently provided for the erection on the "lower campus" of the State University of a library and museum building for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The site, a free gift from the university regents, in consideration of the removal to its immediate neighborhood of what has always been, though three-quarters of a mile distant, the chief literary laboratory of the faculty and students of that institution, is attractive in many ways. The land actually given is about 225 by 264 feet, bounded at sides and rear by three streets, and facing the rest of the "lower campus," a plot of ground owned by the university, and equal in area to two ordinary city blocks. This, with the library site, is now used for athletic purposes; but as a new athletic park, of some 50 acres, has been purchased for the students, the "lower campus" will be planted to grass and shrubs as a proper setting for the new library building, and, of course, will never be built upon; thus giving the building a beautiful frontage towards the city. Immediately

back of the proposed building, across the street, rises the imposing slope of the main campus, with the university buildings proper. A stone's-throw away is the present university library, now greatly crowded, and at some future period to be given a shelter under the same roof with the Historical Society. The reading-room of the new building will then be used in common under the society's direction, but otherwise the autonomy of each institution will be preserved.

The appropriation made by the legislature is a tax, for three years, of one-tenth of a mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation of the state. At the present valuation, this would amount to a total of \$195,000; but as the specified three years do not commence until 1897, it is hoped that an increased valuation will bring the total up to \$225,000. While the appropriation does not formally commence until 1897, the building commissioners are authorized to borrow in advance, at two per cent. per annum, from the state trust funds, so that operations can be commenced early in 1896. A clause in the law allows the commissioners to secure plans for a much larger structure, estimated at \$360,000, to house both the libraries; but with the present appropriation to complete only so much as is necessary for the proper housing of the Historical Society, which will probably be able to move into its new quarters three years hence. As for the university end of the building and the completion of the full plans, it is tacitly agreed that at some subsequent session the legislature will vote the rest of the money required. The space now occupied by the society in the capitol will, upon its moving out, be converted into committee and office rooms, which are sorely needed.

The Wisconsin Historical Society's library now numbers about 180,000 books and pamphlets. In 1853 it began business under Secretary Draper with 50 volumes, contained in a little glass-faced bookcase in the secretary of state's office. Then it moved to the basement of a neighboring church. In 1866 it was given what were then supposed to be ample quarters in the state-house, but by 1882 these were so crowded that the legislature ordered built a large wing to the capitol, and gave the society three-fourths of the space therein. Into these quarters it moved in 1885, but it was soon found that the wing, like the rest of the capitol, was shabbily constructed, structurally unsafe, and a mere fire-trap.

When Secretary Thwaites took charge of the rapidly growing institution, in 1886, he at once commenced a systematic agitation for a separate, fire-proof, and modernly appointed library and museum building. A "campaign of education" was never more successful. The pressing need for a new home has been made known all over the state. The newspaper editors and citizens generally were one by one enlisted in the cause, and the society's annual reports made earnest appeals for the safe housing of the treasures accumulated for the people by this institution. During the biennial sessions of 1889, 1891, and 1893, bills were presented and vigorously pushed to secure this end, but each failed

of passage, although the measure of 1891 was approved by the senate. The measure of 1893 was the first to provide for a union under one roof with the state university library. Finally, the present generous bill was, after three months of warm discussion, passed in the closing hours of the recent session, and the new building of the Historical Society became an assured fact.

A commission of nine persons is provided for in the law—three from the Historical Society, three from the state university regents, and three to be appointed by the governor from the state at large. Tentative plans are already in existence, the work of President C. K. Adams, of the state university, who was active in the construction of the Ann Arbor and Cornell college libraries, and Secretary R. G. Thwaites, of the State Historical Society. These plans were used in the legislative campaign as object-lessons, but may be considerably modified in the final deliberations of the commission after an architect has been selected. Apparently the disposition is to restrict architectural competition to a few well-known firms, the object being to secure a library building which shall be a credit not only to Wisconsin, but to the entire country.

THE AUTOTYPE REPRODUCTION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND OTHER MANUSCRIPTS.

DR. W. N. DU RUIJ, of La Bibliothèque de l'Université, Leyden, has issued a circular stating the unsatisfactory results of his letter asking for the support and co-operation of the principal libraries of the world towards the proposed "Société Internationale pour la reproduction des mss. les plus précieux," which has already been summarized in these columns (*L. J.*, 20: 87-88, March, 1895).

In the present circular he says: "It is with natural regret that I am obliged to acquaint you with the failure of my efforts. For lack of support it appears impossible at the present time to establish an international association for the autotype reproduction of rare manuscripts. To 100 of my letters there has been no reply, and I have not thought it advisable to delay any longer before setting forth the state of affairs. Only 33 of the libraries addressed expressed their willingness to become subscribers for 10 years; among 25 others, hampered by their rules, by motives of economy, or by other reasons, several agreed to co-operate. We could have obtained 50 subscribers, but it would be impossible to secure 100, and I am therefore obliged to give up the task which, upon the invitation of several of my colleagues, I had imposed upon myself for love of science and in the interest of scholarship.

"The small number of subscriptions made it impossible to invite the directors of ten or twelve of the most famous European libraries to come to Leyden to decide upon the necessary details of organization. I was aware at once that the necessary expenses would preclude the annual reproduction of a manuscript of several hundred

pages, issued in a manner worthy of the society.

"We sincerely trust that this project may be taken up again in the future, and with more success. In the meantime something will have been won if the editors of heliographic or other reproductions—to whom we already owe many useful works—will endeavor to join their interests with those of libraries possessing but limited resources."

ANOTHER LIBRARY GIFT FOR NEW YORK CITY.

ON May 23, following close upon President Low's gift of \$1,000,000 for the library of Columbia College, announcement was made that the University of New York had received from a friend, who desired to remain anonymous, the gift of a central building for its new site on University Heights, above the Harlem River. The building will comprise the museum, library, commencement hall, and administration offices, and its estimated cost will be about \$250,000, though perhaps somewhat in excess of that sum. No restrictions are attached to the benefaction, except that the giver's name shall be kept secret, and that the new edifice shall in beauty and cost fulfil its purpose and harmonize with its surroundings.

The building committee of the university has already a set of plans for the building, submitted by Stanford White, the advisory architect of the university, which will probably be adopted. Like the rest of the buildings, either already erected or the erection of which is contemplated, the new central building will be severely classical in its style of architecture, this being the rule adopted by Mr. White at the beginning to secure uniformity of design in the general plan. In view of the probable future before the New York University, it has been thought wise to provide that the new central building shall be so constructed that the parts devoted to the museum and the commencement hall shall be capable of conversion to library uses, giving space altogether for 1,000,000 volumes. The new library will stand on an elevated site between the hall of languages, already erected, and the hall of philosophy, which is to be a fac-simile reproduction of the hall of languages. The space between these halls will be ample for the erection of a large building, covering over an acre; and the site will command a fine view of the battlefield of Fort Washington, the Hudson River, the Palisades, and the Harlem River. Since the site was selected, in 1892, seven buildings have been provided, all of which are now in active use. The gift of the library is especially notable as the university has never received many important gifts and has always been more or less hampered in its work by lack of means. Its removal from Washington Square to University Heights was a formidable and costly undertaking, and it was feared that it would be long before adequate buildings could be secured. Now that the progress previously made in this direction is crowned by the gift of the central building a bright future amid the new surroundings seems assured.

American Library Association.

SEVENTEENTH CONFERENCE, DENVER,
AUGUST 12-18, 1895.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE American Library Association, at its session in 1894, voted that the next conference should be held in Denver, Col. Delay in issuing this announcement has arisen from the difficulty in getting any statement from the different railroad associations in reference to reduced rates of fare for the round trip. The executive committee were unwilling that the conference should be held in July, at the same time as the meeting of the National Education Association, when railroad trains and hotels would be crowded to their utmost capacity. The wisdom of this decision will, it is believed, be apparent from this announcement. The Western Trunk Line Passenger Committee have granted us a one-and-one-third rate fare over their railroads in the trans-Missouri territory, and the same rates will undoubtedly be granted by the Eastern and Trunk Line Associations. Tickets westward must be purchased on the certificate plan and certificates be secured at the time of purchase.

Who may go.

Librarians and library trustees not now members of the A. L. A., and all persons "interested in library administration," may join the association on application, and upon payment of the annual dues (\$2.00), will be entitled to the same reduced rates and privileges as regular members. Persons wishing to join should secure their membership cards for the year by forwarding two dollars (\$2.00) to Geo. W. Cole, Treasurer, Public Library, Jersey City, N. J., at an early date.

Route.

The route selected will be announced later. A trip to Colorado Springs will be allowed without extra charge, and an effort is being made to secure for members of the Eastern party the privilege of returning via Kansas City and St. Louis without extra cost.

Rates.

With regard to rates, the committee has done the best possible up to this date, having in mind the necessity for issuing this announcement at the earliest moment and as far in advance of the meeting as possible.

The price of tickets for the round trip (from New York to Denver and return), including sleeper and meals en route, will not exceed ninety dollars (\$90).

The rates from Boston, Providence, Worcester, and other Eastern cities, cannot be quoted at this time, but will be named in a later and final circular.

Special train from New York.

The committee is planning for a special through train to Denver, which will enable the party to travel from New York in their own Pullman

cars, with dining-car attached, the expense of which will not increase the price already named.

In order to secure this special train service, it will be necessary for all the Eastern party to unite, and go together from New York, leaving New York on the morning of August 9, and reaching Denver in the afternoon of August 11.

The Eastern party will be in the charge of C. Alex. Nelson, of Columbia College Library, to whom all communications concerning routes, rates, and other detailed information should be addressed.

From Chicago.

All who expect to join the party at Chicago should address their inquiries to Dr. Geo. E. Wire, of the Newberry Library of that city, who will be in charge of the travelling arrangements at that end.

From Boston.

All queries relating to fares and routes east of and from Boston may be addressed to F. R. Fletcher, Asst. Sec., care of Library Bureau, 146 Franklin st., Boston, Mass.

Denver local arrangements.

All local arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. J. C. Dana, of the Denver Public Library, and C. R. Dudley, of the Denver City Library, who will select the headquarters and furnish all information as to hotel accommodations and excursions. From the N. E. A. Bulletin it appears that hotel rates on the American plan may be secured at \$2 per day and upwards. Scores of post-conference excursions may be selected at prices ranging from \$5 to \$50, according to route and distance.

The Eastern librarians.

All Eastern librarians are especially urged to join the party themselves and to induce friends to go with them, as a delightful excursion in good company to the Western mountains may be had at moderate cost.

Sessions of Conference.

The program, so far as now made up, provides for meetings on Monday, Aug. 12, morning, afternoon, and evening, with morning and afternoon sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Aug. 13 to 15. The full program will be issued later.

In order that all necessary arrangements for the comfort of the party may be made, all intending to go should report at the earliest moment to C. Alex. Nelson, Columbia College Library.

The allotment of berths in the sleeping-cars can now be made, and it is requested that immediate reply be made to this announcement.

Full particulars as to route, program, and other details will be given in the final circular, which will be sent out as soon as definite conclusions are reached.

For the Executive Committee,

FRANK P. HILL, *Secretary.*

PROGRAM.

THE details of the program have not yet been fully arranged, but they will probably be announced in the July number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. It is expected that the sessions will open on Monday morning, Aug. 12, and that there will be three sessions that day. The evening session will not be a social one, but is designed to make all the members known to each other. The roll will be called and each member present is expected to respond in person by rising in his or her place. Two minutes will be allowed each for making remarks upon any topic the member may wish to bring forward, or to make any suggestion, ask any question, or "tell a story."

On Tuesday there will be sessions morning and afternoon; none in the evening. On Wednesday there will be only a morning session of the Association. The afternoon will be devoted to meetings of the Publishing, College, State, and Trustees sections. Thursday there will be sessions morning and afternoon, and in the evening will occur the annual A. L. A. banquet. The election of officers will take place at the Thursday morning session. The voting will be by the Australian ballot system, the names of all candidates being printed on one ballot. Candidates are to be nominated by petition of not less than five members, filed with the secretary at least 48 hours before the election.

The Denver local committee propose that the members give the remainder of the week to an excursion, to afford a view of some of the wonderful mountain scenery of Colorado, bringing up at Colorado Springs, where the people greatly desire that a supplemental session of the Association shall be held on Monday following.

Among the subjects to be brought forward are the report on the Supplemental A. L. A. Catalog, the scheme of International Co-operation in indexing scientific literature, Improper books and how to discover and exclude them, Cataloging in the future, a Handbook of library economy, Helping inquirers, Best method of changing a subscription library to a free public library, a General catalog of all American literary periodicals, etc., etc.

Among those who have agreed to be present and to submit papers or reports are: Melvil Dewey, of the N. Y. State Library, Albany; Geo. T. Clark, San Francisco Free Public Library; J. N. Larned, Buffalo Library; Theresa West, Milwaukee Public Library; C. W. McClintock, Oil City; Emily I. Wade, San Francisco Public Library; W. H. Brett, Cleveland Public Library; A. H. Hopkins, University of Michigan; Katharine L. Sharp, Armour Institute, Chicago; Mary S. Cutler, Library School, Albany; Dr. G. E. Wire, Newberry Library, Chicago; J. K. Hosmer, Minneapolis Public Library; J. C. Rowell, University of California; C. Alex. Nelson, Columbia College Library; and probably C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago; W. H. Tillinghast, Harvard University; R. R. Bowker, New York, and others who cannot now be specially mentioned.

Committee on Program, { H. M. UTLEY.
FRANK P. HILL.

THE Denver committee having charge of the reception of the A. L. A. urgently request that all who are coming to Denver in August, or are even contemplating coming, and have not already sent word to that effect, will notify at once Charles R. Dudley, Secretary local executive committee of A. L. A., City Library, Denver.

The report of the meeting of the Colorado Library Association, printed elsewhere, outlines the steps already taken towards entertaining the A. L. A., and gives a sketch of the program suggested.

The post-conference trip, recommended by the local executive committee, is briefly as follows:

Leave Denver on D. & R. G. R. R. late Thursday evening, Aug. 15; reach entrance to Royal Gorge Friday morning, then Leadville, Grand Cañon, etc.; and Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Friday evening.

Leave Glenwood Springs via Colorado Midland R. R. Saturday morning. Reach Manitou Springs Saturday evening. Sunday in Manitou.

The suggestion is made that the closing sessions of the conference be held in Colorado Springs on Monday, Aug. 19. A warm welcome in Colorado Springs is assured. This would allow of another day being devoted to the post-conference trip. This day could be spent in Glenwood or Manitou, or up Pike's Peak, or at the new gold camp of Cripple Creek, which is only about three hours' ride from Colorado Springs.

The trip above outlined, including all expenses, will cost from \$30 to \$40, if it occupies from three to four days.

For any information relative to the Denver end of the line all interested should communicate with Mr. Dudley.

A. L. A. BADGE.

MEMBERS of the A. L. A. who have not yet secured the badge, adopted at the 1894 conference, are urged to do so. Those, especially, who contemplate attending the Denver Conference should obtain badges before their departure. The badge is in the form of a pin, the design being a monogram, the letters A. L. A. gracefully entwined, in gold and blue enamel. The price is \$2.50, and the badges may be obtained from the assistant recorder of the A. L. A., Nina E. Browne, Library Bureau, Boston.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

NEW YORK VISIT.

THE Library School class of 1895 paid its biennial visit to New York on April 11, returning on April 20. The trip was in charge of Miss Cutler, and included 33 students. During the stay the headquarters of the party were at Hotel St. Stephen, 46 E. 11th street.

The party arrived on the afternoon of Thursday, April 11, the rest of the day being de-

voted to visits to the book-stores of Dodd, Mead & Co., Scribner, Putnam, and Dutton. Friday being Good Friday, no visits were made and the students were free to dispose of their time as they chose. On Saturday the class inspected the Railroad Men's Library, Columbia College Library, and the Lenox Library, and on Sunday opportunity was given for a visit to Cooper Union reading-rooms.

Monday was given up to the N. Y. Society Library, the Mercantile Library, and the Newark Public Library. Tuesday was Brooklyn day, and the Library of Pratt Institute, the Y. M. C. A. Library, and the Brooklyn Library were visited. At Pratt Institute an attractive luncheon was served and the party was received by Miss Healy, the members of the library staff and of the training classes. A pleasant hour or two was spent in the inspection of the library and in social intercourse.

On Wednesday the Y. W. C. A. Library and the library of the Y. M. C. A. of New York were visited, and the party then attended a studio reception at the home of Mrs. Edward Gay, at Mt. Vernon.

Thursday was given up to the Astor Library, and the N. Y. Free Circulating Library in the morning and a visit was paid to the Jersey City Public Library in the afternoon, where Mr. Cole was a delightful host. On Friday the DeVinne Press and Bangs & Co.'s auction-rooms were visited, as was the Teachers' College Library, where the party were received with hospitality by Miss Denio.

Saturday was given up in the morning to a visit to the Cathedral Library, where Father McMahon was a cordial host, and in the afternoon the party started homeward. During the stay, members of the class visited the Apprentices' Library in parties of six.

SUMMER COURSES IN LIBRARY SCIENCE.

MADISON, WIS.

In connection with the Summer School of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., there will be a course in library economy under the direction of Miss Katherine L. Sharp, Director of the Department of Library Science, Armour Institute, Chicago.

The course will extend through four weeks from July 8, '95. The instruction will be adapted to the needs of librarians of the smaller public and school libraries.

For further information address Professor J. W. Stearns, Madison, Wis.

LINCOLN, NEB.

The circular of the various courses of instruction included in the "State Institute," to be held at Lincoln, June 13 to July 3, announces a course in "Libraries and their management," to be conducted by Miss M. L. Jones and Miss M. E. Robbins, and covering "the rudiments of library work, special attention being given to the selection of books and to the various catalogs. The work will be adapted to the special needs of Nebraska school and public libraries. Lectures and laboratory work."

State Library Associations.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE New York Library Association held its western meeting for 1895 at Buffalo, on Friday and Saturday, May 17 and 18, assembling in the lecture-room of the Buffalo Library at 3 p.m. on the former day. There were 30 to 40 persons in attendance at the different sessions.

The recent death of Mr. Reuben B. Poole, of New York, having left the presidency of the association vacant, and the vice-president, Mr. Berry, of Brooklyn, not being in attendance, the secretary, Mr. W. R. Eastman, of the state library, was called to the chair, and Miss Florence H. Madden, of the Buffalo Library, was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

Mr. Eastman read a paper on "The library work of the University of the State of New York," which called out questions and an interesting discussion.

Miss Hazeltine, of the James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, spoke admirably from notes on "The library situation in western New York." Her clear presentation of facts, gathered with much labor and under many difficulties, was remarkably interesting and rather painfully instructive. A map starred in different colors to indicate the location and character of the libraries, whether free, subscription, or otherwise, gave a clear outlook over the library situation in the eight western counties, and an endeavor was made to find consolation for deficiencies in the thought that probably other sections of the state could make no better showing. A map locating the libraries of Massachusetts was shown as a striking contrast.

Mr. Larned suggested as a reason for the backwardness of our state in the matter of free libraries, the early success of subscription libraries. Then again, in Massachusetts the Boston Public Library has been the inspirer and has given the impetus throughout all New England, whereas New York City has been one of the last to consider the needs of the public. Now, however, is the time for a great new departure, and much that has been accomplished is owed to the initiatory work of the regents. Mr. Eastman made some remarks on the district system and on the old idea that none were so suitable to take charge of books as those in charge of schools. But 40 years of experience have shown that books so placed have diminished one-half in number.

In the absence of Miss Cutler, of Albany, Miss Louisa S. Cutler, of Utica, read her paper on "Principles of selection of books." "Three things," she said, "are necessary for the success of a small library; good books, good methods, and a good librarian." To select books wisely requires an abundance of time, knowledge of books, and sympathy with the popular taste. Such reviews and criticisms as can be found in the *Literary World*, *Critic*, *Nation*, etc., will also prove helpful. Perhaps in ten years or so we shall look back upon the libraries of to-day as collections and not selections.

The New York Library Association list of the

best 25 books of 1894 caused general discussion, and an extract from a Montana newspaper proved that the question had stirred up opinions there on the same subject. One who has not followed in the footsteps of the many sought to find out why "Trilby" was read so much and brought down upon his head the wrath of her ardent adherents. Mr. Larned advanced the theory that its imitation of Thackeray had proved its charm, its Thackeray flavor, so to speak. Being called upon to describe the Thackeray flavor, he said it was as easy to do as to analyze the strawberry flavor. Miss Hazeltine thought its scientific question formed a part of its popularity, and she had noticed an increased call for books on hypnotism since "Trilby" had been read. There were just a few words before the adjournment about the balance of subjects in a library—the proportion, for example, in which fiction should be supplied relatively to other literature. About the only conclusion reached was summed up in a remark that that must be dependent, each year, on the quantity of good fiction produced.

After an informal supper served in the library building and a delightful social hour, the party reassembled at eight o'clock.

The session was opened by Miss Van Rensselaer's paper, "How may we make the guiding of her pupil's reading a part of the teacher's work?" Mr. Holden was unable to be present, and Miss Chandler, of the Buffalo Library, supplied the vacancy by reading from the LIBRARY JOURNAL an article by Miss Merington, of New York, also on the subject of the guidance of a pupil's reading by the teacher. Then Mr. T. C. Burgess, of Fredonia, delivered a thoughtful, energetic discourse on "What can be done to help a boy to like good books after he has fallen into the dime-novel habit?" By actual investigation he had ascertained the hold this vicious habit had upon the youth of certain communities; in some the infection was wide-spread, others being comparatively free from it, and girls as well as boys were addicted to it. The newspapers, he thought, were important agents in leading young minds astray, with their departures from the straight lines of truth, their eager grasping after everything sensational, regardless of its moral quality. Many of the audience were in complete sympathy with these sentiments. The subject was opened for general discussion, and Mr. Eastman read from a number of opinions written on printed question-forms of the Wellsville Union School by scholars who were asked to analyze each book read by them stating its prominent characters and purpose; and it was interesting to find how an occasional youthful mind got right at the heart of a good book.

Mr. Larned expressed his appreciation of Mr. Burgess' account of the influence of dime novels, that term standing for all pernicious literature. However, the dime-novel taste is a misdirected taste for reading, and its victims are not in so hopeless a state as those who do not read at all. Usually, as Mr. Burgess' inquiries seem to show, an abundant supply of good literature will draw these dime-novel readers to better books.

Mr. Emerson, Superintendent of Education in

Buffalo, thought that Mr. Burgess got at the substance of the matter when he said that good literature should be supplied in the schools; and that Mr. Larned was right in saying that a large number do not read anything. A reform is necessary, but that goes slowly, even more so in large cities than in small places. But a child should undoubtedly be brought in close contact with, and be interested in, good literature in his school days. If he leaves school before the reading habit is formed, he is likely to join the large class who do not read at all.

Miss Hazeltine asked what could be done to help girls to the best reading. They are more difficult to guide than boys, and much harder to interest. Boys like books on science, electricity, games, amateur work, etc., but a girl of from 16 to 20 is rather a problem, especially if she has known no guiding hand. Miss Hazeltine gave her experience with children who did not read at all, perhaps had never read one book through; how, after much thought on the matter, she had taken one of Scott's novels and had told part of it, and when the children became much interested had left them to read the remainder. In the course of the winter 20 books were read and enjoyed.

"How can we induce parents to oversee their children's reading?" was a question that received due consideration. One teacher had adopted the plan of having her scholars bring accounts of current events, cut from the newspapers, to school, and in order to get them the children had to have the parents' help. One of the school principals of the city gave his experience in circulating books from the school library among his pupils. His predecessor had acted on the principle that almost anything is good enough, regarding it as a stepping-stone to something better. After patiently waiting for a year, he thought it about time for the next step to be taken; and as the children were still devoted to Alger and Optic, he began to try to interest them in something better. At first it was no easy matter, but now an improvement has taken place. Books of historical fiction and books of history are asked for, and the children seem to prefer the histories, finding the heroes in actual life are quite as interesting as those of fiction. They often ask, when they have read a book or been told a story, "Is it really true?" It is in the power of the regular grade teachers to influence their pupils day by day, and make the best we have familiar to them. They should teach patriotism, so that the children will know there is something back of the American flag besides the flag-staff.

Another school principal announced his earnest conviction that more care is necessary in choosing all literature. There are well-bound dime novels as well as cheap ones. There are three classes of books—the positively good, the positively bad, and the not bad but weak. He recognized nothing, would have nothing, but the positively good; he had no faith in the stepping-stone idea. Life is so short that none of us can ever live to read all of the best there is.

Then it was told how "Hiawatha" had been introduced into the second grades in the public

schools of Buffalo, and with what gratifying eagerness it had been received. Teachers can take the best literature, simplifying hard words and explaining troublesome passages, till the children grow old enough to understand for themselves.

At the opening of the session on Saturday morning, Mr. Larned, from the committee appointed to prepare an expression of the feeling of the association relative to the death of its late president, Reuben B. Poole, of New York, submitted the following minute, which was unanimously adopted:

"In the death of its president, Reuben Brooks Poole, late librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, the New York State Library Association has sustained a very severe loss.

"As a man he bore a spotless character and an unsullied reputation; as a Christian he was consistent, faithful, and earnest, without the slightest taint of cant, and one of whom it can be truly said 'his works do follow him'; as a librarian his quiet work for 31 years in building up the library under his charge, a model of its kind, of clean and useful books in all departments of literature, affords ample proof both of his ability and faithfulness; and these also are emphasized by the esteem in which he was held by all his peers in the wide field of library work.

"How much his gentle, unassuming dignity of manner and uniform courtesy have influenced for good the thousands of young men who have come within their reach no one may estimate.

"Absolutely faithful and zealous in the performance of every duty to the best of his ability, warm hearted and sympathetic as a friend, he has gone from our midst so suddenly that we still wait

"the touch of a vanish'd hand
And the sound of a voice that is still'd."

"We desire to place on record this estimate of our friend and co-worker, and thus to express our full appreciation of his life-work and keen sense of our own loss."

Continuing the subject of children's reading, Miss Cutler, of Utica, told how she had led children into the realms of solid reading by strategy. Instead of grouping fiction in tiers one above the other, she put that subject on one shelf running around the room, with the sober reading underneath. Children, she said, would take down scientific works by mistake, and having their curiosity aroused, would continue by choice. The result had been very satisfactory in every way. It had some drawbacks, but not enough to condemn it.

The special subject on the program was a paper on "The value of classified arrangement of books to trustees, librarian, and readers," by Miss Jennie L. Christman, of the State Library School. Miss Christman was unable to leave Albany, and her paper was read.

"Business methods are necessary in library management as in other affairs of life," said the paper. "A group arrangement of books enables the trustees to know easily just what subject needs strengthening in their list. The librarian himself finds that grouping books by subjects is a great aid in readily finding books when those on a special subject are called for. To learn a good system of classification is in itself a liberal education."

What manner of finding-list is most advantageous? was a question declared to have a great many sides to it, but Mr. Larned thought a combination of subject arrangement and an author index very helpful. Also that the first necessity of every library is a card catalog, in-

cluding a subject catalog, and an author and title catalog, and that a printed finding-list is a luxury to be had when it can be afforded.

To cover books or not to cover books proved an interesting subject, calling forth many opinions. Miss Cutler said that, in Utica, they had pulled off the old brown covers, some of which had probably been on the books since 1830. It was said that books lose their identity when covered, and people have no desire to use them, the exception being when they are covered for a purpose, to indicate that they are the new books, loaned but for a limited time, which of course makes them very popular. Miss Hazeltine told of having a dingy, brown-covered "Hans Brinker," which the children would not read, while a new one with a pair of silver skates in the corner of the cover was received with eagerness.

How to clean books when soiled evoked some merriment, as it was said that house-cleaning departments would have to be set up in conjunction with libraries. Mention was made of a powder of fine pumice-stone, which, rubbed dry on light, daintily covered books, succeeds in restoring some of their freshness.

Classification came up again, some who had been charging simply by accession numbers feeling the need of a better system in order to give some supervision to reading, especially that of children. The classification of Sunday-school libraries was brought up, but not much light was shed upon the subject. It was generally agreed, however, that Sunday-school libraries circulate much that is not tolerated in public libraries.

Mr. Larned and Miss Hazeltine were appointed a committee to act with the executive board in arranging the next western meeting of the association.

FLORENCE H. MADDEN, *Secretary pro tem.*

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Connecticut Library Association held its annual meeting on May 30, in Groton, Ct., at the beautiful little library founded and maintained by the Hon. Frederic Bill.

The meeting was called to order by the president, W. K. Stetson, of New Haven, at 10.45. Rev. W. L. Peck, of Groton, on behalf of the trustees of the Bill Memorial Library, welcomed the visitors in a very happy manner, giving a little historical sketch of Groton and its "suburb" New London.

The reply by the president and reading of the secretary's and treasurer's reports was followed by a paper on "Two books on a card," by Gardner M. Jones, of the Salem, Mass., Public Library, relating to the two conflicting methods of charging books in the two-book system, the single card plan and the two card method. The paper was freely discussed, the weight of evidence inclining to the use of two cards.

A most interesting address entitled "An English library in the Levant" was read by F. S. Hyde, of Groton. The students of the college at Beyroot, even when speaking the English language very imperfectly, enjoy reading English books, and like their English brothers (and

sisters), enjoy fiction best, though the fiction to which they have access is only of the standard works. The Arab loved and made fiction before the English language was made. They use the language of the "Arabian nights" and the Arab novel-reader knows how to skip. They are very fond of Shakespeare.

The noon intermission was occupied in visiting the fort and monument and in taking a most charming sail in the *Summer Girl* up the beautiful Thames and down the harbor. Lunch was served on the boat. The perfect day, the appetizing lunch and the hospitable kindness of Mr. Frederic Bill, who provided so generously for the pleasure and entertainment of the guests, made the day one long to be remembered. The fatigue of the steep climb to the heights was also overcome by the thoughtful kindness of the same generous hand, who provided carriages for the convenience of the guests.

The afternoon session was opened with a paper by C. Knowles Bolton, of Brookline, Mass., on "Genealogical collections in public libraries," which was freely discussed, as was also the next subject, "Book numbers," introduced by H. F. Bassett, of Waterbury. Mr. Bassett explained his system of shelf numbers and the method he took to work it out.

Miss Louise Allyn, of New London, read a selection entitled "Three little maids from the Library School."

Mrs. F. W. Robinson, of the Otis Library, Norwich, was appointed treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Hillis, of Bridgeport.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING to organize a state library association for Nebraska was held on April 22, at the State University, Lincoln. Representatives were present from Omaha, Beatrice, and Crete, and from the state library, the Lincoln City Library, and the university library; also from Wesleyan and Cotner universities, and from the Western Normal.

A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: President, Miss Mary Jones, of the State University; 1st vice-president, Miss Jessie Allan, of Omaha; 2d vice-president, Prof. James A. Beatty, of Cotner University; secretary, J. A. Barrett, of the State University; treasurer, Carrie C. Dennis, of the Lincoln City Library.

The association was organized for the purpose of working in the interests of the libraries of the state. The meetings of the association will be held at the call of the executive board, which is composed of the officers of the association. The next meeting will be held during the conference of the State Teachers' Association that takes place next September. In the meantime library interests will be represented at the "State Institute," to be held in July, where a course in library instruction will be conducted.

During the meeting Chancellor Canfield made a short speech on the work of libraries. After adjournment the visitors were shown over the university and especial attention was paid to the library.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Colorado Library Association was held in the Public Library, Denver, May 18, in conformity with a call issued by the executive committee. The president, Mr. Dana, informed the association that the object of calling the meeting was to organize for the entertainment and reception of the American Library Association, which is to meet in Denver, on Monday, August 12.

The reasons for the meeting being held in Denver this year and the necessity for the proper entertainment of the members were then set forth. Mr. Dudley suggested the style of entertainment that would be appropriate. The following officers were then elected for the current year:

President, J. C. Dana, of the Denver Public Library; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. J. Peavey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. John R. Hanna, of the library committee of the school board, and C. E. Dickinson, of the library committee of the City Library; secretary, C. E. Dudley, of the City Library; treasurer, A. E. Whitaker, of the State University Library. These officers constitute an executive committee, and were given full power to act for the Colorado Library Association in the entertainment of the American Library Association, with power to appoint sub-committees.

The program for the meeting of the A. L. A. will, briefly stated, be somewhat as follows:

Sunday, Aug. 11, arrive in Denver, a.m. Monday, Aug. 12, conference sessions, morning, afternoon, evening, the evening session to be open to people of Denver. Tuesday, morning and afternoon sessions. Wednesday, morning session; afternoon to be given up to publishing, college, and other sections. Thursday, morning and afternoon sessions, annual A. L. A. banquet in the evening.

This program will possibly be modified so as to arrange for one or two meetings to be held in Colorado Springs or Manitou. A post-conference excursion to Glenwood Springs is contemplated. Arrangements will probably be made for the librarians to visit some of the smelters and mines of Colorado.

All persons interested in any way in the promotion of libraries of any kind are urged to join the Colorado Library Association and co-operate in making this Denver meeting a success. One of the principal objects had in view in holding this session in Denver is to stimulate the library spirit throughout the West.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

THE regular meeting of the Library Association of Central California was held May 10, 1895.

President Rowell stated that the topic for discussion was "Fiction in libraries," and introduced Prof. Woodruff, of Stanford University, who presented the principal paper of the evening, discussing the question ably and impartially, but making a vigorous plea for fiction as a means to an end. He held that fiction was often

a real need of tired people, who found in it the rest and refreshment that they craved. Bad fiction did not enter into the subject, for no librarian should or would think of giving shelf-room to it; but many of the novels usually frowned upon as "trashy" might, he thought, be usefully circulated among people who would otherwise read the unqualifiedly bad. Four remedies were suggested for the reduction of novel-reading: 1, the formation of literary reading clubs, to influence the reading of the leisure class; 2, the establishment of vital relations between the public school and the library, to influence the children's reading; 3, the placing of new books where the public may see them; 4, the personal influence of the librarian and his staff.

Papers were read by Miss Wade, Mr. Cleary, Mr. Jellison, Mr. Coleman, and Mr. Harbourn. Mrs. Hancock, of the Sacramento Public Library, gave her experience in that library, and Mr. Terrill and Mr. Dupuy made short interesting addresses.

The consensus of opinion was that while fiction-reading, and particularly the "trashy" kind, was open to grave criticism, its effect was on the whole beneficial, as it nearly always led to the reading of a better class of literature. Statistics showing the percentage of fiction and its use in the libraries of Central California were presented as follows:

Statistics of English Fiction (including Juvenile) in libraries — California.		Total Volumes.	No. Vols. Fiction.	Per cent. Fiction.	Per cent. of Novels currently bought compared with total outlay for books.	Per cent. of cost out of total book expenses.	Per cent. of circulation.	Cost of circulation.	Per cent. of discarded novels compared with all other such books.	Per cent. of novels rebound.
1.	San Francisco Public Library.....	77,000	12,000	16	74	50	53	*	98	65
2.	" " Mercantile Library..	69,000	12,800	16	66	65	69	..	..	..
3.	" " Mechanics' Inst.....	68,363	7,600	11	48	..	79	..	96	..
4.	" " B'nai Brith.....	11,000	.....	..	33	..	85	..	98	..
5.	Oakland Public Library.....	29,800	8,000	26	25	33	65	..	50	..
6.	Santa Cruz Public Library.....	8,536	2,490	29	30	25	65	..	65	..
7.	Sacramento Public Library.....	23,400	4,500	19	21	15	74	74	80	60
8.	Santa Rosa Public Library.....	5,500	1,600	29	..	..	62	..	99	..
9.	Petaluma Public Library.....	2,180	750	34	60	50	70	..	80	..

** Not including Juveniles. * $\frac{4}{3}$ c. per volume.

The question of the interchange of books between libraries was brought up, and after some discussion was postponed for further consideration at another meeting, when some plan will be devised to develop this very necessary function of the library.

The president announced that there would be no meeting until September, when the topic for discussion will be "State aid for libraries."

A. M. JELLISON, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

THE annual meeting of the New York Library Club was held at Columbia College Library on Thursday, May 9, at 3 p.m.

The meeting was opened by President Nelson, who alluded to the recent loss to the club in the death of one of its most active members, Reuben B. Poole, and appointed Mr. Cole, Miss Prescott, and Mr. Richardson as a committee to draw up resolutions expressing grief at his death, and sympathy with his daughter. While this committee were out, the annual report of the treasurer was read, showing a balance of \$110.38 in hand. Mr. Baker and Mr. Wing were appointed auditors, and the report was accepted. Mr. Bostwick, the new librarian of the N. Y. Free Circulating libraries, was elected a member of the club.

The committee having returned, the following minute was read and accepted by the club, and ordered to be entered in full upon the records, and the secretary was directed to send a certified copy to Miss Mary B. Poole:

"As members of the New York Library Club we desire to put on record this expression of our keen sense of loss in the death of our late fellow-member, Reuben Brooks Poole.

"One of the founders of the club, ten years ago, he has

always been one of its most earnest and active members. He served eight years on the Executive Committee and is the only member who has been twice elected President.

"Of quiet and unassuming manners, his innate dignity and high Christian character combined with his uniform courtesy to make him a pleasant companion and a valued friend; while his ability as a librarian and his readiness to forward all the interests and work of our Club made him a recognized power in our midst.

"We shall miss him in our gatherings and still more in our councils; and the suddenness of his demise makes his absence from us the more keenly felt."

"We extend to his orphaned daughter, Miss Mary B. Poole, our sincere sympathy, in the double loss she has sustained in so short a time."

President Nelson then suggested that perhaps some of the members would like to refer to their personal relations with Mr. Poole. Dr. Leipziger spoke of his friendship with Dr. Poole extending over a quarter of a century. Many, he said, were attracted to the Y. M. C. A. by the quiet influence he exercised. He himself did not wander far outside the walls of his library, but his influence went far and wide. The collection of books he made shows the character of the man, and all who came into his library came into the purest atmosphere that one could wish to enjoy.

President Nelson spoke of the funeral and the beautiful tribute paid to Mr. Poole by his brother-in-law. Then, thinking that some might not have heard them, he gave a few details of his death. He had been suffering from an attack of the grip, but no one thought that the end was near and he was left for the night quietly sleeping. When his daughter came into the room in the morning he was apparently still sleeping, but when she went up to the bedside she saw that without a struggle the spirit had flown; a peaceful end to a quiet and unassuming life.

Mr. Baker said: "There seem to be two things about his life which were especially noticeable, the calmness and peacefulness with which it moved on, and the fact that he always did what he deemed to be his duty. As a class, librarians do stick closely to duty, but he was especially faithful, and it is this lesson of faithfulness he leaves to us."

The regular business of the club was then taken up, and President Nelson appointed Mr. Baker, Mr. Sickles, Miss Baldwin, and Mr. Richardson a committee on nominations.

Dr. Leipziger then moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions of congratulation to Columbia College on its magnificent gift from President Low for a library building, and President Nelson appointed Dr. Leipziger, Judge Peck, and Mr. Cole. After a short absence the committee returned, and the chairman presented the following report:

At a meeting of the New York Library Club, held at Columbia College, Thursday, May 9, 1895, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Club has heard of the munificent gift to Columbia College of a library building, made by President Seth Low, a gift in many respects unparalleled in its character in the history of libraries.

And whereas by this gift the future great library of Columbia College will have a worthy home on a beautiful site amid attractive surroundings, thereby dignifying the library and setting a worthy pattern for all ages to imitate.

Resolved, That the New York Library Club congratulates Columbia College on its great good fortune, and at the same time expresses to President Low its sincere appreciation of his generosity, of his unselfishness, and of this added proof of his sincere devotion to the cause of liberal education.

And Resolved, further, That the Club expresses to President Low the hope that Columbia College may for many years to come enjoy his rare leadership, and that he may have the privilege of witnessing the accomplishment of all his fondest hopes in connection with the institution to which he is giving the best energies of his valued life.

Resolved further, That these resolutions be entered in full on the minutes of this Club, and that the secretary be directed to send a certified copy thereof to President Low.

Judge William Ware Peck then moved the acceptance of the report. The motion was seconded, and Judge Peck then spoke to it as follows:

"When we consider the magnitude of the donation, an amount that can have few parallels, if it has any parallel in the history of education; the source of the donation, a single and a private purse; the youth of the donor, whose life is rather before than behind him; when we consider that the gift secures to that institution, which, in the interest of accuracy and from a sense of justice and deference, I deem it my duty to designate Columbia University, a new and far extended future of advanced capacity; that the gift leads the University into a new and broader field of far enduring usefulness; that the gift assures to the metropolis of this hemisphere, that it shall be the seat of learning for the hemisphere — when we think on these things, the very affluence of our English-speaking tongue falters for words of fitting commendation. This motion should be carried by a vigorous and united voice."

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous and rising vote of the club.

President Nelson then announced that the 18th of June next would be the tenth anniversary of the founding of the club, and he thought it would be very pleasant to get together and have a little celebration. After some discussion the idea was adopted by the club, and \$30 were appropriated towards the expenses. The following committee was appointed to have charge of the affair with full powers: Messrs. Wing, Berry, G. H. Baker, Miss Rathbone, Miss Tuttle, and Mr. Nelson.*

The committee on nominations then made their report. For president, W. F. Stevens; for vice-presidents, Mr. W. A. Bardwell, Miss E. G. Baldwin; for secretary, Miss Josephine Rathbone; for treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Tuttle.

The club then voted that a single ballot be cast by the secretary for the persons nominated, which was done, and the officers were declared elected.

The regular subject of the meeting, "The proposed bibliography of American literary periodicals," was then taken up, and President Nelson, by way of introduction, read Prof. Bolton's letter, in which the idea was first mentioned, and said he thought the time was ripe to take up such a work. The clubs in Philadelphia and Washington have each undertaken to make a list of the periodicals and transactions of societies on the shelves of the libraries in those cities, and the question now is, Shall the New York club take up the work for its own city? A committee was appointed by this club some time ago and formulated a circular, but the actual scope of the work to be undertaken had not been decided upon.

Mr. Richardson remarked that in all such undertakings the burden of work falls on the editor. It was so in the case of Poole's Index. Prof. Bolton's energy and indefatigableness in making his Bibliography of Chemistry was remarkable, and some one has got to take just that place to

* The committee have decided to postpone the celebration of the tenth anniversary till fall.

push this work through successfully. To people out of town, just such lists as this are especially valuable.

President Nelson thought that the severest part of the work of editing could be obviated by laying out a clear scheme, so that each contributor would send his work well arranged and ready for the printer.

Mr. Cole considered it highly desirable that a general list should be prepared, and thought it would not do to have different cities make simply the lists of periodicals in their libraries, as this would lead to too much duplication of work. People in different sections should be invited to join in the work and send in lists of local periodicals. "In my own library," he said, "I find it hard to decide whether we have the last numbers published of certain defunct magazines. The new list should decide such questions by including all."

Mr. Richardson thought the A. L. A. should take up the work.

President Nelson here remarked that the question seemed to be taking a different turn. Prof. Bolton's plan seemed the more feasible, not to take New York City simply, but proceed on the broader scheme endorsed by Mr. Cole.

Mr. Soule, a welcome guest of the club at this meeting, being now called on, remarked that it was fitting that this club should initiate the work, and after it is begun here, other parts of the country will take it up, and Boston will take a full share.

Mr. Baker thought that if such a list was made, there should be some indication as to where periodicals which are not in every library can be found, and in the case of all rare ones just what library they are in.

President Nelson proposed that the original committee, which consisted of only three members, Mr. Cole, Mr. Josephson, and himself, be increased by the addition of Mr. Baker and Mr. Richardson, and the club approving, these two members were added, and the committee was instructed to formulate a plan for a "General catalog of all American literary periodicals."

President Nelson then thanked the club for their kind and hearty support during his year of office and wished them all success in the future. On motion of Mr. Cole, the club passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Nelson for his able and efficient work as president.

HARRIET B. PRESCOTT, *Secretary*.

Reviews.

ROWELL, Joseph C. *Classification of books in the library*. Berkeley, Cal., 1894. 49 p. O. (University of California. Library bulletin, no. 12).

Our notice of this important pamphlet has been too long delayed. Mr. Rowell's work has various ingenious features that merit attention both in classification and in notation.

The general arrangement of classes is a cross between the Decimal and the Expansive Classi-

fication, adopting many of the original features of the latter, but modifying them in such a way as to show Mr. Rowell's entire independence. The very first page is a good example of this. In the Expansive Classification, Book Arts is the last of the Arts of Communication, and includes, besides Bibliography, the Composition of the book (which is usually put under Language), all that relates to the manufacture and selling of books (which is usually put in Useful Arts), works treating of the final deposit of the books bought in Private or Public Libraries, and finally that description and enumeration of books that is specially called Bibliography. These subjects are in the E. C. arranged in the order in which they come in the existence of the book — Writing, Manufacture, Sale, and Storage. Mr. Rowell keeps them together, but, as so many other classifiers do, makes Bibliography a sort of preface to the whole classification, also altering their order so that Libraries, the final resting-place of the books precedes the classes which describe its creation.

Bibliography is followed by Encyclopædias and Periodicals. These three classes are the only ones that are denoted by letters (A, B, C), and the bibliographies, encyclopædias, and periodicals of special subjects are put under those subjects, with a lower case a, b, or c added to the classmark, a good correspondence.

The general order of classes is that of the E. C., in which Language and Literature end the scheme, instead of the Historical Sciences, as in the D. C., but there are various minor deviations intended to make "the collocation of subjects conform more nearly to courses of instruction at present pursued in the university." Chemistry, for instance, is not put in Physics, but in the Useful Arts, between Agriculture and Mining. Civil Engineering, on the other hand, is put into Physics and not in the Useful Arts. Architecture is taken out from Fine Arts and put after Building in Useful Arts. As in the E. C., the evolutionary order of classes is followed in the Natural Sciences. In the Social Sciences, while the subdivisions are almost exactly the same, the order of classes is reversed, which has the good result of bringing Politics next to History, but leaves the awkward break between the Social and the Natural Sciences as objectionable as ever. In Philosophy and Religion, again, the order of subclasses is almost exactly followed, including the position of Bible as a connecting link between Judaism and Christianity; but this is combined with a feature taken from the D. C., of putting Mohammedanism and Mormonism immediately after Judaism as its derivatives.

The notation is not decimal. Classes are numbered 1 to 999, with no attempt to assign particular decades to particular subjects; *e. g.*, 60 is a subdivision of Geography and 61 is History. Where a more minute differentiation of topics is needed it is effected by adding lower case letters. *E. g.*, 24 is Bible, 24g Old Testament, 24n New Testament, 24z Harmonics. This gives, of course, a much greater number of subdivisions than is possible with a decimal subdivision and is just as easily comprehended.

Throughout, side notes in smaller type give the class numbers of similar subjects, *e. g.*:

- 422 Water Supply, Wells. [Boring 557
[Health 485
423 Sanitary Engineering, Sewers. [Plumbing 592

The general notes on Geography and History have separate places; but under the smaller countries Travel (which is apparently intended to include all geographical works) is mixed with History; in the larger countries these sections are placed side by side, *e. g.*:

- 93 Great Britain: Travel
93d " Antiquities
93i " Channel Islands
94 " History in general
[Here come 11 chronological sections and then]
96 Local Travel and History
97 London
98 Ireland: Travel
98d " Antiquities
98e " History

This arrangement, which in classification is analogous to that adopted by Mr. Noyes in his catalog of the Brooklyn Library, has manifest advantages. I found it absolutely necessary in treating the local history and description of the United States; I have thought of adopting it in treating the towns and cities of other countries, and have suggested a notation for it in the Seventh Classification of the E. C. Whether it is expedient to carry this *concrete* method of arrangement yet farther and put in all or some of such subjects as local Ecclesiastical History, Politics, Law, Natural History, Industry, Art, Language, and Literature, indeed all the books that treat of any subject with special reference to a country, is in my mind an open question.

Mr. Rowell's classification is not as systematic as either the D. C. or the E. C., and it makes no use of mnemonic aids, but setting these two deficiencies aside, if they are deficiencies, it is a good working classification. C: A. CUTTER.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

JONES, Gardner M. Libraries of local history. (In *Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine*, May, 1895, p. 141-144.)

Explains briefly the importance and usefulness of local historical collections in small libraries, and the practical methods of establishing and caring for such a collection.

PUTNAM, Herbert. The great libraries of the United States. (In *Forum*, June, 1895, p. 484-494.)

A review of the chief conditions governing the establishment and administration of the great city libraries of to-day. Those of Boston, Baltimore, and Chicago are instanced, the proposed library consolidation in New York and the possibilities of the Congressional Library are also noted; but Mr. Putnam devotes himself more to a consideration of the principles

of the modern library movement than to examples of what has been accomplished.

LOCAL.

Bloomington, Ill., Withers P. L. Added 754; total 15,155. Issued, home use 51,445; reference use 4901. Membership 2558.

The Withers Public Library was opened as a free library on Oct. 2, 1894, after an existence since 1857 as an association library. During the first eight months, the library has more than fulfilled the hopes of its friends. A complete classified finding-list was issued in November, 1894, and the dictionary card catalog is very near completion. "An unusual amount of reference work has been carefully and energetically carried on. The type-written sheets of our reference file number about 300. This number by no means, however, represents the amount of work done, as it includes only those subjects which required an unusual amount of research; embracing, to some extent, subjects looked up for the seven literary clubs of the city, and debates, essays, etc., for the different educational institutions of the city."

Boston P. L. THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY IN BOSTON; its artistic aspects, by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer; [also] Its ideals and working conditions, by Lindsay Swift. (In *Century*, June, 1895, p. 260-271.) il.

Two interesting articles, one dealing with the architectural and artistic features of the library, the other describing details and possibilities of its administration. There are many fine illustrations of interior and exterior.

Boston P. L. On May 4 the newspaper-room, established upon the gift of \$2000 received from W: C. Todd, was opened for the first time. It now contains about 120 newspapers, all of which are American. When completed, there will be about 200 newspapers on file, of which 115 will be American, eight Canadian, one Vancouverian, and the others foreign.

The library is planning to print, within a year if possible, a catalog of all the books on political economy, taking the phrase in its broadest sense and including some 10,000 titles.

The board of trustees recently voted to consider the purchase of the late Prince L.-L. Bonaparte's philological library. If this is done the library will possess what is probably the finest philological collection in existence, numbering about 20,000 volumes.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. At the annual exhibition of the work of the institute, held from May 23-25, the library made an interesting exhibit of the work of the present training class. On tables grouped in the reference-room the work was arranged to show the various processes of the order department, the cataloging department, the circulating department, the reading-room, and the reference-room. It included leading literary journals, catalogs and books of reference, order sheets, requisition blanks, accession book, many examples of library handwriting, sample catalog cards, illustrating various forms of entry, shelf lists,

special lists, statistics blanks, withdrawal book, labels, book-plates, application blanks, students', teachers', and children's cards, and the various notices of fines, reserved books, and special information. A sample card catalog, author, title, and subject, was shown in a small model case, and there were miniature newspaper and magazine racks, binders, etc. The exhibit was carefully prepared and arranged to the best advantage; some of the work shown was remarkably good — notably the library handwriting and the catalog cards — and as a whole it was an interesting bird's-eye view of the detail work of a library.

Canton (O.) P. L. The library was opened in its new quarters in the last week of April. The chief change in administration resulting from the removal is the abandoning the plan of open access to the shelves. It has been arranged to add the books of the public school library to the public library's collection; this gives the library a total of some 6000 v.

Chelmsford (Mass.) P. L. The new public library building, given to Chelmsford Centre by Amos Francis Adams, of Newton, a native of Chelmsford, was dedicated on the afternoon of May 8. There was a large attendance at the exercises, and a dinner was served to over 600 guests. The keys of the building were presented to the president of the board by Mr. Adams, and the speaker of the day was Rev. E. A. Horton, of Boston.

The building occupies a commanding site and is planned in the shape of a cross, crowned by a round dome. The short arms in the centre are devoted, in front to the entrance and vestibule, and in the rear to the trustees' room. The southern wing contains the reading and reference rooms; the northern, the stacks and delivery room; while the central hall or rotunda, lighted from the top through the dome, which is surrounded by windows, is for use as a public reception-room. The basement contains the heating and lighting apparatus, with one wing left unoccupied.

In construction and in finish care and taste have been exercised. The building covers on the ground floor 2600 square feet, and is 23 feet in height to the top of cornice and 13 feet to the top of the dome. The main walls and partitions are of selected Dover brick. The steps and buttresses and lower courses of stone-work are of white Chelmsford granite. The polished columns of the porch are of Fox Island granite, and the trimmings of windows, cornices, etc., are of buff terra-cotta. The dome is covered with heavy sheet copper and the roof is slated. The interior finish is all of selected quartered oak, finished in its natural color. The windows are glazed with plate glass in large single lights. The porch is paved with Welsh quarry tiles. Great precautions have been taken against fire; the furnace and fuel are in a special fireproof cellar; the building is divided by two brick cross-walls; walls and partitions have fire stops, and the upper floors are laid over asbestos paper.

The interior decorations consist of cornices and raised mouldings in stucco, and quartered

oak panellings. In the reading-room is an open fireplace of brick and oak panelling, with wrought iron andirons. Oak cases are provided for the reference books, and there are oak tables and heavy oak chairs upholstered in leather. The stack-room has shelving for 15,000 v., with a capacity of double this amount.

In addition to Mr. Adams' gift of the library building, the site was presented to the town by J. Adams Bartlett, the grading was done at the expense of C. E. A. Bartlett, and two gifts of \$500 each for the purchase of books were received from T. M. Adams and T. P. Proctor.

Chelsea, Mass. Fitz P. L. (Rpt.) Added 434; total 14,384. Issued, home use 67,483 (fict. 55.99 %; juv. 27.75 %); reading-room use, 6446.

The improvements made during the year comprise principally the placing of additional bookshelves and racks in the library room, and fitting up two rooms in the second story for library uses, one to be made a "Chelsea memorial room."

Dayton (O.) P. L. (34th rpt.) Added 1135; total 33,716. Issued, home use 120,689 (fict. 58.7 %; juv. .26 %); lib. use 50,625. New cards issued 1878; total registration 9366.

The circulation of 1894 showed an increase of 14,958 over any former year.

East Weymouth, Mass. The \$50,000 left for a public library in Weymouth by the late J. H. Fogg, in 1892, has just come into the hands of the four trustees. They intend to erect a stone building costing \$20,000, reserving the remainder of the fund for books and running expenses.

Fairhaven, Mass. Millicent L. Added 1129; total 10,164. Issued, home use 5199 (fict. 79 %). New cards issued 467; total registration 2204; 352 cards are held by non-residents.

The library was open for business every day of the year, including Sundays and holidays, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday opening has proved a success. Librarian Stevens in his report says: "In September our stack-room was thrown open to the public, and patrons invited to secure books from the shelves for inspection. This privilege has added greatly to the educational influence of the library, and is to be recommended, at least, for all town libraries where most of the patrons are known by the attendants."

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. A site for the new library building has been purchased for \$50,000, leaving \$100,000 to be devoted to the building.

Germantown, Phila. Friends' F. L. (Rpt.) Added 817; total 18,082. Issued 13,625. No. card-holders 1500; no. visits to library during year 21,259. Receipts \$4053.47; expenses \$3027.44.

There has been a decided increase in the circulation of juvenile books, and a growing use of the library by children in their school work.

Girard (Pa.) P. L. The new library building was dedicated on May 3. It was endowed by the late Robert Wilcox, of Hammond, Ind., who left \$10,000 for the erection of a building, and \$5000 for the purchase of books.

Jackson (Mich.) City L. (10th rpt.) Added 1243; total 13,506. Issued 82,171 (fict. 49,478); no. cardholders, 3890.

The year's work shows a notable increase over any previous year, partly attributed to the new and attractive rooms. The librarian suggests that a new charging system be adopted and that special privileges be allowed to the schools.

Knoxville, Tenn., Children's Home Libraries. Several months ago the system of children's home libraries was introduced into Knoxville, in connection with the public library. Money was contributed by interested persons, and a collection of 75 v. was secured. These have been distributed in various locations to groups of 10 children, boys and girls, between the ages of seven and 17. The "libraries" are changed every three months, or when all the books have been read.

Marathon, N. Y. Peck Memorial L. The Peck Memorial Library, given to the town of Marathon by the will of the late Mrs. Marsena Peck, was dedicated on the evening of May 15. The library was founded by a bequest of \$20,000 left in trust by Mrs. Peck to three executors for the establishment of a free library in a suitable building. The executors, who were subjected to no conditions or limitations, promptly organized into a board of trustees, and the library building was completed within 18 months from the time the bequest was received.

The building was begun in June, 1894. It is a two-story structure of pressed brick, with sandstone and terra-cotta trimmings. The interior finish is of red oak. The first floor is devoted to the library, with the exception of two rooms leased by the Marathon National Bank. Entrance is by an arched vestibule, on which appears the memorial inscription, into a spacious lobby, 17 x 23, from which opens on one side the library rooms, the other side being devoted to the bank. The main library room, 28 x 45 feet, will be fitted with 1000 feet of shelving, and supplied with reading-tables and chairs. Opening from this room is a reception-room, 17 x 26, where newspapers and periodicals will be kept. The second floor is devoted to an auditorium, with a seating capacity of 700. The library will not be ready for the circulation of books until the fall. It is expected that it will then be open eight hours a day for five days each week.

Mass. F. P. L. Commission. (5th rpt.) During the year 13 towns have accepted the provisions of the library act of 1890 and have been supplied with books by the commission. "Of the 353 towns and cities in the state 247 contain free public libraries that are entirely under municipal control; 32 contain libraries the use of which is entirely free, and in the management of which the municipality is in some form represented; 22 contain libraries to which the town or city appropriates money, but over which it has no control. Most of these libraries are free for circulation, but a few are free only for reference. Twenty towns contain free public libraries that are supported entirely by private benefaction, and with which the municipality has no official connection; and 32 towns have no public library,

though in a few of this class small association libraries exist."

Under the provisions of the act of 1892, authorizing the commission to furnish \$100 worth of books to towns with a valuation less than \$600,000, which maintained a free library before the law went into effect, five towns have received books, and eight are still to be supplied. A list of the gifts made to libraries and the new library buildings erected during the year is given, showing that 37 towns were benefited in this way in 1894.

The commission purposes to undertake, "in a very humble way," the experiment of loaning reference books to small libraries, or to persons interested in special studies in towns to which it has supplied libraries. The books will be loaned directly to the library and issued to the borrower. Persons desiring special books are invited to make their wants known to the officers of their town library, who will then decide whether to make application to the commission for the books. If such application is made, the library will be held responsible for losses or injuries.

Mass. State L., Boston. (Rpt.) Added, v. 3272, pm. 4315; total not given. Receipts \$6836.90; expenses \$6112.92. The financial figures cover only books and binding. Pp. 13-243 of the report are devoted to an author-list of the "Additions to the state library for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894," being the 15th annual supplement to the general catalog.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (17th rpt.) Added 2083; total 24,934. Issued, home use 92,085 (fict. 74.83 %); reading-room use 6579. New cards issued 1399; total cardholders 6286. Receipts \$9783.62; expenses \$8616.38.

"A decrease in the circulation of books for home use in the first half of 1893, and a reaction by which the circulation was largely increased in the later months were noticed in our last report. This sudden and, at first, apparently unexplainable increase has continued during the present year in even larger proportions, and has resulted in an increase of nearly 23 % over the circulation of 1893.

"A largely increased number of cardholders, and the fact that, while the total circulation of books has far exceeded that of any previous year, the percentage of fiction has slightly diminished, leads to the hope that the present use of the library will be increased by a vigorous and healthy growth. The growth of the circulation of books for home use has been accompanied by a similar increase in the number of books taken for use in the building."

A system of teachers' cards has been adopted, each teacher being allowed special cards which may be used by pupils as directed and supervised by the teacher. 559 v. have been issued on these cards from October, 1894, to January, 1895. New books suitable for children are arranged on open shelves for examination and selection; this plan is also followed with books for older readers, fiction only being excepted. The circulation of current numbers of popular magazines has been continued.

"The reading-room and art gallery have been

open on Sundays from 1 to 9 o'clock p.m., as in 1893; and the results are no more satisfactory than formerly. A decreased number of visitors has been offset by an increase of readers; but the results still fail to realize the hopes of those who predicted a great success of the experiment. The expense is more than it ought to be, in consequence of the necessity of keeping a special officer in the rooms to prevent the disorder by which readers were formerly annoyed."

Meriden, Ct. A library committee of 25 was recently appointed by the city council to outline plans for the establishment of a public library. In a report submitted May 8, and accepted by the council, it was proposed that a public meeting be called by the mayor, and a provisional library committee, of five women and 25 men, be appointed to raise funds for the library, the committee to continue in power until the permanent library corporation be organized, which organization shall not take place until the sum of \$10,000 has been raised or pledged. As a means of starting a popular subscription for the library, the committee proposes to issue blank forms, to be signed by subscribers, pledging the contribution of one day's wages, to be collected on a date set by the committee, and known as "library day." Other ordinary subscription blanks are also provided, but it was thought that the one day's wages plan would reach many and be generally popular.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. (5th rpt.) Added 7628; total 73,218. Issued, home use 428,744; (fict. 47.92%; juv. 16.92%); reading-room use (estimated) 200,000. New cards issued 7166; total registration 28,346. Receipts \$58,778.24; expenses \$48,511.23.

The increase in circulation is almost 16% over that of the preceding year. There are now three branches and four delivery stations. Dr. Hosmer suggests that the present system of issuing all books to branches from the central library be dispensed with, and that the Baltimore and Cleveland plan of having the branches contain independent and fairly complete collections be adopted. He also urges more effective work with the schools, on the methods in use at Detroit and Milwaukee.

"The careful inventory revealed the fact that during a year 175 books, perhaps, disappeared from our shelves, unaccounted for. Though not so large as the loss reported from Cleveland, the library nearest ours in size and volume of business, where a like freedom of access prevails, the loss is undoubtedly larger than if our system were less free than it is. With a stream of men, women, and children pouring through every story in the building, every day in the year, with a policy which allows a shelf permit to every adult applicant who seems reputable, and which allows even children to go freely to books adapted for them, some loss is inevitable. Indeed, a greater loss might reasonably be expected, and the disappearance of valuable rather than cheap books, in a circulation of 600,000. While the great proportion of our visitors justify this policy of confidence, heedless and dishonest people will sometimes appear; as often, it must always be said, among those well placed,

as among those of humble station. The two thieves whom we have detected were a university student and a teacher. The naive lady who brings in some day a long-sought-for book, waving it airily and remarking: 'You were so busy I thought you would not mind if I took it without waiting to have it charged,' will be, quite likely, a lady of the best position. In spite of the loss of books, I am not aware that any members of the board, the library staff, or the community, is disposed to make a change in our free policy. It was adopted in the beginning; it is a most popular plan; it saves much in service; for a like amount of accommodation to visitors under a policy of exclusion would involve an added number of attendants to carry books back and forth. The inconveniences, and the occasional losses through careless and thievish people, are far more than balanced by the advantages enjoyed by our public."

Minnesota Hist. Soc. L., St. Paul. (8th biennial rpt.) Added 3483; total 55,265.

There is a steady increase in the growth of the library, and the growing public interest in the collection is evidenced by the large increase in donations of books, mss., pictures, and curios. The collection of Minnesota newspapers is a valuable one, and within the past two years the society has been able to complete several broken files of early editions; there are now 2924 bound v. of newspapers in the society's vaults. The library receives 346 daily and weekly papers, of which 14 only are paid for. A valuable addition to the library was the collection of the more important letters and papers of the late Gen. H. H. Sibley, containing much original information regarding the development of the state.

Nashua, N. H. Suit has been brought against the city of Nashua by Miss Mary E. Hunt, to recover possession of \$50,000 given by herself and her mother to the town for a library. The gift, with its condition, was unanimously accepted by the city councils in September, 1892. The only condition required the city to purchase a site to be selected by a committee of the library trustees and city councils previously named. The latter agreed upon a location known as "the Greeley site," and bonded it, but the councils refused to accept the report or purchase the site. The councils of 1893 took the same position as its predecessors, that they and not the locating committee were to be the final judges of the location. Meanwhile the bond upon the property expired and it was sold to a syndicate at an increase in price and again bonded by the city. Prominent citizens through the attorney-general asked the court to interpret the contract at the March term in 1893 and it was ruled that the city was bound to buy the lot selected by the committee. The councils still refused to take the necessary action and the court issued an order to the councils commanding its purchase. In July, 1893, prominent citizens and the donors asked the court to reopen the case, which was granted and a decision rendered in September that the Greeley lot must be secured unless the donors asked for a return of their money, because not expended "within a reasonable time." This question was at once raised but has never

been heard, owing to the death last December of Mrs. M. E. Hunt, one of the donors, the date for hearing previously appointed being December 26. The complications arising have been from time to time noted in these columns (L. J. 18: 160, 297, 482.)

Nebraska State L., Lincoln. (Biennial rpt.) Added 3503; total 30,253.

Good progress has been made in completing sets of law reports, serials, and magazines; the miscellaneous department has also been strengthened. The librarian urges that an appropriation be made for a card catalog and that additional shelving be supplied.

New Jersey State L., Trenton. (Rpt.) Added 1529; total 43,388; visitors, "exclusive of lawyers, scholars, and other regular attendants, 2610."

"In law and miscellany the library will favorably compare with any state library in the country, while as a practical 'working library' it has no superior." The library is largely used for reference work by the pupils of the state schools, business colleges, and the high school. "In fact, it seems to be getting to be generally understood that the library is an important adjunct to educational institutions, and teachers frequently refer their scholars to our books of reference. This is as it should be, and proves that the popular notion that the state library was exclusively for lawyers is being rapidly dispelled."

New London (Ct.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 1682; total 14,168. Issued, home use 69,971; av. daily use 229, largest daily use 675; ref. use 1993 (no record of general ref. use is kept). New borrowers 527; total no. borrowers 3850. Volumes issued per capita of population 5.09; by registration 19; average no. times each book has been issued 5.46; non-resident registration 192.

During the year 247 art studies were added to the library collection. There are 57 magazines on file in the reading-room.

New York. Aguilar F. L. The Lexington avenue branch of the library was recently removed to 113 East 59th street, between Lexington and Park avenues, where it has much more attractive and convenient quarters.

New York City L. The New York board of aldermen recently received a letter from C. Burr Todd, of the New York Historical Society, urging the reorganization and rehabilitation of the city library, established in city hall. Mr. Todd says: "The City Library, under Tammany rule, has so degenerated as to become a travesty on the name. It was founded primarily, I presume, for the use of city officials, and should, therefore, be a reference library only. It ought not to contain the city records (the earlier ones, at least), now kept in the room adjoining, under custody of the city clerk, in a most slipshod way. These records are being defaced and destroyed, and should be printed at once by a responsible commission of historical scholars and conveyancers. The city library should contain, further, the corporation manual and various histories of the city, laws of the various states,

charters, ordinances, and regulations of every considerable city in the United States and Europe, so far as printed; standard works of history and science, and such reference-books as will make it a thoroughly equipped library of reference. There is great need for such a library downtown; in fact, none such exists, and to found it would be glory enough for one administration. I may add that the city librarian should be appointed by the mayor, instead of by a subordinate, and should be responsible to him alone."

Philadelphia. Apprentices' L. The 75th anniversary of the Apprentices' Library was celebrated on April 29. The building was decorated with palms and potted plants, and was open to visitors between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. An historic sketch of the library, issued in pamphlet form, was presented to visitors. According to the annual report, the library now contains 15,429 v.; the reading-room attendance has been 48,207; 80,892 v. have been circulated; and 1066 new cards were issued.

Philadelphia. Franklin Institute L. A short history of the organization and development of the library is given in the account of "The Franklin Institute," compiled by W. H. Wahl, published in pamphlet form by the Institute. The library is essentially a reference collection, comprising full sets of patent records, technical and scientific works, and important serial publications. Its income is, however, far below its needs, though its many exchanges, received through the medium of the *Journal* of the Institute, lighten considerably its burden of "chronic poverty." The library now contains 41,812 books and unbound volumes, 27,931 pamphlets (of which the greater number are classified and cataloged), and 4722 maps, charts, and photographs. Its working force is quite inadequate to its demands. "It may surprise those who are familiar with the working methods and needs of the modern library to learn that all the domestic work of the Institute library—which is receiving monthly about 200 new volumes, issuing for reference 6000 volumes monthly, and which has 150 readers per day—is performed by a single librarian, with the aid of one boy who also acts as messenger."

Philadelphia (Pa.) P. Ls. Branch No. 5 of the Philadelphia Public Library was formally opened on the evening of May 22. Invitations to the exercises had been issued, and there was a large attendance. Speeches were made by Dr. B. C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore; Judge W. B. Hanna, S. B. Huey, and Judge W. N. Ashman. Branch No. 5 is located in the building known as the West Philadelphia Institute, and the books formerly in the Institute now form part of the new collection, which opens with about 6500 v. Three rooms are devoted to library purposes, and there is accommodation for about 20,000 v. The librarian is Clarence S. Kates, who was transferred from Branch No. 4 in Roxborough.

Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L. (Rpt.) Added 469; total not given. Issued 73,442 (fict. 34.4%; periodicals 24.1%; juv. 21.3%). New

cards issued 706; total registration 12,378. Receipts \$5670; expenses \$5335.99.

St. Louis (Mo.) F. P. L. At a meeting of the directors on May 11, the librarian was authorized to send boxes of books to such charitable institutions as desired them, and the managers of which would be responsible for their safe-keeping and return. Books will also be sent to the various engine-houses of the fire department, provided the chief of the department will guarantee their return.

San Francisco (Cal.) Mercantile L. (42d rpt.) Added 1427; total 68,499. Issued, home use 41,722 (fict. 69.75 %); no record of lib. use is kept. Total subscribing membership \$1073; total membership 1304.

The classification of books, according to the decimal plan, has been continued as persistently as possible, and 4043 v. have been classified and shelved. The report is chiefly a presentment of the financial status of the library, which is not gratifying, as the association has an indebtedness of \$75,000, and its income is much below its needs. Strict economy has been necessary in all branches of the administration. On Jan. 1, 1894, the dues were reduced from \$9 to \$5 a year, the change resulting in a considerable increase of membership, though it did not bring the large growth that had been hoped for.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. Several innovations have been introduced into the library within the past few months, chief among them being the publication of a monthly bulletin of accessions, devoted also to library notes and miscellany. Special efforts are being made to extend the relations of the library with the local schools. Books for class work, in lots of 20 v. or so, are selected by the teacher and sent to the school by the library for a period of two weeks, subject to renewal. Borrowers' cards are then made out for each pupil and given to the teacher, who issues books to the scholars in rotation or by any preferable method; the borrowers' cards thus issued to the teacher in his pupils' names are good only for books for school use, the pupils having temporarily surrendered their library rights to the teacher. Should they desire to become borrowers in person, their cards in the teacher's possession would have to be cancelled and new ones issued in the usual manner.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. (22d rpt.) Added 2860; total 27,729. Issued, home use 106,341. New cards issued 923; total registration 5538. Receipts \$9567.48; expenses \$9557.83.

The classification of the library, heretofore unattempted, was begun during the year; "information slips" and greater freedom and facility in the use of the reference-books were also introduced, and the adoption of the two-book system is recommended. An important alteration is the changing of the book-room into a stack-room, fitted with new steel Westervelt shelving, accommodating 60,000 v. These improvements will give the library a total capacity of 86,000 v. The classification of the books and their consequent rearrangement

will alter every call-number and make the printed catalog of 1888 and its various supplements quite useless. The librarian therefore urges the necessity for a card catalog, and especially recommends the publication of a printed classed finding list of all books in the library, giving author and title entries and full index. For this he asks a special appropriation of \$2000.

Southbridge (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 472; total 15,502. Issued 21,920 (fict. 44.34 %; juv. 19.89 %). New cards issued 225; total registration 2974. Receipts \$2099.90; expenses \$1975.49.

Tacoma (Wash.) City L. The library reopened on May 8, after a thorough rehabilitation. The doors dividing the three library rooms have been removed, and the alterations afford considerably more space for books and readers, and better light. A collection of curios, belonging to the late Bishop Paddock, of Washington, has been installed in the library.

University of Illinois, Champaign. On May 17 the House of Representatives passed to its third reading, without amendment, the university appropriations bill, which contains an item of \$150,000 for a library building. As this has already passed the senate, the appropriation is practically assured. Although it is less than the amount asked for, it will suffice for a beginning. The university library now numbers over 27,000 v. and is growing, at present, at the rate of nearly 3000 v. yearly. Under the direction of its new president, Andrew Sloan Draper, formerly superintendent of public instruction for the state of New York, the university has taken a long step forward, numbering now 810 students and over 80 instructors, with excellent prospects of rapid growth in the future.

Watertown (Ct.) L. A. Added 373; total 7103. Issued 11,508 (fict. 8398); periodicals 3691. New cards issued 127; total card-holders 635.

Westfield, Mass. The Westfield Athenæum was opened on May 10 as a free public library, under arrangements made by the town authorities and the directors of the association. The rooms have been altered and improved, and the library will be open for certain hours each day. It contains about 15,000 v., and it is proposed to print a catalog as soon as practicable.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. Osterhout F. L. (6th rpt.) Added 2061; total 21,115. Issued, home use 66,101 (fict. 67 %); lost and paid for 9. New cards issued 1894; total registration 5077.

There were loaned to the schools 822 v., an increase of 253 over 1893. A children's reading-room is much needed. "The long-deferred supplement to our catalog of 1889 is being printed, and will be quite as large as the catalog itself, as we have nearly doubled our number of volumes since that was issued. It will be arranged in the same way as the catalog, and will open up a valuable collection of books to our readers."

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (35th rpt.) Added 5314; total 98,225. Issued, home use

158,812; ref. use 86,012; Sunday and holiday use 2629. New registration 2653; total registration 17,898. Receipts \$32,947.61; expenses \$30,105.77.

"The plan which we have of letting users of the library rummage freely among new books bought for the circulating department does very much to excite interest in good books which would pass unnoticed unless called in this way to the attention of readers. There have been three exhibitions of pictures in the library building during the past year. The first was on February 26, when the plates of the great work of the French painter of battle scenes, E. Detaille, entitled 'L'armée Française,' were placed upon the walls of the lecture hall. We had before shown the uniforms in use in colonial times in this country, and those which have been adopted from time to time in the army of the United States. That exhibition had given great satisfaction, and we were not surprised to find that this one, in which the uniforms of all the arms of the service in the French army were displayed in color, and as worn by artistic groups of officers and men, also excited a marked interest." The second exhibition, held May 15, illustrated Mexican antiquities. The foundation of the collections shown was Dr. A. Penafiel's "Monumenta del arte Mexicano," which contains hundreds of illustrations in portfolios; some 200 or more photographs taken from views in Yucatan, numerous objects of interest in connection with Mexico, and the flags of Mexico and Yucatan, were also shown. The third exhibition, which was opened October 12, was held in the lecture hall, and consisted of "the beautifully colored plates of Garnier's soft porcelain of Sèvres, and of the photographs of lace in the lace album and in Strassen's Spitzen des 16-19 Jahrhunderts aus den Sammlungen des Kunstgewerbe-Museums zu Leipzig ausserwählt."

PRACTICAL NOTES.

THE RUDOLPH BOOK BINDING is the latest invention of Mr. A. J. Rudolph, of the Newberry Library, inventor of the Rudolph indexer and its accessories. The binder is novel in design, and though especially intended for pamphlets, magazines, and other serial publications, can also be used in binding books. It is difficult to give a fair idea of its details without diagrams, but the following brief description may serve to make plain its distinctive characteristics.

The binding consists of six parts: side covers, "channel-pieces," hinges, rods, staples, and label. Every book to be bound is divided into sections of from 10 to 90 pages each, as desired; in the case of magazines each magazine will form a section. The book section is then inserted within a "channel-piece" of zinc, covered with cloth or buckram; this channel-piece covers the back of the section, extending slightly on either side, and leaving a narrow channel between the back of the section and the piece itself. The book section is firmly fastened in the channel-piece by wire staples driven through holes. A wire rod, headed at one end and slightly pointed at the

other, is then passed through the narrow channel back of the book section. Each book section or magazine is treated in this way. The rods, which form the hinge-pin of each section, project sufficiently beyond the ends of the book section to be thrust through plated steel hinge-pieces at the top and bottom of the book. The side covers are fitted top and bottom with hinge-pieces, and each book section also has its hinge-pieces; these pieces are ingeniously devised to connect with one another, each rod joining two hinge-pieces. The sections may be withdrawn by removing the rod, and more or fewer sections may be inserted at will. A flexible label is fitted over the rear edges of the sections, slipping into false pockets inside the side covers. As the channel-pieces, forming the back of the volume, are covered with the same material as the side covers, the uniform appearance of a book binding is produced. The labels may be either of leather, gilt stamped, or of parchment, typewritten or hand-printed. It will be seen that this method of binding allows of almost indefinite expansion, extension, or contraction, and also of subject, chronological, or numerical arrangement, while it insures durability of the volume. Single sheets, engravings, different sizes of pamphlets, etc., may be bound in the same way as uniform pamphlets or magazines. Full description of the binder and directions for its use may be obtained of the manufacturers, M. Grunewald & Co., 104-110 Fifth ave., Chicago.

Gifts and Bequests.

Quincy, Mass. The Thomas Crane Public Library has received a bequest of \$20,000 from the late Mrs. Clarissa Crane, who died in New York City on April 22. Mrs. Crane was the widow of Thomas Crane, of Quincy, and the Thomas Crane Public Library was built by her and her sons as a memorial to her husband.

Librarians.

ABBOTT, Samuel A. B., president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, resigned that office on May 1, stating that the pressure of his private affairs made him unable to devote to the duties of that position the time necessary for their proper performance. Mr. Abbott has been practically the head of the library for six years past, and has directed its administration in all essential particulars. His resignation was unexpected, although since the appointment of a librarian he has not been as prominently identified with the direction of the library as previously.

BARNETT, Miss Claribel R., of the New York State Library School, class of 1895, has been appointed head cataloger at the Library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

BLAKELY, Miss Bertha E., a member of the New York State Library School, class of 1895,

has resigned her position of librarian at the New Jersey State Normal School, Trenton, to accept a position at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. Miss Blakeley is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke.

CRANDALL. Miss Mary Imogen Crandall's connection with Cornell University Library as cataloger of the Zarncke collection ceased last February. Her address is 246 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GALLINER, Mrs. H. R., librarian of the Withers Public Library, Bloomington, Ill., resigned her position on May 4, the resignation taking effect June 1. Mrs. Galliner has been in charge of the library for 27 years, and her resignation is due to ill health. It was accepted with resolutions of regret and sympathy and she was unanimously elected librarian emeritus of the library.

GILBERT, Frank T., librarian of the Washington State Library, Olympia, died on May 18 at his home in Olympia. Mr. Gilbert was a native of Illinois, was for many years well known in political circles in Elgin, Ill., and at one time was editor of the Elgin (Ill.) *Gazette*. He had been state librarian of Washington for several years.

GOODISON, Miss Alice D., of the graduating class of the Drexel Institute, library department, has taken a position in the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia.

GRAY, Louis T., executive officer of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, resigned his position early in May. Mr. Gray's resignation was presented to the board some time previously, but was laid on the table, the board voting to give him temporary leave of absence instead. Later, it was decided that the position of executive officer should be abolished, its special duties to devolve upon the librarian, and Mr. Gray's resignation was accepted. Mr. Gray has been active in the administration of the library, and had almost entire charge of the moving to the new building.

HAWES, Miss Clara Sikes, a graduate of the New York State Library School (class of '94), has been appointed cataloger at the Library Co. of Philadelphia, succeeding Miss Louise M. Sutermeister, who resigned the position to become librarian of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library.

HAWKS, Miss Emma B. for a time at the New York State Library School, (1893-4) and later assistant at the Forbes Library, Northampton, has been appointed to a position in the Library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

McGUFFEY, Miss Margaret D., of the New York State Library School, class of 1895, has been appointed in charge of loan department of the Boston Public Library.

NELSON, Miss Sarah C., a graduate of the Pratt Institute library training class of 1892, and later cataloger at Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, is cataloging the public library at Stoneham, Mass.

Cataloging and Classification.

BAYONNE (N. J.) F. P. L. Dictionary finding-list: authors, subjects, and titles. January 1, 1895. 148 p. O.

Prefaced by an historical sketch of the library. Title-a-liner; entry generally made under well-known pseudonym with reference from real name; Dewey class and Cutter book numbers. A list of German books is appended, covering 6 p. The catalog is clearly printed on smooth white paper.

The BOSTON P. L. BULLETIN for April continues the "chronological index to historical fiction," covering Scandinavia, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. It contains also a very full classed list of works by and relating to Goethe—almost a Goethe bibliography—and a catalog of the Thayer library. The usual historical appendix includes seven views of Boston in 1858.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin, v. 1, nos. 1-4. Oct., 1894-April, 1895. ea. 4 p. O.

Issued bi-monthly for free distribution. The bulletin is chiefly devoted to lists of accessions, but contains also occasional special lists and notices. No. 2 (December) has a list of "100 good books for boys and girls, not fiction," no. 3 (February) calls attention to "100 good novels, 2d list, authors N to Z."

BOWDOIN COLLEGE L. Bibliographical contributions, no. 4. April, 1895. p. 164-182.

Contains two classed lists of "100 books of 1893" and "100 books of 1894." The lists are based upon the records of the Annual American Catalogues for those years and aim "to call attention to a limited number of representative books likely to prove of more than temporary value to public libraries." Appended to each entry is a note of one or more reviews of the book that "will supply material for judgment of its scope and character." There is also a short "List of published writings of Rev. Horatio Southgate, D.D., class of 1832."

CHILDREN'S HOME Ls., Albany. List of books. 1895. 6 sheets, 5 c.

These lists may be obtained of Miss M. S. Cutler of the State Library, Albany. They catalog six home libraries, of 20 v. each, and are well worth consideration from librarians interested in good reading for children. Each of the libraries has its individual name—No. 1 is the Miron library, No. 4 the Ruth library, etc.—each collection evidently being a memorial or gift, and each list is prefaced by an appropriate quotation. The books would attract any child. They are real human child's stories, with a sprinkling of fairy tales, nature books and books of games. Each set includes *St. Nicholas* and *Youth's Companion*—the absence of *Harper's Young People* may be questioned.

CLEVELAND (O.) P. L. The open shelf: being a

list of books added to the library, January to March, 1895. Cleveland, 1895. 32 p. O. 5 c.

This is the first appearance of the *Open Shelf* since it abandoned its monthly form for that of a substantial quarterly. Besides the classed list of accessions, with abundant and interesting annotations, it contains a short account of the Case Library of Cleveland, and of the year's work at the Public Library.

ENGLISH CATALOGUE of books for 1894: a list of books published in Great Britain and Ireland in 1894; with their sizes, prices and publishers' names; also of the principal books published in the U. S. in one alphabet: with an index to subjects: a continuation of the London and British catalogues. N. Y., Office of *Publishers' Weekly*, 1895. 148 p. O. pap., \$1.50.

FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LISTS (Providence P. L. *Bulletin*) for May are devoted to "Bismarck and the German Empire" and "Wood, wood-carving and furniture." The May *Bulletin* also contains a special catalog of "school duplicates," with brief descriptive annotations.

MANCHESTER (Eng.) MUSEUM, Owens' College. Catalogue of the books and pamphlets in the library arranged according to subjects and authors, by W. E. Hoyle, keeper of the museum. (Museum handbooks.) Manchester, 1895. 302 p. bds., 3s. 6d.

Dewey classification and Cutter book numbers have been used in this careful and painstaking catalog. The classification is carried to an exceeding degree of minuteness, as may be instanced by the fact that the section "Mollusca" is subdivided to four places of decimals, 594.0948 being the class number corresponding to "Mollusca of Scandinavia," in which there are 27 entries. Mr. Hoyle believes that "the present catalog is the first published in England in which the Dewey method has been fully carried out." All pamphlets, periodicals, and transactions in the library have been cataloged, and no attempt has been made to distinguish them from books. "To indicate whether a work will be found among the octavo, quarto, or folio books or among the unbound pamphlets" "q," "f," or "p" is prefixed to the book number. No attempt has been made to give full names in the classed catalog; brief title entries are the rule, and the imprint data include paging, illustrations or plates, size, place and date of publication. An author-catalog, giving full names when practicable, is appended, and this is followed by a useful index of subjects, giving class number and paging. The catalog as a whole is admirable and must prove a boon to all users of the college library.

The MILWAUKEE P. L. has issued an excellent little reading list for "Memorial Day," compiled by Miss L. E. Stearns, for the use of schools. It includes suitable addresses, collections of verse and single poems, national songs, literature of the flag, anecdotes of the war, etc. (8 p. Tt.)

PEORIA (Ill.) P. L. List of books added to the library, Jan. - April, 1895. 4 p. O.

ST. JOHNSBURY (Vt.) ATHENÆUM. Bulletin, 1890-95. 42 p. D. 5 c.

An author-list of the books added to the library since the publication of the supplement to the catalog in 1890 to Jan. 1, 1895.

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN. v. 2, May, 1893, to April, 1895. Salem, 1895. 194 p. O.

The 12 numbers of the bulletin bound in a substantial octavo, and supplied with an index.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN for May has four good reading lists: "Cuba," "Pottery," "Best books of 1894," "Memorial Day."

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) L. BULLETIN for April has a list of "books relating to music—general and essays."

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Library bulletin, May, 1895. Accessions to the department library, January - March, 1895. 12 p. Q.

UNIV. OF STATE OF N. Y. Handbook 6: list of publications. 36 p. Tt.

A list of the publications of the university giving prices and occasional descriptive annotations.

— New York state travelling library, nos. 19-22. Young people's library, ea. 8 p. Tt.

Four classed lists of 25 books each, with the brief descriptive notes that are a feature of these useful little publications.

— State library bulletin; legislation no. 5: comparative summary and index of state legislation in 1894. Albany, 1895. O. 20 c.

FULL NAMES.

Montresor, Frances Frederica, author of "Into the highways and hedges," pub. by Appleton, '95. — *Bookman*, May, '95.

Bibliography.

The American Ecclesiastical Review (245 N. Broad street, Philadelphia) has published, month by month, since January, a series of articles entitled "The library of a priest," which are useful contributions to religious bibliography. The articles, which are concluded with the May number, are as follows: "Introduction," by Thomas Hughes, S. J., p. 1-14 (Ja.); "Sacred Scripture," by A. J. Maas, S. J., p. 138-150 (F.); "Dogmatic theology," by Rev. Ad. Tanqueray, p. 226-245 (Mr.); "Canon law," by Rev. G. Pêries, p. 328-335 (Ap.); "Sacred music," by Rev. H. T. Henry (My.). The series contains quite full lists and has annotations by members of the Society of Jesus. In most cases places and dates of publication are given, and often names of publishers. G. F. B.

The Bookman for May contains "A bibliography of Ibsen" (p. 274-277), by W. H. Carpenter.

It is a short article partly biographical, reviewing Ibsen's works and noting the various translations of them that have appeared.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE nationale. Dictionnaire des écrivains belges et catalogue de leurs publications (1830-1880). 2° livr. (Paupérisme-Prières). Bruxelles, P. Weissenbruch, 1895. 97-192 p. 8°, 2.50 fr.

BIBLIOTHECA philologica oder vierteljährliche systematische Bibliographie der auf dem Gebiete der classischen Philologie und Altertumswissenschaft, sowie der Neuphilologie in Deutschland und dem Auslande neu erschienenen Schriften und Zeitschriften-Aufsätze. Herausgegeben von A. Blau. Jahrgang, 47 (N. F., Jahrg., 9): 1894. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. gr. 8°, 1.40 m.

GROTEFELT, Gustav. Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seuran Kirjaston Luettelo. Helsingfors, 1895.

"This catalog of the treasures preserved in the library of the Finnish Literary Society must not only be a source of pride to all natives of the country, but will also serve the purpose to outsiders as a valuable bibliographical handbook.—*Ath.*, Ap. 27, '95. The collection is rich in rare philological works, especially in Ugro-Finnish literature.

HUNTER, Sir W: Wilson, Hance, E: M., and others. State education for the people in America, Europe, India, and Australia; with papers on the education of women, technical instruction, and payment by results. Syracuse, N. Y., C. W. Bardeen, 1895. c. 2 + 176 p. O. cl., \$1.25.

Contains a full bibliography of education. (8 p.)

LANIER, Sidney. Select poems; ed., with introd., notes, and bibliography, by Morgan Calhoun, Jr. N. Y., C: Scribner's Sons, 1895. c. 55 + 97 p. por. S. cl., net, \$1.

LATANÉ, J: H. The early relations between Maryland and Virginia. Balt., Johns Hopkins Press, 1895. 81 p. O. (Johns Hopkins Univ. studies, 13th ser., nos. 3-4.) pap., 50 c. Pp. 65-66 contain a bibliography of authorities.

THE 47th report (1894) of the New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y., contains "A list of publications relating to geology and palæontology of the State of New York, 1876-1893," compiled by J. M. Clarke. The list is chronological, in author alphabet; it covers p. 755-791.

PARTRIDGE, W: Ordway. Technique of sculpture. Bost., Ginn & Co., 1895. c. 5 + 188 p. il. sq. D. \$1.10.

Appended is a short list of "certain valuable books on sculpture."

POLE, W: The evolution of whist: a study of the progressive changes which the game has passed through from its origin to the present time. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1895. c. '94. 24 + 296 p. D. cl., \$1.50.

Contains a 4-p. list of "American whist literature."

RAGOZIN, Zénaïde A. Story of Vedic India, as embodied principally in the Rig-Veda. N. Y., G: P. Putnam's Sons, 1895. c. 12 + 457 p. il. map. D. (Story of the nations ser., no. 44.) \$1.50; hf. leath., \$1.75.

Contains a 4-p. list of authorities consulted.

REICHHART, G. Beiträge zur Incunabelkunde. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1895. 8°, 18 m.

SALVIOLI, G. and C. Bibliografia universale del teatro drammatico italiano. v. 1, disp. 1. Venice, C. Ferrari, 1895. 8°, 2.50 lire.

TOLMAN, W: Howe. History of higher education in Rhode Island: contributions to American educational history, no. 18. Wash., Government Printing Office, 1894. 4-210 p. il. O. (U. S. Bureau of Education, circular of information, no. 1, 1894.)

Contains a 2-p. bibliography.

TRACY, F: The psychology of childhood. 2ded. Bost., D. C. Heath & Co., 1894 ['95.] c. 13 + 170 p. D. (Pedagogical lib.) cl., 90 c.

Contains a 7-p. bibliography of unpublished and published sources of information.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

"Transition," recently pub. by Appleton, is announced to be by Miss Emma Brooke, of Hampstead, London. Miss Brooke is also the author of "A superfluous woman," pub. in 1894. She is a Newnham graduate, a special student of political economy, and one of the early members of the Fabian Society.—*Vide N. Y. Tribune*, May 12, '95.

Mr. M.—, ps. of C. W. Mason, in "The Shen's pigtail," pub. by Putnam, 1894.

Oswald Valentine, ps. of Oswald Sickert, author of "Helen," pub. by Putnam, 1895.

Mr. Smith, author of "Old Brown's cottages," is Horace Hutchinson.—*Academy*, My. 18.

Mary Barrett, ps. of Miss Mary Olivia Nutting, made public on title-page of her book, "The days of Prince Maurice," pub. in 1894. Under this pseudonym was written "The story of William the Silent and the Netherland War," pub. in 1884 by Lothrop.

Thomas H. Brainerd, ps. of Mrs. J: R. Jarboe, widow of the late prominent San Francisco lawyer; she wrote under this pseudonym "Go forth and find," recently published by Cassell & Co., N. Y.—J. C. ROWELL.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Monthly. Official Organ of the American Library Association. Established in 1876. Subscription, \$5.00 per annum, postpaid; single nos., 50 cents. (*THE LITERARY NEWS is sent free to subscribers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.*)

THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE of books in print and for sale (including reprints and importations) July 1, 1876. Compiled (under the direction of F. LEYPOLDT) by LYNDY E. JONES. Subject-volume, 4to, half morocco, \$15.00. *Author-and-title volume is out of print.*

THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1876-1884. Books recorded (including reprints and importations) July 1, 1876-June 30, 1884. Compiled, under the editorial direction of R. R. BOWKER, by Miss A. I. APPLETON. 4to, half morocco. [*Out of print.*]

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VOL. 20. No. 7

JULY, 1895

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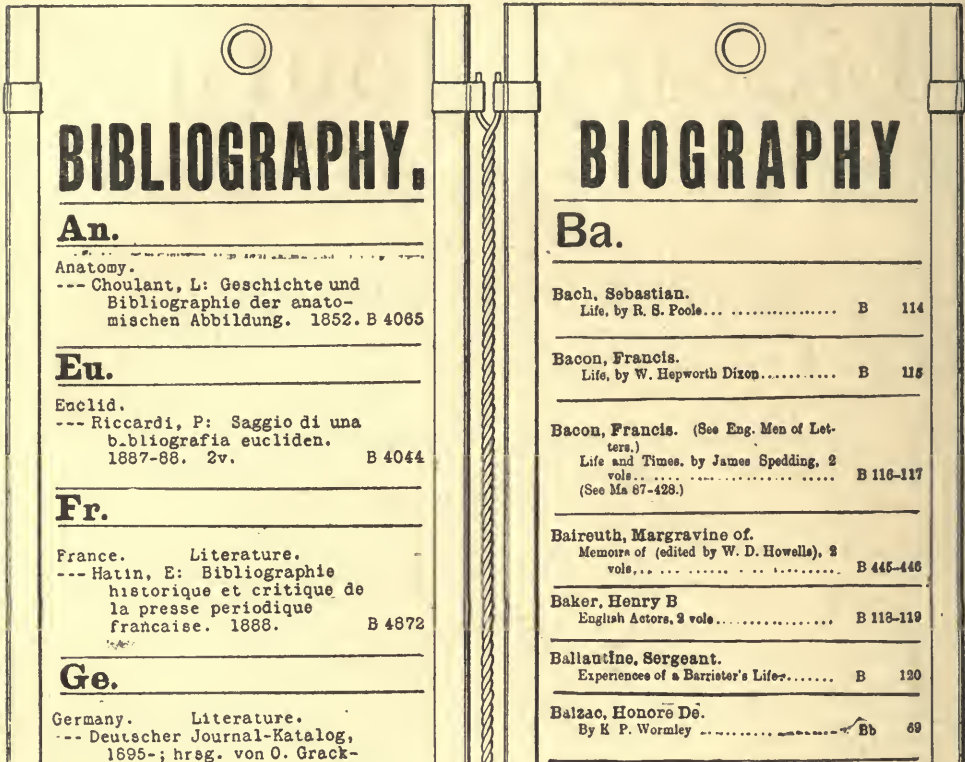
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

JULY, 1895.

No. 7

Now that the A. L. A. Conference of 1895 has emerged from the dim future into the living present, it behooves every librarian to take to heart the advice bestowed upon the lamented Mrs. Dombey and "make an effort" to go to Denver in August. Such advice should be superfluous to all who know of their own knowledge what the conference means as a stimulus to renewed effort and as a refreshment to drooping energies. Those who do not yet know, should determine this year to join the ranks of the enlightened. Present indications point to a falling off in the Eastern contingent,—as was perhaps to be expected; but this will probably be more than made up from the Western end of the line, and there is no reason to doubt that the Conference of 1895 will be as successful, as enjoyable, and as inspiring as its 16 predecessors.

THIS Western conference, indeed, appeals with special force to every member of the A. L. A. on account of the opportunity it offers to aid in the library movement in the West and to bring the principles and methods of the Association clearly before the public. The program for the meetings has not been given in detail, but the brief outline presented in the June JOURNAL shows that the executive committee has kept these objects closely in view. Prominence is given to practical questions of general interest rather than to those of purely technical detail, and the meetings, as planned, promise to be full of help and interest, not only to the "leading librarian"—whose wants are always attended to—but to the custodians of small libraries, to assistants, and to special workers. It is difficult to estimate the help and inspiration that the conference imparts—it is a storage battery of energy and enthusiasm for a year to come. The personal interchange of question and answer, the intercourse on kindred subjects, the community of interests, and the variety of methods discussed are, taken altogether, of more immediate benefit than the cut-and-dried program. The papers and the pith of the discussions may be read in print; but those who miss the conference itself cannot gain what they have lost by studying the "Proceedings"—valuable

as these are. The conference spirit is not transferable to paper—and it is the spirit that is the life of the body.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has in its new library legislation gone a step further than any of the sister states in providing for what may be called compulsory libraries. It is interesting to note this development as evidence of the continued march of library progress; but it is fairly open to discussion whether, a library can wisely be forced upon a community until it has shown by its own voluntary action in taxing itself that it is ready to use that privilege wisely and well. The New Hampshire law provides various safeguards, to be sure, and permits a town by its deliberate act to postpone the establishment of a library from year to year. The compulsory library method was tried, in a sense, in New York half a century ago, and, as every student of the school district system knows, with anything but success. The conditions of to-day in New Hampshire and those of half a century ago in New York are not the same, and it is probably not fair to draw a close parallel; but the question is one admitting of very wide differences of opinion, and should be carefully thought out before the example of New Hampshire is followed. It is interesting to note the continued progress of library legislation, not only in this, one of the pioneer states, but in other states as well, during the current year.

MISS HASSE's papers on the training of library employes answer many of the questions that perplex librarians who have to deal with the question of instruction of assistants. So far as the practical details of organization and administration are concerned, the methods and suggestions outlined are timely and useful; but her remarks as to the advantages of the system itself call for some comment. Miss Hasse contends that the "training class" is a desideratum in every library, and instances as an example a certain library "where the librarian was the only employe, and the experiment proved a decided advantage to both library and pupil." This is a *reductio ad absurdum* upon which comment is superfluous; but we are

moved to enter a demurrer to the theory which the illustration involves. It should be remembered that a "training class" of such a character is really neither more nor less than an apprenticeship, and has little, if any, relation with a library school conducted upon the broad basis of general library instruction. The advantage of the apprentice method to a small library is twofold: it helps to minimize "influence" as a factor in appointments, and it supplies the library, at slight cost, with assistants who have some knowledge of library doctrine and whose work, even while they are learning, has its practical value. On the other hand, the wide multiplication of such training, conducted within narrow limits and turning out its yearly quota of students, instructed only in the rudiments of library work, might swell the profession with a surplus of half-trained workers and tend, in the long run, to lower the standard of all-round efficiency. The library school proper is one of the most useful of latter-day library developments, for it increases the number of trained workers and makes the profession more professional; and it would be unfortunate to have its value undermined by any general adoption of the apprentice system, which bears about the same relation to the schools that the "freshwater colleges" bear to the large institutions. In the library world, the New York Library School is to-day the centre of professional learning, covering the broadest field in the most complete way. The other library schools, doing more restricted, but most useful work, bring technical training within the reach of many who could not avail themselves of the longer and more expensive course, and excellently supplement its work. Taken together, these form a well-rounded and effective system, in comparison with which an apprenticeship system must be but of secondary value.

Communications.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

ON June 8, the Newark, N. J., Free Public library began the experiment of a weekly half-holiday.

Without closing the library, it would not be possible to give the whole force a half-day every week, so it was arranged to divide the working force—one section remaining on duty from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and the other from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m., alternating every Saturday.

In this way every attendant gets at least four extra half-days (besides vacation) during the summer months.

The loss (in time) to the library is represented by one person's absence one day each week; while the public is given just as good service. It is only a question of arranging the hours.

I am interested to know what other libraries have tried the experiment. And now that we are on the subject, it might be well to ascertain, what, if any, measures are taken to shorten the hours during the summer months.

With that end in view, I would request answers to the following:

1. Have you ever tried the Saturday half-holiday experiment?
2. Have you ever tried one day or half-day off during the week or month?
3. Have you ever closed earlier during the summer months?
4. Have you ever taken any course to shorten the working hours during summer?
5. What objections have you to offer?

A report will be made in a later number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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LITERARY DEBATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

MAY I call attention through the LIBRARY JOURNAL to the reports of the annual debates between the literary societies of the University of Wisconsin?

The work done by the contestants in these debates is of exceptionally high order, embracing a large amount of personal investigation, in addition to systematic study in the libraries of Madison, Milwaukee, and Chicago. The verbatim reports as published annually in the *Ægis*, the college paper, are therefore distinct contributions to the literature of their subjects.

Among the topics debated we note the following: in 1889, Labor organizations; 1891, Restriction of immigration; 1892, Bimetallism; 1894, Government ownership of railroads; 1895, Our present banking system and independent treasury. The last two debates are supplemented by selected topical bibliographies of wide scope and scholarly research.

Copies of the above debates may be obtained at 25 cents each on application to the *Ægis*, Lock Box 424, Madison, Wis.

CAROLINE F. PIERCE.

{ WELLESLEY COLLEGE,
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SHAKESPEARE-BACON.

THERE has lately been handed me a copy of "Francis Bacon, the author of Shakespeare," a well-printed pamphlet of 107 pages written by George James and published in 1893. If any American libraries wish to add this to their "Shakespeare-Bacon controversy" shelf, Mr. A. E. Hobson, 21 Wethersfield avenue, Hartford, Ct., will be pleased to send a copy for four cents in stamps.

FRANK B. GAY.

{ WATKINSON LIBRARY,
Hartford Ct.

THE PUBLIC USE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

BY SAMUEL H. RANCK, of *The Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.*

By way of introduction, it may be in order to state the origin and purpose of the investigation of which this paper is one of the results. A college in one of the smaller Eastern cities is planning the enlargement of its library and a new library building. The writer, in a conversation with the president on the proposed library, suggested that the library and building be planned to serve as a reference library for the general public, as well as a library for the college; and in consequence of this conversation the investigation was made.

A college is a centre of culture and a quickening power in the community. From the community the college must receive much of its moral and financial support, and the closer the relations between them the better for both. There is no better way to bring them nearer to each other, so as more fully to know and understand each other, than through the college library. In the modern library books are tools, not idols—a fact that has been repeatedly emphasized by college librarians in writing to me; and a college will promote its own and the welfare of the community by offering every inducement to their use, always keeping in mind, however, that the first duty of a college library is to serve the officers and students of the college. All the large colleges, in one way or another, allow the public to use the library; but it seems to me that there is even more reason for the small than for the large college to do this. Mr. Bryce has told us what the small colleges do for the rural districts of the country. "They get hold of a multitude of poor men, who might never resort to a distant place of education. They set learning in a visible form, plain, indeed, and humble, but dignified even in her humility, before the eyes of a rustic people, in whom the love of knowledge, naturally strong, might never break from the bud into the flower but for the care of some zealous gardener."

In pursuance of the investigation before alluded to, the following circular was sent to 153 of the leading colleges and universities of the United States. They were selected from the list given in the "*World Almanac*" for 1895, and it is believed that every type of institution and community is represented. Nearly all the libraries of 10,000 volumes and over were included in the selection.

1. Name and location of college.
2. No. of volumes in library. . . ., for reference, for circulation. . . .
3. What fees, if any, are students of the college charged for the use of the library?
3. Do you have a separate library building?
5. Is your library accessible to any except officers and students?
 - a. to alumni?
 - b. to special students or professional men?
 - c. to the public generally?
6. How long has such public use been granted?
7. In the use of the library, do the rules for the public (fees, etc.) differ in any way from those that apply to the officers and students?

Briefly state such difference.

8. Would you advise special rules for the public? Their nature.
 9. Do you encourage the public use of the library and in what way?
 10. Approximately, what is the proportion of the public to the total use of the library?
 11. Judging by your experience, is it desirable to have a college library accessible to the general public?
 12. General remarks, your opinion, and special observations not included in the above.
1. Replies to the above circular were received from 115 institutions. From 38 no replies were received.

2. The libraries represented contain from 3000 to 450,000 volumes; and nearly all report from a few hundred to several thousand exclusively for reference. Ten report that no books whatever circulate, and only one that all circulate. It is the practice of many to let reference books be taken out in the evening, or over Sunday, to be returned the next day at the opening of the library. In many libraries the number of books for reference and for circulation is constantly varying. A professor may reserve for reference in his department any number of books at any time and the librarian may send for any book in the hands of the borrower at any time, if the book is one that is reserved. This practice is especially common in the large university libraries.

3. This question was answered by all the institutions except three. 86 report that they charge the students no library fee, and 26

that they do. The fee ranges from \$1 to \$6 per year. Six charge \$1; three, \$6; and eight, \$3. In many colleges a certain part of the tuition is set aside for the use of the library; and in some the library is wholly maintained by endowment; whilst others must depend on such funds as can be collected and on donations.

4. 46 colleges have a separate library building, or have begun work on one; 68 are without a separate building; and one failed to answer. Of the 26 colleges that charge the students a library fee, 12 have separate library buildings and 14 occupy buildings that are also used for other purposes.

5. Only seven institutions restrict the use of their libraries to officers and students, and of these, one sometimes permits the use to alumni, "by courtesy, not by rule."

5. *a.* On the use of the library by alumni 103 reported. In nearly all cases alumni are subject to the same rules as students, though fees are rarely required of them. However, one college charges alumni \$5 a year, and another \$1.50; 10 restrict their use of the library to the building, and one requires a deposit.

5. *b.* The question relating to the use of the library by special students or professional men was answered by 105 institutions; 6 refuse such use, which they grant to alumni; though one or two permit clergymen to come in. 98 grant it, 10 for reference use exclusively, and 8 require that permission be obtained of the librarian.

5. *c.* There were 106 replies to this question. 37 libraries are closed to the general public, and of the 69 that allow public use many employ various restrictions. 20 permit reference or reading-room use only; 4 require a special permit of the librarian, and 4 charge a fee, usually the regular student's fee. One institution that permits reference use only during term time, opens the library twice a week during vacation for the circulation of books to the people of the town. A number of colleges report that the general public get books through officers and students, who become responsible for them. Such use, however, is limited, because people are less likely to ask a favor of an individual than of an institution.

6. 60 reported on the length of time they have had public access. Of these, three restrict it to classes *a* and *b*, and one to *c*. With 25 the privilege has been granted during the whole history of the library, which, in one or two instances, dates from the last century. 15 col-

leges have offered the use of their library to the public for 10 years or more—one for at least 50 years; 8 for periods ranging between 5 and 10 years; and 11 have thrown their libraries open within the last 5 years.

7. The rules relating to the public differ from those relating to the students in 41 institutions; 32 report no such difference. The nature of the rules has been indicated, to some extent, in (5.) *a, b, c.* Officers or instructors almost invariably have special rights and privileges, both as to number of books and time of retaining them. In some cases the head of a department controls the circulation of all books relating to his department, and such books are given out only on his order. There is the greatest variety in the rules, so far as those governing the public differ from those governing the students. In a few exceptional instances the public have more freedom and more privileges than students; they pay no fees and are charged no fines; while students must pay for the use of the library and are fined for retaining a book beyond the permitted time. Some colleges leave everything relating to public use to the discretion of the librarian. The following are examples of fees charged the public and students for the use of the same library:

Public.....	\$4.00	Students....	\$6.00
"	—	"	6.00
"	—	"	5.00
"	5.00	"	4.00
"	—	"	4.50
"	2.00	"	—

The rules governing the public, where they have been formulated, have followed, more or less closely, those of Harvard, which were adopted by the Library Council in 1878. The following are the Harvard rules:

"(1.) All persons are allowed, under the rules, the use of the library within the building, at the discretion of the librarian.

"(2.) Graduates of the university have the full use of the library on payment of five dollars annually, and other persons on the same terms who shall have presented to the librarian a written statement, endorsed by some officer of the university, of their reasons for wishing this privilege, and thereupon shall have received written permission.

"(3.) Any person who is known to be pursuing systematic investigations in any department of knowledge may be allowed, at the discretion of the librarian, the full use of the library for a

period not exceeding three months, without fee; and any person by vote of the corporation."

8. To this question 42 institutions sent a definite answer. 20 advise special rules for the public; 22 advise the same rules for all. The advice is usually in line with the practice of the library reporting. Of those advising special rules, three advise a fee, two advise reference use only, and one recommends that books be given to the public only on condition that they can be recalled at any time for use in the college.

9. 14 colleges report that they encourage the public use of the library, 44 that they do not—the remainder not answering. Most of the encouragement is simple politeness and courteous treatment in satisfying the wants of those who come. One librarian encourages people by private invitation, and another sometimes buys books that they want.

10. Very few libraries keep statistics of the public use. The majority report it to be "very small" or "small"—varying, as a rule, from less than one per cent. to 10 per cent. of the total use. The highest public use reported is 25 per cent.; in Columbia College it is from 12 to 15 per cent.

11. 78 colleges replied to the question of desirability—47 that, in their experience, it is desirable to have a college library accessible to the general public; 31 that it is not. Those that find it desirable repeatedly emphasize the fact that the public use must not in any way interfere with the college use, and, for that reason, most colleges favor only reference or reading-room use for the general public. Separate library buildings are most desirable, because there is less interference with the regular college work; and of the 47 favoring public access, 27 have a separate building for their library. In short, public access, where it is found desirable, is desirable as a *privilege*; it stimulates interest in the college, and in that way helps the college; but it is not desirable to open the college library as a "public library," taking the place of the town library supported by taxation and managed by the town.

12. The general remarks brought forth a great variety of opinion and experience, but space permits the presentation of only a few of them.

Brown University: "The college library ought to make itself the literary centre of the town, and it will bring more to the library than it takes."

Colby University: "This library has always extended privileges to its alumni in the vicinity, and to professional men. The number of books drawn by them is not large. The drawbacks are the impossibility of getting books returned promptly, increased danger of loss (1000 times ordinary risk!), and no return for the use of books and the expense of drumming them up—for you cannot charge anything.

"I tried the experiment of inviting the teachers to use the library. A very few came to consult books of information, but nearly all wanted novels and nothing else. As our funds do not admit of many additions in fiction, they soon had every recent novel out of the library, and our own paying patrons, the students, were indignant. I was obliged to restrict the privilege. . . ."

Columbia: "The library is open for use and drawing books to officers, students, and alumni, and for consultation to any person introduced or recommended, and, in general, to any person having occasion to use it. Libraries which are exempt from taxation, and the result of benefactions from private individuals, should be administered as liberally as possible for the benefit of all who can profitably use them." Columbia has been open to the public 12 years.

Cornell: "A university library is primarily for the use of members of the university in their studies, and while any one who wishes to use the library for scholarly research is heartily welcome here, I do not believe it is the function of the university library to provide reading for the general public or to take the place of the public library; nor do I think it would be just to the students of the university who depend upon the library for aid in their university work, to encourage the use of the library by the general public to such an extent as to interfere in the slightest degree with the convenient and comfortable use of the library by the students.

"In the case of this library, it is situated at some distance from the city proper; our reading-rooms are large and never overcrowded. Those who use the library, outside of the members of the university, are almost without exception persons who wish to investigate some historical, literary, scientific, or technical question, and these we gladly welcome. In our regulations we reserve the right of refusing admission, as a precaution.

"A university library is a literary and historical laboratory, and I should as soon think of throwing open the scientific and technical labo-

ratories to the general public as of inviting the general public to come to the university library for their supply of light or amusing reading."

Illinois: "The college has received many donations from having the library open to the public." This library has been open to the public for 24 years.

Princeton: "The college library should be available for free reference use to all; but it is a false notion of liberality to weaken the direct value of a library for a collateral one, and this the opening of a college library does, as far as it stands in the way of the real interests of the community by preventing the proper development of a free public library."

University of the City of New York: "In a word, my experience has taught me—1, to have a college library free to the public; 2, a minimum amount of rules, more of less elastic, and both students and public to be treated alike.

"It is advisable to open a college library to the public. It is not only an advertisement, keeping the college in the minds of the public, but it is an educational work. As in many other things, the work of a college is direct and indirect. Not infrequently is the indirect work of untold value to both old and young people, who cannot attend upon the lectures. A library open to the public is an indirect way of increasing its usefulness. I believe in it."

University of Rochester: This library has been open to the public for the use of books in the reading-room since 1871, through the gift of a library building, costing over \$100,000, from Mr. Hiram Sibley, on condition that the library be open to the public as a free reference library. The public use is less than one-sixth of the total use. "Our location is not central in the city, and our library is selected as a working college library. If we were more accessible, or more popular in character, the public use might possibly interfere with the college use. As things are, it does not."

University of Wooster, Ohio: "I have had charge of the University library for nearly 20 years, and have always encouraged the use of the library by resident graduates, professional men of the city, members of literary clubs, etc. Their use of the library in a small city like this is not very extensive—the entries being only a few hundred in a year, to five or six thousand entries of books drawn by students. I have not noticed that the use of the library by others than students interferes perceptibly with the prior and acknowledged rights of the students.

In a large city, throwing open the college library to the public might interfere very much with the rights of the students, if they pay for the use of the library. However, if others are charged the same fees, students could not properly complain. A college and its library exist for the promotion of general intelligence and moral culture, and in any village or city where there is no good library, except the college library, I would think it very proper and desirable to throw it open to the public on the same terms as to the students.

"In this little city, where we have no public library, there are three ladies' clubs engaged in literary work. They make increasing use of the college library, and without it they could scarcely exist. As we have not been applying to them and others the same strict rules we apply to students in regard to length of time, etc., I find that they are disposed to take advantage of our good nature and to keep the books too long a time."

Yale: "If known to the librarian, any one may borrow books, besides using them in the building, without fee. Books are also loaned out of town for special research. The 'Society' library, formerly owned by the students, is not open to the public."

Mr. Harris, of Cornell, has stated the function of a university library clearly and accurately. The function of a college library is practically the same. The experience of Prof. Hall, of Colby, and of Mr. Davis, of the University of Wooster, are to be noted. They point out some of the difficulties that must be overcome or avoided; but there should be no difficulty in enforcing rules to the entire satisfaction of all. On the whole, the experience of college librarians is decidedly favorable to the extension of the library privileges to the public. Let there be a general movement towards greater freedom all along the line: for the opening of the college library is real "university extension."

College libraries are usually well equipped in special lines; and they owe it to the community and the state, which exempts them from taxation, that they be open to the public as freely as possible for the general welfare. Only a limited class will be able to use them—people who come for instruction and information, and not for amusement. The time is coming when every town that has a public school must have a public library. The public school of the town and the college usually deal with people whose library wants are different; and

it is seldom that either towns or colleges have as much money as they need for their library work. It will be sound economy on the part of the college, as well as liberality, to extend the privileges of the library to all who can use it with profit; and the smaller cities and towns will usually be only too glad to apply their

funds to the purchase of the more popular works, looking to the college for those that are less used by the great majority. Such an arrangement will, I believe, be of great advantage to the college, to the community, and to the state. It is for the college to lead the way.

THE TRAINING OF LIBRARY EMPLOYEES.—II.

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

THE standard of admission to these classes ought to be high enough to exclude at once all persons who have influence but no qualifications. Such a standard may vary in different communities. In the smaller cities, and particularly those of the less thickly settled states, a completed high school course or its equivalent will answer, while in the larger cities of the more populous states a college education may be required.

The Library School, to-day the oldest and best equipped school for the training of librarians, emphasizes the importance of college education, though "it is not yet required in all cases." Though desirable, it would be utterly useless for public library trustees to determine to employ none but college graduates; and while it is necessary that the public librarian should be primarily a person with a good general education, with executive force and a specific knowledge of library economy, in the assistant only the former need be insisted upon. The executive force may be developed, and the specific knowledge of library economy should be acquired in training before employment is given.

Having accepted a standard of admission to the entrance examination of the training classes, let the chief function of this event be the discovery of the applicant's native qualifications. In some cases it may be years since the applicant left school, and stagnation may have set in, or progress may have been along only a particular line; on the other hand, the applicant may be fresh from school, and still full of improperly digested text-book facts, which can be rehearsed with great facility, but often with an equal disregard for their proper relations. The point here rests between rusty schooling and practical experience, or a finished education with the shellac still on, and no experience.

Plainly, it would therefore be unfair to frame a set of questions for these persons of unequal circumstances to answer. A better plan is to

provide the examining body, which may consist of the entire board of trustees or its committee on employes, with copies of all applications under consideration. Call the roll so that all trustees who may not have had a personal meeting with the applicants before, may now have the opportunity to identify each one. Let a number of oral questions be put to each applicant bringing out such personal characteristics as may bias the value of his or her qualifications for library work, for instance an appreciation and knowledge of current events, individual choice and criticism of books and writers, good handwriting, familiarity with ways of using books, etc.

Merely as a suggestion to an examining board the following groups of subjects are given with a view to briefly outlining the possibilities of such an examination:

Group I.—Personal reading. *Newspapers*: Give digest of morning's news; state political bias of local papers; name a given number of the largest papers of the United States; what is your explanation of the mode of the national and international mode of distributing news? etc. *Periodicals*: Write down some characteristic features of certain (well-known and to be named) periodicals; what periodicals do you regularly read? etc. *Books*: What have you read in the last six months? Name a prominent figure in the modern literature of each of the larger European states. Distinguish some features of current literature. What subjects are preëminently engrossing men of science at the present time? What does a catalog mean to you?

Group II.—Simple mathematical problems (written); *same*, composition (may be dictated); some questions in geography (oral). If languages are required let applicants read, translate and write from dictation.

Group III.—In the standards, *i. e.*, literature, history, the arts and sciences, the examining body will find an excellent guide in Handbook No. 1 of the Library School.

REQUIREMENTS OF TRAINING.

In an active library it is important that attendants shall be thoroughly posted on current topics, for there are dozens of inquiries for information about the occurrences of last week and last month, which have not yet found their way into permanent literature, where there is one request for verification of an historical fact, that can be met by simple reference to the historical literature of the library. The point to be emphasized is that a capable librarian who undertakes to train for library work an average native intelligence is apt to obtain better results than he who attempts to utilize highly educated material for practical purposes.

REGULATING CLASSES.

Some librarians may find great difficulty in satisfactorily combining a training class with the regular staff. A successful experiment has been to hold pupils equally responsible with regular employes, and to apply to them the same rules which govern the conduct of the staff. The greatest difficulty, however, will arise in so assigning the work of the class that all pupils shall have equal opportunity, and so that the routine of the library shall not be seriously interfered with. To avoid such a calamity a detailed schedule of work should be prepared as soon as the number of pupils is known. A very satisfactory schedule has been in use by myself which necessitated a division of the class into groups, each group being assigned to duty in a different department of the library, as accession, registry, loan, etc.

The attendant having charge of any one of these departments, during that time has the sole supervision of the work of the group assigned her; she oversees and instructs in the details of her department, requires neatness, good handwriting, and sees that the pupil has a complete set of blanks filled out when she leaves her department, etc.

At the end of this time let the superintendent hold a conference with the various groups, inspect their work, etc., and if it is satisfactory they may be reassigned, so that at a given time each group will have been on duty in all departments of the library.

When each group has served in the accession, loan, and registry departments, for instance, daily sessions of the entire class may be held for a week to study methods of other libraries as applied to these departments. To do this it will have been necessary that the superintend-

ent shall have procured the reports and bulletins, and a full set of the blanks of such libraries as are representative of certain features of administration, as the Worcester and Milwaukee are of school distribution—the latter of a double entry charging system, and Minneapolis of access to the shelves, etc.

Better results are obtained if as little dictation is given as possible, except perhaps references to authorities. These cannot be too profuse. This particular class exercise is one of importance, not only from the fact that it gives pupils a broader point of view of their immediate work, but also that by personal research among reports, bulletins and records at this early stage a pupil's interest and enthusiasm are at once aroused. For this reason I have always made it the first of the exercises given, and for a working schedule of this exercise I will give the following illustration for a class of six; time, three hours daily for four weeks:

	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.
First week....	Accession	Registry	Loan
Second week....	Registry	Loan	Accession
Third week....	Loan	Accession	Registry
Fourth week...	Class assemblies.		

During this fourth week the first day may be devoted to inspection of work done, for the four days following the class again does individual work based upon the practical experience just gained, and on the sixth day the class assemblies, and each pupil reports to the class the result of the four days' work. This is a day of questions, suggestions and criticisms, and as a rule the session outlasts the limited three hours.

Group I. — Public Libraries.

Report on first law establishing American public libraries; growth of in next 20 years; status at present; on 10 largest libraries, *a* by income; *b* by number of books; *c* by circulation; give name of librarian and specialty if any (as Green. Schools); number of trustees; various means of support of library, characteristic features, etc. *References:* U. S. Report, 1876; Fletcher, Public Libraries in U. S.; LIBRARY JOURNAL; Flint, Statistics, etc.; library reports; Poole.

Group II. — College and University Libraries.

Report on five representative college libraries; number of volumes; special collections; description of seminar method; librarian; special features; catalog, etc. *References:* U. S. Report, 1876; L. J.; rpts. of colleges; Poole; Flint, Statis-

tics, etc.; Contr. Amer. Educ. Hist. (Bureau of Educ.); Harvard rpt. on special collections.

Group III. — Proprietary Libraries.

Define various kinds; mode of government; report on 10 representative proprietary libraries; how founded; size and character of collections; librarian; catalogs; special features, etc. *References*: U. S. Report, 1876; rpts. of libraries; Flint, Statistics; L. J.; Poole.

In this connection the library law of the state in which the library is located should be dictated entire and analyzed, and a brief comparison of it made by the superintendent with other state library laws. If the library operates under a law different from this, as a municipal library may under a city charter, it should be analyzed and explained.

Having obtained in this way a knowledge of the fundamental government of libraries, a pupil will more readily observe and follow out peculiarities in library administration.

If a wider scope is desired, the following references may be given: for *Germany*, Graeser's "Bibliothekswesen," or its review in the L. J., and the *Centrallblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, the official organ of the German library system; for *England*, Greenwood's "Public Libraries"; *The Library*, official organ of the L. A. U. K.; and

the L. A. U. K. handbooks and year-book, which are very suggestive.

A mistaken apprehension may arise on the part of public librarians as to the amount of time to be given by the supervisor to a class. It will take more of this person's time to plan and prepare a schedule than to apply it, but once prepared it may be applied again and again with only such alterations and additions as experience may suggest. If a daily schedule is posted, assigning each pupil's work for the day, the class need be assembled only when a change in assignments is made, and then only long enough to explain the best mode of procedure.

To form habits of neatness, system, arrangement, discrimination, etc., all work submitted by pupils, be it only a pencil draft, should be subjected to criticism. Elementary cataloging may be introduced by calling attention to abbreviations, capitalization, catch-words, etc.

To familiarize pupils with the nature and extent of periodicals, let them be required at stated intervals to submit lists of new books with references to reviews of them, always giving full publisher's particulars concerning the book. Such work as this may be carried on at odd moments between assignments, etc., and should serve only as another means of stirring up the pupil's interest and attention.

THE ANONYMOUS ASSISTANT.

BY ONE WHO ISN'T.

THE library assistant, through sheer force of tradition, hides her light under the librarian's bushel. Anonymity is the immemorial usage in library economy, as it is in journalism, depriving an able assistant of the credit and position which is her * due. A dozen years of plodding in those paths of library science which usage and custom make all but hopelessly obscure scarcely emboldens one to seek new fields or reap new honors. It is the silent subjugation of the assistant that restrains her from attaining her honest, appropriate level. The only way an assistant can legitimately excel is by impressing the superiority of herself upon the appreciation of the library world. Under the present order of things, it is difficult to see how this can be done. For example, there is a library which is especially noted for its bureau of information; and yet, although this work has been done by the same woman for the past 10

years, she remains anonymous both in and outside of her own city; her name is not found in any of the library's annual reports, nor is that of any of her associates. All is kept a conglomerate secret under the general title of the "Utopian" Public Library.

Our best catalog of children's books bears upon its title-page, "Prepared by the State Superintendent"; while nowhere within its pages is found the name of the real author — the superintendent's *assistant* — who devoted months of thought to its preparation. The compilation of one of our most noted and authoritative catalogs was carried on by a woman who received a word of acknowledgment, in the preface, from the librarian. What possible harm could have come from placing the name of the painstaking cataloger, in modest type, on the title-page? The advantage of such an omission is surely for the man or men at the head of the institution or for the institution itself. When a woman tells us of the sleepless hours spent in worry while the sheets were going through the press,

* I believe that *she* is the impersonal pronoun in library science.

we can never believe the general supposition that a catalog is the "emanation of a corporation."

Contrast this with the experience of an assistant who prepared a reference list on an important topic, and who requested her superior officer to place her name on the title-page—little realizing that the fame of the pamphlet would extend to the executive circles of Russia and be the means, indirectly, of securing the compiler the offer of a position of distinguished honor.

Anonymous library literature, we repeat, such as catalogs, reference lists, etc., or work in some special direction, offers almost no hope to one who is ambitious for making a name for herself. The publication of the name would give to every assistant the same chance of personal distinction.

Then again, there is a certain weight of responsibility which oftentimes goes with a signature which would be lacking without it. As Andrew Lang says, "A man would often take more care if he signed what he wrote, and that would be to his advantage." In one city, a journalist declined to sign his name to his articles on the ground that he would then have to do better work! But it cannot be that there are such shirks in the library profession. In cataloging, a signature would carry with it retribution for haste and carelessness. The status of the individual would then be fixed. The man confident of his powers would ask to stand responsible for his own work.

And yet the assistants who are *themselves* could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Library assistants are regarded as mere integrants of a library; "nameless shadows." Of the 139 persons outside the state of New York, at the last A. L. A. conference, we find but 26 assistants in attendance. Might it not be well for the librarian who attended the Lake Placid or San Francisco conference, to look about him and find some conscientious assistant who is not tired of work but who is tired of working, and send her as a substitute to Denver? The librarian may have the consequent pleasure of seeing the assistant glow with new enthusiasm and new ideals—just as the librarian did at his first conference, years ago.

In conclusion, a Western librarian, in his "Public Library Handbook," credits each chapter of the work to its author—a most fair and graceful compliment to his assistants. May he have many followers!

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY LAW.

We give herewith the full text of the recent New Hampshire Library Law, approved March 29, 1895. This law is especially notable, as making the establishment of libraries compulsory (sec. 1-3), and in several other details is, it will be noted, different from the legislation in force in other states. The compulsory assessment provided by section 1 is equal to a tax of about 15 cents on a valuation of \$1000. It will be seen that the law provides a minimum limit for library appropriation instead of a maximum limit, as is usually the case, and that by the terms of exceptions in sec. 8, any neglect or indifference on the part of a town not having a library would result in bringing such town under the law.

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 8, section 21-26 of the Public Statutes, relating to the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

Section 1. The selectmen in each town shall assess, annually, upon the polls and ratable estate taxable therein, a sum to be computed at the rate of thirty dollars [*sic*] for every dollar of the public taxes apportioned to such town, and so for a greater or less sum.

Sec. 2. The town may raise a sum exceeding the amount aforesaid, which shall be assessed in the same manner.

Sec. 3. The sum so assessed shall be appropriated to the sole purpose of establishing and maintaining a free public library within such town. In towns where no town library exists, the money so raised shall be held by the library trustees and allowed to accumulate until such time as the town may vote to establish a library. Every public library established by a town shall remain forever free to the use of every inhabitant of the town where the same exists, subject to such general rules as the library trustees may prescribe. The word library may be construed to include reference and circulating libraries, reading-rooms, and museums.

Sec. 4. Every town shall at its annual meeting, or at a legal town meeting duly warned for that purpose by the selectmen, elect a board of library trustees, except in cases where a free public library has been acquired by the town, in whole or in part, by some donation or bequest containing other conditions or provisions for the election of its trustees or for its care and management, which conditions have been accepted and agreed to by vote of the town.

Sec. 5. Said board of trustees shall consist of any number of persons divisible by three which the town may decide to elect. At the first election of trustees one third shall be elected for one year, one third for two years, and one third for three years, and thereafter one third the number annually for the term of three years, or until others are chosen in their place. No person shall be ineligible to serve upon said board of trustees by reason of sex. Such board of trustees shall be elected by ballot, and shall organize annually by the choice of a chairman and secretary from their own number. Whenever a

vacancy shall occur in the board, the remaining members shall give notice of the fact in writing to the selectmen of the town, who shall proceed to fill such vacancy until the next annual town meeting. Any town having a town library established prior to the year 1892, shall be exempt from the provisions of sections four and five of this act.

Sec. 6. The trustees elected by the town shall have the entire custody and management of the free public library and all property of the town relating thereto; and all money raised or appropriated by the town for its support and maintenance, and all money or property that the town may receive by donation from any source, or by bequest, in behalf of said free public library, shall be placed in the care and custody of the board of trustees, to be expended or retained by them for and in behalf of the town for the support and maintenance of its free public library, in accordance with the conditions of each or any donation or bequest accepted by the town.

Sec. 7. The trustees shall make an explicit report to the town at each annual town meeting of all their receipts and expenditures, and of all the property of the town in their care and custody, including a statement of any unexpended balances of money they may have, and of any bequests or donations they may have received and are holding in behalf of the town, with such recommendations in reference to the same as they may deem necessary for the town to consider. They shall also make a report annually, to the board of library commissioners, showing to what extent the provisions of the foregoing sections have been complied with by the town.

Sec. 8. Any town or library official violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars. Whenever there shall be available in any town for the purpose of maintaining a free public library an annual income which alone or with the town appropriation shall equal the amount required to be raised by that town, annually, then the town officials shall be exempt from the provisions of this section, so far as it relates to the enforcement of the provisions of section one of this act. Whenever a town, having no town library and having made no assessment under the provisions of this act, shall vote that it is inexpedient to establish a library, such action having been taken under a special article inserted in the warrant for the annual town meeting, then the officials of such town shall be exempt from the provisions of this section for one year thereafter.

Sec. 9. The board of library commissioners shall, at least twice in each year, issue a library bulletin, which shall contain recommendations as to the best methods to be employed in library work, together with notes on library progress and such other matters of general information relating to library work as they may deem proper. The said bulletin shall be printed and distributed under the direction of the commissioners, at least three copies of the same being sent to each free public library in the

state, and such further distribution being made as the judgment of the board may suggest.

Sec. 10. Chapter 8, Sec. 21, of the Public Statutes shall be amended by striking out the word "two" in the seventh line, and inserting the word "four" in place thereof. Such change in length of term of office shall also apply to full term appointments made since the organization of the board.

Sec. 11. The board of library commissioners shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed such reasonable sum for clerical assistance and other necessary expenses as the governor and council may determine; and all sums expended under the provisions of this act shall be paid from the state treasury after the bills therefor have been approved by the board and by the governor and council.

Sec. 12. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect May 1, 1895.

Approved March 29, 1895.

RECENT LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

WITHIN the past few months several states have added their quota to the gratifying record of library legislation for 1895. The library law of New Hampshire is given in full elsewhere, as being especially notable.

A bill providing for a library commission for Wisconsin was introduced into the legislature at the beginning of the last session, was approved on April 19, and published April 29. Credit for its passage is chiefly due to Mr. F. A. Hutchins, president of the Wisconsin Library Association, who drafted the bill and urged its passage, and to Senator J. H. Stout, trustee of the Memorial Library of Menomonee, Wis., who introduced it into the senate. The law provides for the appointment, by the governor, of two persons, who, with the president of the University of Wisconsin, the state superintendent, and the corresponding secretary of the State Historical Society, shall constitute a state library commission. One of the governor's appointees is to serve for a term of five years, the other for four years. All subsequent appointments, excepting when made to fill vacancies, shall be for terms of five years each. Save in the details of appointment of members, the commission is modelled upon those existing in the other states, especially that of New York. The members serve without pay, and an annual appropriation of \$500 is made to meet travelling expenses and other necessary disbursements. A biennial report is to be made, and the work of the commission is along the usual lines of supplying advice and counsel to all communities desiring to establish libraries, or improving those already established. No provision for state aid is made; nor has the system of travelling libraries been touched upon.

In Indiana the state library has been brought under new legislation, which will result in taking the office and its organization out of politics. One of the last bills passed by the legislature authorized the establishment of "a state library board, providing for the administration of the

state library, the election of a state librarian and the appointment of his assistants, and prescribing their duties." It puts the library under the management and control of the state board of education, which, for library purposes, constitutes the state library board. A librarian is to be appointed by the board on April 1, 1897, to serve for terms of two years, until a successor is elected. Other provisions regulate the use and care of the books, collection and binding of documents, the segregation of laws and law books, etc. The salary of the librarian is raised to \$1500 a year, instead of \$1200, and provision is made for two assistants at \$1100 and \$900 a year respectively.

TEACHERS COLLEGE AND THE BRYSON LIBRARY, NEW YORK.

THE handsome building of the Teachers College, standing on Morningside Heights at 120th street, New York, is the "outward and visible sign" of a gradually developed ideal fostered by public spirit, educational reform, and enlightened philanthropy. It is the first of the group of colleges and public buildings which is being placed on that commanding site, and which will form a modern acropolis, a veritable citadel of defence. Here will stand, opposite Teachers College, the buildings of Columbia University; not far off the "white wings" of St. Luke's Hospital already spread themselves; later on will come the Cathedral of St. John, and not long to be deferred, it is hoped, will be the building of Barnard College.

Teachers College, as it stands at present, is a substantial edifice of red brick, with sandstone trimmings, consisting of two buildings. The main structure, which has a frontage of 210 feet facing south, contains the offices of the faculty, lecture-rooms, laboratories, conference-rooms, the library, museum and recitation-rooms of the Horace Mann School. The other, the Macy Manual Arts Building, was endowed and equipped by Mrs. Caroline Macy as a memorial to her husband, is fitted with the latest and best appliances for all departments of its work, and is said to be the finest building devoted to art education and instruction in manual arts in the world. It contains laboratories, lecture-rooms, library and conference-rooms of the Departments of Manual Arts and Art Education. A west wing, not yet erected, is to contain departments which as yet have no proper accommodation, those of domestic science and art, and of physical training. The buildings were erected on land given by George Vanderbilt, from plans by William A. Potter, architect, largely under the personal oversight of Spencer Trask, president of the board of trustees, and Miss Grace H. Dodge, treasurer.

Among the educational features of the whole college, the large collection of pictures and casts holds an important place, as the arrangement, as far as possible, has been such as to make them useful and conveniently reached for any departmental work they may bear upon.

On the third floor of the main building is the delightful room of the Bryson Library, 40 x 60 feet, with its broad windows looking south, over a pretty little park belonging to the Columbia College grounds, west over the Hudson and Palisades, and east across the vast outstretching city. It is an ideal spot for which "to leave the crowded world so hot about its trifles" and find oneself sheltered from its tumult and haste in the peaceful company of congenial books.

The room is plain in architecture, as the object has not been to make it imposing, but simply artistic and comfortable. Tables and chairs are here and there, palms and ivies rest the eyes; while the large, old-fashioned fireplace, with andirons and logs of wood, suggests all the comforts of the ingleside, and in the recessed windows, with their cushioned seats, a very haven of rest is found. Over the fireplace a brass plate is inserted bearing the inscription:

"BRYSON LIBRARY,
In Memoriam of Peter McCartee Bryson."

For the library was founded by Mrs. Bryson as an enduring memorial to her husband.

Here are welcomed not only the college students, the high-school pupils, and the student-teachers, but teachers from the city schools—all, indeed, who are interested "in those broad and liberal methods of education in which the right use of books plays so important a part."

The library has at present over 6000 volumes, consisting of works on pedagogy in English, French and German, works on psychology, anthropology, history of education, methods of teaching, etc. It has also a select list of general works on philosophy, history, and literature, and to these must be added about 90 of the leading periodicals, those of educational bearing being represented most fully, including French, German, and English publications, besides American. Among the more recent gifts to the library are some rare and costly books on art, archaeology, and American history. These gifts are to be known as the Hemenway collection, and form part of a memorial from Mrs. Bryson to her sister, Mrs. Hemenway.

The library now serves as a reading-room, but with the erection of the much-needed west wing, the adjacent rooms to the library, now necessarily used for other purposes, will be utilized as annexes to the library proper.

The books are cataloged by the card method, author and subject, and are arranged on the shelves by subject, according to the close Dewey classification. The readers have free access to the shelves, and much time is saved by this method in getting directly at the book wanted.

Several departmental libraries have also been organized, having their own card catalog, thus placing special books in the various departments nearest the work they are intended to assist. These books are also cataloged in the main library, and are under the general management of the able and indefatigable librarian, Miss Lillian Denio. It has been thought wise, with the rapid growth of the college departments, to appoint a library committee from the professors representing the pedagogic, scientific, and lit-

erary interests. Library talks are held at various times through the year, on "How to use a library," etc., the effect of which has already been excellent on the younger portion of the readers.

On the walls of the library are an interesting series of portraits of educational reformers, excellent engravings of Longfellow, Tennyson, and Shakespeare, and a charming head of Martha Washington which serves as a companion picture to that of her husband. Besides these there are some choice views of Moorish and Egyptian architecture, some good photographs of works of the old masters; and an especially fine portrait of Rembrandt is much valued. Upon the centre-table one finds Darley's beautiful illustrations of Shakespeare, and in a large cabinet is a liberal education in photographs—a collection presented by V. Everit Macy, and constantly added to by him in his foreign travels. Egyptian life and art are well illustrated, and many pictures in art, geography, and history are included. To make the photographs of ready service, a proper classification has been made, and each photograph is cataloged on a card with its own class and book number.

Nothing could be more encouraging and satisfactory than the aspect of the Bryson Library in its new quarters. Starting on a well-thought-out basis, with the future in view as well as the present, its work is a great and growing one.

Dyer wrote: "My minde to me a kingdom is." If this is true then what a sovereignty is hers who endows a library, and thus opens such individual kingdoms, by the magic words of wise men, to the broadening culture of great thoughts!

FANNY GIVEN FORD.

American Library Association.

SEVENTEENTH CONFERENCE, DENVER,

AUGUST 12-18, 1895.

FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN ISSUING this final announcement the committee beg to call attention to the difference in the rates that have been granted to different associations holding annual meetings in Denver in July and August. The Teachers have been granted a round trip for one fare; the A. L. A. are asked to pay *full fare going and one-third fare returning*, on the certificate plan, which requires that a *certificate must be procured* from the agent of whom the ticket to Denver is purchased, which must be countersigned by the secretary at the meeting. The Pharmaceutical Association has been granted a round trip for one fare from all points west of Toronto, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and the Ohio River.

All librarians in that territory can, and, of course, will, take advantage of these latter tickets, which must be sold in Chicago on August 11 and 12 only, and at other points at about the same dates. Persons using them must pass the Omaha gateway before midnight on August 12. This makes it possible to leave Chicago early Monday morning, August 12, and reach

Denver Tuesday forenoon. The rates from prominent points have been named as follows:

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.....	\$43.00
Toronto.....	42.00
Pittsburg.....	42.00
Cincinnati.....	33.50
Chicago.....	29.50
Joliet.....	28.65
Bloomington.....	26.40
Springfield.....	25.55
St. Louis.....	24.50
Centralia.....	21.50
Jefferson City.....	23.40
Kansas City.....	17.00

Of these single rate tickets a Western railroad circular says: "Excursion tickets will be good for going passage, commencing date of sale only. Excursion tickets must be limited to strictly continuous train passage in each direction. Although tickets bear final limit August 25, they will be available for return passage from Colorado common points, that is, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou or Pueblo, on August 20 to 24 only. Passengers must regulate their return journey from Colorado so as to reach Kansas City on or before August 25."

These points are brought out here for the information of those who cannot join the Eastern party on their special train from New York and Chicago via the C. B. & Q., and who have not received direct information as to routes and rates.

Tickets may be procured and all information as to route and checking baggage to destination be obtained from James Potter, 833 Chestnut st., Philadelphia; B. F. Bond, Central Building, Baltimore; S. B. Hege, 707 15th st., Washington; E. D. Smith, cor. 5th and Wood sts., Pittsburg; C. W. Parls, Grand Central Station, Cincinnati; W. M. McConnell, 137 Superior st., Cleveland; and G. M. Taylor, 105 N. Broadway, St. Louis.

Any other information may be had, and any doubtful points settled, by writing to C: Alex. Nelson, Columbia College Library, New York; Dr. George E. Wire, Newberry Library, Chicago; or John C. Dana, Public Library, Denver.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW YORK.

Indications now point to the securing of the special train, personally conducted, from New York to Denver. This will be made certain if twenty more people will *immediately* signify their intention of joining the party at New York. Any having the matter in mind should decide at once and notify C: Alex. Nelson, *without delay*. Berths have been assigned to those whose names have already been received. "First come, best served," as the order in which applications come in, will govern the assignment.

ROUTE AND TIME-TABLE.

Lv. New York (foot Liberty St.)....	9.00 A.M.	Aug. 9.
Lv. Jersey City, N. J.....	9.12 A.M.	"
Lv. Elizabeth.....	9.30 A.M.	"
Lv. Trenton Junction.....	10.15 A.M.	"
Lv. Philadelphia (24th & Chestnut sts.).....	11.20 A.M.	"
Lv. Baltimore, Md. (Dinner).....	1.40 P.M.	"
Lv. Washington, D. C.....	2.30 P.M.	"
Lv. Harper's Ferry, W. Va.....	4.10 P.M.	"
Lv. Cumberland, Md. (Supper).....	7.00 P.M.	"
Lv. Pittsburg, Pa.....	11.45 P.M.	"

Lv. Akron, O.....	3:35 A.M. Aug. 10.
Lv. Chicago Junction (<i>Breakfast</i>)....	6.00 A.M. "
Arr. Chicago, Ill. (<i>Dinner</i>).....	1.30 P.M. "
Lv. Chicago, Ill.....	3.00 P.M. "
Lv. Burlington, Ia.....	8.20 P.M. "
Lv. Plattsmouth, Neb.....	5.45 A.M. Aug. 11.
Arr. Lincoln, Neb.....	7.10 A.M. "
Lv. Lincoln, Neb.....	8.00 P.M. "
Lv. McCook, Neb.....	2.40 A.M. Aug. 12.
Arr. Denver, Col.....	9.00 A.M. "

From Chicago a dining car will be attached to the train. It will be noticed from the schedule that arrangements have been made to avoid Sunday travelling, to which many have objected, by holding the train at Lincoln, Neb., over Sunday, thus giving opportunity for rest, attending church, and seeing the attractions of the capital city of the state, without any additional expense. The famous salt springs located here are well worth a visit.

HEADQUARTERS AT DENVER.

The Windsor Hotel, corner of Larimer and 18th sts., four blocks from the Union Depot, has been selected for the headquarters. Outside rooms may be had at two dollars (\$2.00) per day, or two dollars and a half (\$2.50) with bath. A room for the meetings will be furnished. Rooms may be engaged in advance through C. R. Dudley, of the Denver City Library.

For the Committee,

C. A. NELSON, *Acting Secretary.*

MAKE A NOTE ON'T.

WILL all the members of the A. L. A. who go to Denver please take a copy of Ditson's College Songs, 4th edition. We want some good rousing choruses on the trip. G. E. WIRE.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

At the Lake Placid Conference the executive board was instructed to prepare for consideration certain amendments to the constitution.

The following is the form prepared by the board.

Substitutes for sections 9 and 10 of the constitution.

Sec. 9. ELECTION. This association shall at each annual meeting elect by ballot a president and an executive board of five. The president for the last preceding year and the president-elect shall also be members of said board, and the latter shall be its chairman. The board shall choose for the association, three vice-presidents, a secretary, recorder, treasurer, and finance committee of three, a co-operative committee of five, and such other officers and committees as may be in its judgment necessary. The board may also add to its number. The term of all officers shall be from the adjournment of one annual meeting to the adjournment of the next.

Sec. 10. EXECUTIVE BOARD. The executive board shall transact the business of the association in the intervals between the meetings, and shall have power to act on all matters on which they reach unanimous agreement.

Members of the A. L. A. are reminded that an amendment was approved last year, and will come up for final action this year, making the recorder a member of the executive board.

FRANK P. HILL, *Secretary.*

State Library Associations.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

At the meeting held at Boston, March 1, 1895, the Massachusetts Library Club voted to undertake the publication of monthly lists of works of fiction (for adults) suitable for purchase by public libraries. The plan adopted was set forth in the report of a committee presented at the meeting in Concord, on September 21, 1892, and was made practicable by the permission of the Library Bureau to make use of the books which it collects for cataloging.

In accordance with this vote, a permanent committee of 17, consisting of a chairman and secretary, and 15 readers, has been appointed by the executive committee. The readers are to be divided into sub-committees of three members. The chairman and secretary have power to fill vacancies in the sub-committees. The chairman and secretary will select from the books sent to the Library Bureau such as they think it would be desirable to have examined, and will arrange to have them sent to members of sub-committees for examination. After books have been examined by members of a sub-committee they will be returned to the secretary with recommendations and comments. It is thought safe to place on the lists to be recommended for purchase all books that are recommended by every one of the three members of a sub-committee. From the books so approved a list shall be prepared and printed once a month by the chairman and secretary, with such annotations as seem desirable, and sent to such members of the club as wish for it, gratuitously, and to such other persons and to such institutions as desire to subscribe for it at a price to be fixed by the committee.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

A REGULAR meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the Wagner Free Institute of Science on Monday evening, May 13th, at 8 o'clock, the president in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes and acting on an amendment to the constitution, the club listened with pleasure to Miss Mary S. Cutler, of the State Library, Albany, N. Y., who delivered the address of the evening. Her paper was on "Two fundamentals," and emphasized the fact that the librarian should have broad scholarship, coupled with enthusiastic efforts to make the library a living and recognized factor in the life about him. By a unanimous vote the club requested Miss Cutler's permission to issue her address in the "Occasional papers." The request was granted and her paper will shortly appear.

Fourteen new members were elected.

Two members of the club having tendered a reception to Miss Cutler, adjournment was agreed upon, that the members and invited guests might enjoy the hospitalities prepared. The entire evening was one of the most successful of the year.

ON Saturday afternoon, June 8, the Pennsylvania Library Club visited Bryn Mawr College

library on the invitation of Miss Pierce and Miss Palmer. After a very thorough inspection of the well-ordered library, the members were conducted through the laboratories, gymnasium, and dormitories of the college. They were then invited to return to the library, where a cool and refreshing repast awaited them. The afternoon was fast closing, when regretfully the club took the train for town, after expressing hearty thanks to Miss Pierce and Miss Cutler for an extremely enjoyable outing.

CLARENCE SEARS KATES, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Washington Library Association held its closing meeting for the present season on Wednesday evening, May 29. Prof. J. H. Gore, of Columbian University, gave an interesting account of his visits to the Plantin Museum, at Antwerp, which contains, besides the early presses and tools of the famous publishing house founded by Christopher Plantin in 1549, a rich collection of the products of the early press of Europe and of machinery illustrating the progress of the printer's and binder's arts.

A progress report was submitted by General A. W. Greely, chairman of the committee on the establishment of a free public library in Washington. At the present time (June 29) about \$10,500 have been subscribed by citizens. Incorporation papers have been agreed upon, providing for nine trustees, to be chosen from among the subscribers. A committee has been appointed to submit by-laws at a meeting of subscribers to be called early in July, at which time the trustees will be elected. It is proposed to open the library some time in October next.

Mr. Fassig reported from the executive committee regarding the preparation of a union list of periodicals in Washington libraries. The committee is collecting further information as to the extent of co-operation which may be expected from librarians in this and other Eastern cities, and as to the probable expense of preparing such a list.

The next meeting will be held in October.

OLIVER L. FASSIG, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY CLASS.

THE library training class of Pratt Institute held its graduating exercises on the evening of June 21, in connection with the commencement exercises of the other departments of the Institute. An informal reception for the students, their friends, and former graduates followed in the reading-room of the library, which was attractively decorated with flowers and plants.

The list of graduates is as follows:

Cataloging and Library training: Clara L. Bidwell, Monterey, Berkshire Co., Mass.; Agnes Bronson, Geneva, N. Y.; Miriam S. Draper, Milton, Mass.; Eleanor H. Frick, Danville,

Penn.; Mary E. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grace Hanford, South Orange, N. J.; Edith M. Hunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary K. Jobs, Plainfield, N. J.; Anna L. Le Crone, Faribault, Minn.; Harriette L. McCrory, Mansfield, Ohio; Katharine M. Mack, Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; Lida W. Mercer, Franklin, Penn.; Sara S. Oddie, E. Orange, N. J.; Julia L. Pettee, Lakeville, Conn.; Matilda Steinbrenner, Danville, Penn.; Mary V. Wallis, New York City.

Cataloging only: Fanny P. Brainerd, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gertrude A. Brewster, New York City; Henry H. Eddy, Fall River, Mass.; Harriet M. Hubbard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary E. Roe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Helen R. Trowbridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marjorie H. Winn, Madison, Wis.; Eliza Witham, Center Sandwich, N. H.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF DREXEL INSTITUTE.

THE graduating exercises of the library class of Drexel Institute were held in connection with the commencement exercises of the other departments of the Institute, on the morning of June 13.

The following students received certificates:

Viola Margaret Blaisdell, Helen Stearns Carter, Bessie H. Clark, Mary Louise Day, Charlotte Ehrlich, Mary P. Farr, Elizabeth Gibson, Alice D. Goodison, Isabella Harris, Mary Booth Janvier, Edith V. Lamberton, Helen Marot, Helen Ridgway Morris, Almira R. Murphy, Kate E. Nagle, Ruth Palen, Lillian Ione Rhoades, Mary Hotchkiss Spencer, Julia Eastman Stubbs.

Prizes were awarded to Viola Margaret Blaisdell and Mary P. Farr; and five students received honorable mention—Helen Stearns Carter, Helen R. Morris, Edith V. Lamberton, Alice D. Goodison, Helen Marot.

LIBRARY CLASS OF N. Y. F. C. L.

THE cataloging class of the New York Free Circulating Library began its work in November, 1894, and ended its first term on June 28 of this year. The class consists of 12 pupils, six seniors (librarians-in-charge of the different branch libraries) and six juniors (first assistants under the seniors).

The main object of this class, which was organized by the advice and with the consent of the trustees of the library, is to impart a thorough and practical knowledge of accessioning, shelf-listing, cataloging, and classification of books, the time devoted for the purpose averaging from six to seven hours per week. The progress made thus far has been very encouraging and will doubtless lead to the introduction of several new features next fall.

Under the direction of its instructor, Miss Theresa Hitchler, chief cataloger, the class paid its first, but by no means last, visit to the Library School at Albany on May 29, gaining many new ideas to be put to practical use as soon as possible. The librarians of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library would like to tender their thanks to Mrs. Melvil Dewey, the Library School staff, and pupils for the cordiality of their reception and the heartiness and sincerity which made their visit one to be long remembered.

Reviews.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) P. L. Catalogue of English prose fiction in the library, January, 1895, arranged alphabetically by authors and titles, with historical and juvenile works indicated. Brookline, 1895. 298 p. D.

This catalog differs in several respects from the general run of fiction lists and presents some interesting innovations of practice. It is a title-a-liner, recording in two separate lists — author and title — some 7000 books. Conciseness of form has been especially aimed at. Titles are pruned to the utmost brevity, excepting where the second part is explanatory, in which case annotations are omitted — as Simms' "Partisan: a romance of the Revolution." As a rule, contents of volumes of short stories are fully given, though in some cases, such as Nora Perry, Miss Yonge, Mrs. Molesworth, the brief annotation "[stories]" is appended to the title. Sequels and connected tales, as the "Aimwell stories," the "Elsie books," etc., are in most cases indicated by numbers, and the books of the No name and Round robin series are noted.

A characteristic of the catalog is the care with which authors' names have been given. The painstaking shown in this respect would be notable even in a catalog where fulness of entry was specially desired — it is more remarkable in a list where brevity has been kept constantly in view. In this connection it may be noted that neither the colon nor any of the other library abbreviations for proper names are used, but that each name is given in "plain English." "Full names," in the strict sense are not given; the object seems to have been to give names instead of initials wherever practicable, but not to include "middle" or other names that are seldom used. As to pseudonymous authors, Mr. Bolton has made his main entry under the pseudonym, when generally known, with cross-reference from the real name. Indeed, he has carried this plan out more fully than is customary — as witness main entries under Mark Twain, Mark Rutherford, W. Heimbürg, Charles Egbert Craddock, and Beulah. The various books by the author of "Miss Toosey's mission" are grouped under "Miss Toosey's mission, *Author of.*"

The annotation of the catalog is disappointing. The title states that historical and juvenile works are indicated. So far as juvenile books are concerned, the indication (by the usual *j* prefixed to the call-number) is satisfactory, but the historical annotations — which are appended, in brackets, to the titles — are sadly insufficient. It is not what has been done that is at fault — the notes themselves are excellent brief characterizations; it is what has been left undone. In glancing over the pages of the catalog one finds book after book deserving of annotation, but left without a clue to its historical character. To illustrate: Henty's books are fully annotated, even such titles as "In the reign of terror," "St. Bar-

tholomew's eve," "When London burned," have brief characterizations; while of Miss Peard's 19 books only one is annotated, and it is left to the reader to determine that "Mademoiselle" is a tale of the siege of Paris, and that "Scapegrace Dick," "Catherine," "Prentice Hugh," etc., are all tales of distinctively historical scene and action. Emma Marshall fares still worse, for of her 25 books not one is noted as historical, save as the title gives clue to the story. Nor are these the chief omissions that a rapid survey reveals. Among the books passed by without a note, we find Sienkiewicz's great Polish trilogy, "With fire and sword," "The deluge," and "Pan Michael"; Bynner's "Agnes Surriage," and "Begum's daughter"; Crawford's "Zoroaster"; Clemens' "The prince and the pauper"; Mrs. Barr's "Friend Olivia" and "Bow of orange ribbon"; Bunner's "Story of a New York house"; and — *mirabile dictu* — Zola's "Downfall."

Even more confusion is observed when the various works of individual authors are considered. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' "Master of the Magicians" is properly annotated "[Babylon, Daniel, and Nebuchadnezzar]," while her "Come forth" has not a word of comment. Henry Kingsley's "Ravenshoe" and "Austin Elliot" are annotated; but "Stretton," which contains the finest account of the Indian mutiny in English fiction, goes unnoted, as does that remarkable tale of Flanders, "Old Margaret." Several of Captain King's novels have annotation — "Kitty's conquest [Ku Klux, South]"; but Tourgee's "Fool's errand" is disregarded. Charles Reade's books offer another case in point: his "Griffith Gaunt" has the rather unnecessary comment "[England, 18th century]"; "The wandering heir," that remarkable narrative of fact that was stranger than fiction, has no note at all; "It is never too late to mend" is annotated as "[English prisons]"; but "Put yourself in his place" and "Very hard cash" have no reference either to trades' unions or insane asylum, though if the first requires a note, so do the other two. Certainly if Conan Doyle's "Study in scarlet" deserves the comment "[Utah]," Winthrop's brilliant story "John Brent" needs a similar note. Of Miss Yonge's many books the majority are properly annotated, but we find "The armourer's prentices," "Reputed changeling," and "Slaves of Sabinus" — which are all distinctly historical — left without comment; while "The pillars of the house," that pleasant tale of domestic fortunes, is distinguished by the note "[English high church]," a characterization that is certainly not historical, and that would apply equally to most of this writer's stories of English home life.

In conclusion, the catalog is attractive in typography and a model of neat printing. Had the plan of annotation been carried out with thoroughness and accuracy, it would be most useful; but even as it is, it will be of interest to librarians and suggestive to those who expect or intend to "print."

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

BOLTON, C: Knowles. Genealogical research in libraries: a paper read before the Connecticut Library Association, at Groton, May 30, 1895. Reprinted from Putnam's *Monthly Historical Magazine*. Salem, 1895. 4 p. O.

A brief survey of the chief sources of information necessary to the library making a feature of genealogical research.

LOCAL.

Boston P. L. The report recently made by Mr. Putnam on the results of allowing free access to the reference books in Bates Hall shows that of the 6000 books shelved there, but 47 were missing, after 11 months' use. Mr. Putnam is thus quoted on the subject: "Many, if not most, of these will, I am confident, be found in the stacks, at the bindery, or otherwise misplaced. Taking the account as it stands, it makes the apparent loss only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. Considering the perfect freedom of access, and the lack of a distinguishing label, this seems to me a very satisfactory result of the experiment of allowing people to help themselves to the books. It will perhaps be noticed that one class has suffered more than any other. Twelve of the missing works are fine art reference books. None of these, however, are of any considerable value. The money value of the lost books, I should say, would be about \$50."

Since January 1, the library has been obliged to curtail expenses with a stringent hand, and for the past few months no new books have been purchased. At the beginning of the year the trustees asked for an appropriation of \$215,000 to defray the library expenses of 1895, but the city council appropriated only \$175,000. The cost of moving, the necessity of employing more help, and the expenses which always follow when a new building is taken possession of, necessitated economy, and after due consideration it was decided to stop the purchase of new publications and refrain from replacing worn-out volumes for the present. Accordingly, since Jan. 1 no money has been expended for enlarging the branch libraries, and since March 1 there has been a cessation of purchase of books for the main library. It is not surprising that this policy should have given rise to many complaints; but the only remedy seems to be an additional city appropriation.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. (14th rpt.) Added 2169; total 26,092. Issued, home use 124,175; ref. use 16,506; total 140,681 (fict. and juv. 72 %). Sunday attendance 10,082. New cards issued 1291; total registration 18,509. Receipts, \$25,594.79; expenses \$13,119.24.

The trustees have decided to adopt the two-book system, "to promote the cause of good reading."

The success of the art department, the opening of which was chronicled in last year's report, has continued unabated. The season began in September with an exhibition of the famous

Sella collection of mountain photographs, lent by the Appalachian Club. It was followed by an exhibition of paintings, containing examples of the work of many American artists; in February by a collection of original drawings from *Outing*, *Scribner*, the *Century* and *Life*, and then by the second annual exhibition of paintings and drawings by Bridgeport amateurs, in which there were over 200 entries, against about 60 last year. An exhibition of the educational work of the Y. M. C. A. followed, in which an ingenious electrical display proved a magnet to many boys and young men, and the season closed with an exhibition of the work of the public schools in drawing, penmanship, and bookkeeping.

Carbondale, Pa. It is proposed to establish a free public library, in Carbondale by turning over the library of the local Young Men's Library Association to the town, to be controlled and conducted as a municipal organization, with a yearly appropriation from the town budget. The full details of the organization have been submitted to the town council for acceptance.

Chicago, Ill. Crerar L. The trustees of the John Crerar Library, on June 15, leased for a term of five years the sixth floor of the Marshall Field building, Wabash avenue and Washington street, to be used for the library. The question of location had been under consideration for some time, and it was decided that the best plan was to lease temporary quarters until the library was thoroughly established. The present rooms are within a block of the new public library building and easily accessible. The necessary alterations will be begun at once, and it is thought that by autumn the library will be in working order and open to the public.

Cleveland, O. Western Reserve Univ. On June 18, the corner-stone was laid of the Hatch Library building, given to Adelbert College by Mr. H. R. Hatch, of Cleveland. The building, which is to cost about \$30,000, will, it is thought be ready for occupancy by November 1. When completed, it will consist of a main building 33 feet by 94 feet, two stories high, with east and west wings, each 27 feet by 37 feet, one story high. The general character of the building will be English Gothic of the 13th century, adapted to the requirements of an American college, and it will be for the books of Adelbert College, and for the use of Adelbert College, the College for Women, and the Case School. The material is to be of Ohio sandstone, rock face, with cut-stone detail. The interior is to be finished in rough-cast plaster, with Georgia pine, and the floors are to have a natural finish. The entrance, in the tower at the angle formed by the main building and the west wing, will be through north and west doors, divided by a deep angle buttress into the entrance and waiting hall.

Danvers, Mass. Peabody Institute L. (28th rpt.) Added 436; total 16,540. Issued, home use 22,070; no record of ref. use kept. New registration 291; total cardholders 1347. Receipts \$1100; expenses \$1098.74.

Most of the illustrated books have been re-

moved from the reading-room, on account of indiscriminate use by the children. The librarian recommends the issue of extra non-fiction cards to all desiring them.

Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L. The corner-stone of the new Steele Memorial Library building was laid on the afternoon of May 27. The building is given to Elmira by Mrs. Esther Baker Steele as a memorial to her husband, Dr. Joel Dorman Steele. It was at first intended that the building should be erected jointly by Mrs. Steele and the local Y. M. C. A., to serve as library and association hall, and by 1892 about \$40,000 had been raised for this purpose, of which Mrs. Steele contributed \$10,000. There were, however, difficulties in the way of the plan, and in 1893 a friendly separation was effected and Mrs. Steele undertook the erection of an independent library building, towards which the Y. M. C. A. gave a site. On September 26, 1893, the Steele Memorial Library Association was incorporated, with a board of 11 trustees. It is estimated that the building will cost about \$35,000, and the fittings and stocking from \$25,000 to \$30,000 additional. Mrs. Steele has also provided for the endowment of the library after her death.

Fairhaven, Mass. Millicent L. In the summary of the year's work at the library, given in the June L. J. (20:216), the circulation was inadvertently given as 5199 instead of 51,991. As the latter figures are remarkable in a town of 3000 population, we are glad to make the proper correction.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. (15th rpt.) Added 1087; total 12,634. Issued, home use 59,636; lib. use 3753; visitors to reading-room 25,103. New cards issued 653.

The two-card system had been in use for one month at the time the report was issued, and during that time 35 "special privilege" cards had been issued and 77 v. drawn on them.

The work of the library with the schools has been "even more successful than in preceding years. It is believed that the teachers have made more general and more systematic use of the resources of the library in supplementing their work at school. More than 1000 books have been drawn by the teachers for this special work. The pupils of all grades have used the library extensively. They are mostly in search of books on collateral reading, and in this way supplement their text-books. Histories and books of travel are constantly asked for, to enlarge the scope of information in history and geography. Books on natural history have attracted the younger children, while boys with an inclination to mechanical pursuits have read elementary books on mechanics and electricity, never tiring of information on the steam engine and the electric battery." The age limit has recently been abolished.

"The library has been awake to the interests of the workshop in the same measure as it has endeavored to aid the schools. It contains valuable books on tanning, and will in a short time own all publications pertaining to the leather in-

dustry, also techno-chemical receipt books, all of which have been used by a large number of our workmen."

Appended to the report is a "List of books added since January, 1894." (26 p.)

Helena (Mont.) P. L. Added 2528; total 15,104. Issued, home use 63,434 (fict. .79 %); ref. room attendance (estimated) 40,000. New cards issued 615; total registration 4536.

The most urgent needs of the library are more space, increased facilities, and larger appropriations. The strict economy of administration that is necessary seriously retards development.

The librarian says: "Considering the extraordinary demands upon us for books in all branches of learning and industry, the size of our library is quite inadequate. Instead of 15,000 volumes, we should have 100,000. One of the special calls is for books on mining. We are in the midst of a very important mining region, and need to make large additions to technical works on subjects connected with the business and profession of mining. The sum of \$10,000 would be well spent in this one department alone.

"From the end of June last we were, for lack of means, obliged to get along without the services of our cataloger, to the great disadvantage of the institution. Especially is this so, as the old catalogs are very nearly all sold, and we are unprepared to issue another, even if there were means to pay for the printing."

The library is open on Sundays and holidays, and additional help is much needed. The librarian recommends the purchase of more juvenile books, and an increased circulation of current magazines.

Hoboken (N. J.) P. L. A site for the new library building, for the erection of which \$26,000 was recently contributed by several members of the Stevens family, of Castle Point, Hoboken, was selected early in May. The price agreed on is \$15,000. Plans for the building will probably be submitted in competition.

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L. At a meeting of the board of trustees held June 14, it was decided to ask the concurrence of the board of finance in the purchase of a site for a new library building. The board has in hand the sum of \$29,878.74, which has been accumulated for this purpose, and it is probable that plans for a new building will soon be definitely made. The library's present rooms, in a bank building, have been long outgrown, and additional reading-room space as well as more room for books are pressing necessities.

Manchester (N. H.) City L. (41st rpt.) Added 1147; total 38,351. Issued, home use 55,054; lib. use 9873. New cards issued 576; total registration 9660. Receipts \$8143.83; expenses \$4724.06.

"As we have no reference-room and no quiet room for study, persons who are investigating a subject for which they need many books are invited to make use of the tables in the book-room, and are allowed free access to the shelves. Of the books consulted in this way no account can

be kept, but the most valuable work of the library in aiding study and research is done in this manner."

The whole library is now being reclassified under the direction of Miss Sanborn according to the Cutter expansive system, and a new card catalog is being made at the same time. When this work is finished it will be possible to publish a complete catalog of the library if thought desirable.

It is proposed to extend the relations of the library with the local schools. "The plan as at present outlined is to permit the teachers in the grammar grades to take out six books at one time, to be retained one month. These will be usually of such character as to aid the teacher, supplementing the school text-books in such studies as science, geography, history, and literature. The board of education has purchased for each grammar school in the city a copy of Sargent's 'Reading for the young.' In each copy have been written the call-numbers of those books which are contained in the library; thus the teachers will be enabled to send for the books they wish to use without the necessity of coming to the library to consult the catalog. If the scheme works well it may be extended to the lower grades."

Nahant (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 547; total 9290. Issued 8472; no. borrowers 510.

The trustees devote their report chiefly to an account of the beautiful new building recently completed. In 1893 an appropriation of \$40,000 was voted by the town for a building to house the library and the town offices, and in the same year plans were accepted. These were later discarded, as it was found that they called for a building costing at least \$75,000, and new plans were procured from the same architects, Ball & Dabney. "These included the same rooms and general conveniences, and were in every respect as well adapted to the purposes for which the building is designed as the original ones."

The building is of Weymouth seam-faced granite, trimmed with Ohio sandstone; the interior finish is of quartered oak and dark cypress. The shelving is furnished by the Snead Iron Works, of Louisville, Ky., and the stacks are arranged in two tiers, with a glass floor between. The present shelving capacity is 28,000 v., but provision is made for another tier of shelves, increasing the capacity to 43,000. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. On May 30 it was opened for public inspection, and it is hoped that it will be in complete working order by the middle of the summer. The 9300 books now in the library are in process of classification and recataloging by Miss Alma R. Van Hoebenbergh, of the N. Y. State Library School.

The trustees have recently issued a pamphlet by F. A. Wilson, fully describing the new building, which is noted elsewhere.

New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L. (43d rpt.) Added 2017; total not given. Issued, home use 104,591, an increase of 15,946 over previous

year. New cards issued 1255. Receipts \$11,754.25; expenses \$11,754.25.

The trustees make an urgent plea for a new building, the present quarters being seriously overcrowded and the work of the library impeded. They say: "Although one of the first free public libraries started in this country, antedating the Boston library by a few days, it has for so many years been hampered by the lack of proper accommodations and resources that its usefulness has been seriously impaired, and it cannot now compare with many libraries in country towns which are hardly a third as large."

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L. (5th rpt.); F. C. L. (12th rpt.) The two libraries are conducted by separate boards, but are consolidated in administration and in use. The statistics here given are for both. Added 610; total 12,397. Issued, home use 44,755 (fict. 73½ %); no. visitors to reading-room 24,158. Total registration 4829. Receipts \$4523.21; expenses \$4094.18.

The age limit has been reduced from 12 to 10 years.

New York. The New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind was incorporated in June, and it is proposed to open in suitable quarters some time in the autumn. The Robert Bruce memorial branch of the N. Y. F. C. L. has offered to give shelf-room and care to the books of the new library, and it is probable that its headquarters will for some time to come be in this branch.

Newton (Mass.) F. L. (Rpt.) Added 1943; total 46,755 (5659 in West Newton branch). Issued, home use 143,887 (fict. 56.13 %). New cards issued 1256; total registration 13,763. Receipts \$15,463.30; expenses \$15,100.15.

Nearly 85,000 v. were delivered through the 10 agencies. The two-book system has proved satisfactory, and the increase in circulation is largely attributed to it. The establishment of a children's room is recommended.

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. (11th rpt.) Added 873; total 13,830. Issued, home use 73,944 (fict. 48.3 %; juv. 30.8 %); lib. use not given. New cards issued 918; total registration 5262. Receipts \$4734.42; expenses \$4734.42.

In April 208 French books were added to the library, and a new finding-list of the French department was prepared and issued. In September the second supplement to the catalog was published.

Northampton, Mass. Forbes L. After nine months of preparation, half the time with only four and half with six assistants, Mr. C. A. Cutter began, on July 1, to register borrowers and issue books. He then had collected over 28,000 volumes, and 1100 large photographs of paintings and architecture. The books bought have cost on the average \$1.14 a volume; there are 2½ volumes to a work. Less than one-third of them have been classified and cataloged; but the others have been thrown into some two dozen classes and arranged alphabet-

ically in each, so that they can easily be found. The catalog is typewritten on the Hammond machine at present; but if the newly invented machine which uses printer's ink does as good work as the specimens shown, that will be used, and possibly also the attachment for typesetting, if it should not be too expensive. The registration number is composed of the initial of the borrower's name and a running number (not a Cutter order number). The charging system is a combination of the Cutter end-pocket and book card with the Nina Browne borrowers' pocket described in the May JOURNAL (p. 168).

Although the library was completed and dedicated in October last, the delay in opening has not been unreasonable. The working force has been closely limited, and the time spent in preparation has been equivalent to the work of one person for 61 months. Two other libraries started within a few years opened in 5½ and 6½ months respectively, with 15,000 and 13,000 volumes, the former having consumed the labor of one person for 61, and the latter for 67 months. The Forbes library, therefore, after expending no more months' labor, opens with almost twice as many books. This is owing partly to the rapid work of the assistants, partly to the simple methods adopted, but mainly to the librarian's being willing to begin to circulate the books without having all of them cataloged.

Northboro' (Mass.) P. L. The new library building given to Northboro' by Hon. Cyrus Gale as a memorial to his father, was dedicated and presented to the town on June 12. There was a large attendance, and short addresses were made by S: S. Green, Rev. B: F. Baily, and others. The library is a handsome stone structure, costing about \$30,000.

Oak Park, Ill. Scoville Institute L. (Rpt.) Added 739; net increase 644; total 8503. Issued, for home use 48,240, an increase of 26½ % over that of last year; for use in the building of books not in the reference department, 1902, an increase of 45 % over that of last year; total issue 50,142; no. visitors using the rooms 22,068, which does not include those coming merely to exchange books or to attend the meetings of societies, clubs, etc., held in other parts of the building.

Two important changes have been made during the past year; the age limit for cardholders has been changed from 12 to 10 years, and each person of the required age may hold two cards, one of which is a non-fiction card. The issue of the new series of cards was begun the first of April; the number of names on the new list June 1 was 1687, of which number 728 also held non-fiction cards. A small increase in the use of non-fiction books is already observed.

Teachers of 6th grade pupils and above are allowed teachers' cards, upon which 10 books may be drawn at one time, two renewals being also allowed upon these books.

Special lists of books for young people and for literary clubs have been prepared, and it is hoped that still more may be done in the same direction during the coming year.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. (Rpt. 1894-5.) Added 965; total 13,292. Issued 30,473 (fict. and juv. 67%). Visitors (estimated) 39,848. No estimate made of use of books in the building, the public having access to the shelves.

The librarian reports decided progress in the use of books by the teachers of the public schools. On request, cards for school use have been granted to private school teachers, and to teachers in the Roman Catholic parochial school.

Among the recommendations made in the librarian's annual report are: the adoption of the "two-book system," increased hours for circulation, the lowering of the price for the finding list, and the publication of a separate juvenile list. On motion of the board, the salary of the librarian has been increased by \$200.

At a meeting of the library committee held July 2, the "two-book system," as recommended by the librarian, was adopted. It was decided that two cards should be used.

Poultney (Vt.) P. L. On June 1 the new public library and reading-room was formally opened. It contains at present about 700 v., the books supplied by the state not having yet been received; in the reading-room about 20 periodicals are on file. Miss Ada P. Kilbourn is librarian.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. (17th rpt.) Added 3920; total 71,613. Issued, home use 108,074 (fict. and juv. 59.72%); lib. use 90,960; new registration 4853; total registration 25,623. Receipts \$33,719.22; expenses \$31,359.42.

"A beginning has been made in the direction of a collection of trade catalogs (publications of the various industrial and manufacturing firms in this country and in Europe). Feeling sure that it would be very easy indeed to obtain a preponderance of worthless material unless proper care should be exercised, the librarian was very glad to avail himself of the counsel of a local practicing mechanical engineer, on the one hand, and of Mr. C. W. Andrews, the general librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the other hand. It is the testimony of the latter that in the work of the institution referred to, the bearings of some important principle of mechanical invention are to be found illustrated in trade catalogs of this kind long before they are to be found in the formal treatises on the subject. The publications sent for in accordance with the suggestions of the two gentlemen above referred to have been carefully and minutely cataloged, and are rendered fully accessible to all who can make intelligent use of them.

"The percentage of fiction used is slightly less than that recorded in the report of one year ago, and this is plainly not so much due to the fact that the readers have been stimulated to read less fiction as that their interest has been developed to read more of the more solid departments. Probably in few intelligently conducted libraries—certainly not in this library—is any crusade made against fiction, as a class. Certainly any one who deliberately leaves all fiction out of his reading deprives himself of one of the most effectual means of acquainting himself with the

conditions of modern life. At the same time it is well to point out that a statement which has appeared in print in regard to the percentage of fiction used in this library ludicrously, though obviously unintentionally, misstates it. ['75 per cent.' This figure has never been reached in this library. The nearest approach to it was in the second year of its history (73 per cent.), but 60.42 is the highest which has been reached in the past 10 years.] The attitude of the library towards the matter, as already stated, is that of interesting itself in the development of reading in other departments, believing that the question of fiction will take care of itself, and this belief is abundantly justified by the experience of the past 17 years."

Appendix No. 11 is the report of Prof. Ware on the plans submitted by competing architects for the new library building. No plan has yet been chosen, but the building committee expect to soon present a definite report. In the new building "one entire room, about 50 x 40 feet, is set apart for all industrial purposes connected with the use of the library. Here are to be found the American and foreign patents, together with all the library's other works on industrial subjects. Not only tables and desks of the ordinary type will be supplied, but draughting-tables, and a dark room, to provide for the needs of those who wish to take away with them a copy of some mechanical device."

Rindge, N. H. Ingalls Memorial L. On June 13 the new Ingalls Memorial Library, given to Rindge by Hon. Rodney Wallace, of Fitchburg, Mass., a native of Rindge, was formally dedicated. It is a memorial to Mr. Wallace's first wife, a daughter of Thomas Ingalls, of Rindge. There was a large attendance at the dedicatory exercises, the business of the town being suspended for the day, and the schools closed. Mr. Wallace formally presented the library to the town with a brief speech, which was responded to by one of the selectmen. The address of the day was by Hon. Ezra Stearns, Secretary of State of New Hampshire; and a short speech was made by S. S. Green, of the Worcester Public Library. Dinner was served to the guests of the day at the hotel and to the general public in the lower town-hall.

In June, 1894, Mr. Wallace offered to build the library, at a cost of not less than \$5000, and present building and site to the town, on condition that the town raise \$500 within one year after completion of the building, to be used in the purchase of books, a further sum of \$1000 to be raised for a permanent fund for books or other expenses.

The building was completed last winter and has been in use for the past five or six months. It is 47 x 40 feet, in the Romanesque style, built of Trenton pressed brick and brown-stone, with base course of granite. An elaborately carved entrance arch leads to a tiled vestibule 10 x 13½, from which opens, on the right an art-room, 21 x 12½, and on the left a reading-room of the same size. In the rear is the delivery-room and the book-room, with shelving capacity for 8500 v. The second story is devoted to a small hall,

to be used according to the discretion of the trustees. In the cellar are storage-rooms and heating apparatus.

Schenectady (N. Y.) P. L. The new public library will be in working order within a few months. The erection of shelving is now in progress, and the library room is being fitted and altered. The directors have had much help in their work from Mr. Peck, of the Gloversville Library. Henry Glen is librarian.

Springfield (O.) P. L. (23d rpt.) Added 767; total 16,830. Issued, home use 90,541 (fict. 62,747). New cards issued 443; total registration 5256. Sunday attendance, 2182. Receipts \$6555.56; expenses \$6433.51.

Of the volumes issued for home use 3134 were German books. The system of free access that has been practised in the library since 1877 was slightly modified during the year, by restricting access to the shelves "only to persons selecting books, all others to ask permission at the desk." This has prevented the crowding formerly annoying during busy hours, and as permission is freely granted, the plan has worked well. The librarian urges the necessity of a larger income to usefully extend the work and influence of the library.

University of State of N. Y., Albany. A library for teachers is soon to be established in the Department of Public Works under the provisions of chapter 546 of the laws of 1895. Its objects and methods are thus set forth in a circular recently issued by the department:

"Any teacher, or person intending to teach, known at the department, or recommended by superintendents or commissioners, may make application for any book named on the list, but must agree to return such book to the department, postage paid, at the end of one month. Blanks will be furnished by the state superintendent for such applications, and the book will be forwarded, postage paid, to the address named. At the end of the month the teacher may return the book, or purchase it by remitting its price to the department. By special arrangement the price will be very near wholesale rates, and will be marked plainly on the second page of the cover of the book, along with other regulations."

Versailles (Ky.) P. L. A. The Versailles Public Library Association, which lost its library by fire in February, has been reorganized. It is the purpose of the new association to establish the library and reading-rooms upon a larger scale than formerly and to place it upon a solid foundation.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. Osterhout F. L. The library board has decided that current numbers of six of the popular periodicals of the day shall hereafter be circulated for home use; they may be kept for four days at a time. Extra "non-fiction" cards are also issued to all readers desiring them. Magazines cannot be drawn on these cards. These new rules went into effect July 1.

WILSON, F: Allan. The Nahant Public Library; cont. a brief sketch of the public library movement, a history of the Nahant Public Library, and a description of the new library building. 1895. il. 40 p. O.

An attractive pamphlet, finely printed on smooth heavy paper, containing eight illustrations of the plans, exterior and interior, of the beautiful new building.

FOREIGN.

Birmingham (Eng.) L. (Rpt.) Added 1046; total "upwards of 75,000." Details of issue not given. Membership 2292. Receipts £2166 9s. 6d.; expenses £2344 10s. 7d.

Electric lighting was installed in the library in August, 1894.

Glasgow. Mitchell L. (12th rpt.) The report covers the period 1892-94, including the 15th, 16th, and 17th years since the opening of the library. Added 21,910; total 112,447. Issued 1,465,950 (519,196 in 1894).

"The period has been marked by considerable additions to the collection of books, and by a very large and constant use made of it by the public.

"Although the general character of the reading is very similar to that of previous years, some slight changes are observed which it may be interesting to note. The classes which show a smaller proportion to the whole issue than formerly are: Theology, Philosophy, etc.; History, Biography, etc.; Poetry and the Drama; Linguistics; and Miscellaneous Literature. The following classes have gained: Sociology, including Law, Politics, Commerce, etc.; Arts and Sciences; Fiction. The increase in the proportion of Fiction is due to the fact that, since the removal to Miller street, a number of girls and young women employed in the neighboring warehouses come into the library for a portion of their dinner hour, and that for the most part they spend the brief interval in their labor in the enjoyment of a novel. The percentage of fiction in the total issue is 9.22; in the reading in the ladies' room it is 33."

The total number of books issued to women during the three years was 35,136, or 2.31 % of the whole issue.

In spite of the removal to new and well-arranged quarters, the library is still overcrowded, and the lack of sufficient room for study and research impairs its usefulness. "It is a comparatively frequent occurrence to count in the principal reading-room from 30 to 60 persons in excess of the number of seats. Readers may be seen sitting on and below the circular stairs, standing in the passages, maintaining an uneasy balance on the base of the rail, and even prone on the floor—truly a pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

A valuable addition to the scientific resources of the library has resulted from agreements entered into with the Glasgow Natural History Society and with the Glasgow Geological Society. These societies have transferred to the library their sets of the transactions and mem-

oirs of foreign scientific societies, the library agreeing to continue to members their rights to borrow the books, and to defray expenses of care, binding, exchanges, etc. During the year 115,788 scientific works were issued, the daily average being 386.

Norwich (Eng.) F. L. (17th rpt.) Added 179; total 30,303, (lending dept. 16,208). Issued 92,730. New cards issued 968; total registration 3800.

"The wear and tear of the books in the juvenile department was found so considerable when they were last called in, that 1700 had to be rebound or repaired, and in the four circulations about 800 volumes have been found defective or worn out and withdrawn. The committee therefore decided to issue the reduced number of books, to such schools as made application for them, under more systematic regulations, by which it is hoped more satisfactory results will be secured. After being thoroughly repaired 2770 volumes were delivered in February last to the 24 schools which duly applied for them.

"The juvenile department may be held to some extent to supply the place of branch libraries, the provision of which the present income of the library is insufficient to satisfactorily establish."

Gifts and Bequests.

Herkimer, N. Y. On June 1 Judge and Mrs. Robert Earl, of Herkimer, offered to give to that town their handsome residence, to be used as a free public library. The work of remodelling will be promptly begun at their expense, the Herkimer Free Library Association will be incorporated, and it is thought that by November the library will be ready for work. Judge Earl will also give his own private collection of books to the library.

Librarians.

BOSTWICK, Arthur E., formerly with D. Appleton & Co., was recently appointed librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, succeeding Miss E. M. Coc.

BOWERMAN, G: F., of the New York State Library School (class of '95), has been appointed reference librarian of the Reynolds Library, Rochester. Mr. Bowerman is a graduate of the University of Rochester (class of '92) and has received the degree of B.L.S. from the Library School.

BROOKS, Miss Henrietta St. B., a member of the N. Y. State Library School (class of '96), has been appointed head cataloger at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.

CLARKE, Miss Edith E., has accepted a position as cataloger in the office of the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C.

CRAWFORD, Miss Esther, librarian of the Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library, has declined to be a candidate for re-election to that position when her term of office expires, Sept. 1.

She expects to return to Albany and complete her course at the New York State Library School, graduating probably with the class of '96. Her successor will be elected either in July or August. Miss Crawford has done excellent work during her active library service, not only in the Sioux City Library but in the interests of Iowa libraries generally.

DEWEY, Melvil. Mr. Dewey recently received from the office of the Société Internationale de Bibliographie de Brussels a request for permission to translate his decimal classification into French, German, and Italian, the purpose being to make use of it as the basis of a universal bibliographic catalog.

EDDY, H. H., a graduate of the Pratt Institute library training class of 1894-95, has been appointed librarian of the Norfolk Library, Norfolk, Ct.

HARRIS, Miss Isabella, of the graduating class of Drexel Institute, library department, has accepted a position as cataloger in the library of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

LEONARD, Miss Grace F., a member of the New York State Library School, class of '95, has been appointed classifier at Providence Athenæum.

MOOS, Bernhard, for eight years a director of the Chicago Public Library, died at his home in Chicago on June 11. In his death the Chicago Public Library and the entire city sustain a great and almost irreparable loss. Mr. Moos, who had achieved for himself an enviable reputation as a fair, just, and upright man in every relation of life, and as a broad-minded, patriotic, and public-spirited citizen, had served on the library board for the past eight years, having been appointed and reappointed by the several administrations of both parties. During this time he gave the affairs of the library, which never before have been as important and as multifarious, if not more time perhaps, yet more thought and care, than his own business. It was largely due to his efforts that the previous incessant labors of the board of directors towards obtaining a building for the library were at last successful. Mr. Moos, who had been chosen chairman of the administration committee during his first term, was at the incipency of the work of building also placed at the head of the committee on buildings and grounds. He directed, and partly inspired, every part of the preparation and work, until the building stands a beautiful and lasting monument to his intellect, fidelity, and self-sacrifice. As chairman of the committee on administration the services of Mr. Moos to the library were not less marked, nor of less value. It was he who developed and perfected the rudiments of its civil service system, until now, every post and every advancement in the service are but the just compensation for merit. Being at the library every day for several hours, he was not only the faithful and watchful guardian of the institution, but also the sympathetic friend and adviser of every employee.—E. F. L. G.

TYLER, Arthur W., has resigned his position

as librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library to become librarian of the Blackstone Memorial Library, at Branford, Ct. Mr. Tyler took charge of the Wilmington Library in 1893, when that library was reorganized, and he will enter upon his new duties at Branford some time in September. The Blackstone library will, it is expected, be completed by January, 1896. It is a superb structure, costing about \$300,000, and will be liberally conducted.

WATSON, W. R., a graduate of the New York State Library School (class of '95), has been appointed assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.

WIRE, Dr. G. E., of the Newberry Library, in addition to his regular work has found time to study law, and on May 28 took his degree of LL.B. from Kent College of Law, Chicago. Dr. Wire was also present at the meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Baltimore in May, and on May 10 was elected librarian of the American Medical Association.

Cataloging and Classification.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Quarterly bulletin, no. 124. January, February, March, 1894. 32 p. O.

THE monthly journal *Books*, the organ of the Denver P. L., appears with the June issue in a new dress and under the name of *The Book-leaf*. It contains bright miscellany on literary matters, reviews, and the lists of new books and announcements of the library.

FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LISTS (Providence P. L. *Bulletin*) for June cover but a single subject, "Nicaragua and the Monroe doctrine," this being the 14th of these admirable bibliographies. The list of "school duplicates," begun in the May *Bulletin*, is continued.

NEW HAVEN (Ct.) F. P. L. Bulletin, January-February, 1895: classified list of books recently added. 8 p. O.

THE *Library Newsletter* (OSTERHOUT F. L.) contains in its May issue a short descriptive list of "A few books on fishing."

THE OTIS LIBRARY, *Norwich, Ct.*, has issued a 4-p. list of "duplicates, for sale by the library."

PLAINFIELD (N. J.) F. P. L. Select list of travel: geographical reading; prepared by Miss Emma L. Adams, librarian. Plainfield, 1895 12 p. D.

"A list of books that may be used in connection with geography, to give additional information and interest." Books starred "are especially good; those marked T are particularly for the teachers' use."

PRATT INSTITUTE F. L., *Brooklyn, N. Y.* First annual bulletin of additions, January-December, 1894. Brooklyn, 1895. 94 + 8 p. O.

A classed author list, with author index ap-

pended; printed by the linotype method on yellow manilla paper.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN for June has classed reading lists on the Capture of Louisberg, Bookmaking and distribution, Joan of Arc, Salem.

SCRANTON (Pa.) P. L. Bulletin no. 2: additions of March, April, and May, 1895. p. 14-20. O.

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) L. BULLETIN for May continues the list of "Books relating to music," begun in the April number.

The WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETINS, issued monthly, have recently contained a number of good special lists. "Books upon clock and watchmaking" are treated in the March issue; "Frederick Douglas," "Maturin M. Ballou," "China, Corea and Japan," are given in the April number; and the May and June numbers have good classed lists on Art and Botany.

FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

Arnold, S. L. (Waymarks for teachers); Buckley, W: Jay (Electric lighting plants); Condit, Uzal Wade (The history of Easton); Foster, James Mitchell (Christ the King); Hagan, W: Elijah (A treatise on disputed handwriting, etc.);

Kynett, Alpha Jefferson (The religion of the republic);

Morris, G: Perry (The Norwegian company system);

Porter, Robert Percival (Facts and figures from the 11th census);

Rosenthal, R: Sigismund (The Rosenthal method of practical linguistry).

Bibliography.

BURKE, Edmund. Burke's speech on conciliation with the colonies; ed. by L. Du Pont Syle. Boston, Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, [1895.] c. 27+115 p. S. (Student's ser. of Eng. classics.) 35 c.

Contains a brief list (1 p.) of the best books about Burke.

GALBRAITH, Anna M. Hygiene and physical culture for women. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1895. c. 29+294 p. il. D. \$1.

There is a 6-p. bibliography of the subject.

HUIDEKOPER, Rush Shippen. The cat: a guide to the classification and varieties of cats, and short treatise on their care, disease and treatment. N. Y., D. Appleton & Co., 1895. c. 9+148 p. il. S. \$1.

Contains a brief bibliography (1 p.).

KÜHL, W. H. Aëronautische Bibliographie 1670-1895. Berlin, W. H. Kühl. 51 S. gr. 16°, 25 pf.

N. Y. STATE MUSEUM BULLETIN, v. 3, no. 13

(April), is devoted to "The San Jose scale (*aspidiotus perniciosus*) and other destructive scale-insects of the State of New York," by J. A. Lintner, state entomologist. It contains (p. 303-305) a short bibliography of the subject.

PHILO, *Judeus*. About the contemplative life; or, the fourth book of the treatise concerning virtues; critically ed. by F. C. Conybeare. N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1895. 16+403, p. fac-sim. O. net, \$3.25.

Contains a bibliography, p. 391-399.

RAND, B: (comp.) Selections illustrating economic history since the seven years' war. 3d ed.; with bibliography of economics. Cambridge, J: Wilson & Son., 1895. 8+641 p. 8°, \$3.

The select bibliography of economics embraces the more important English, French, German, and Italian authorities in general economic literature.

RIDER, Sidney S. Bibliographical and historical introduction to the digest of Rhode Island colonial laws of 1719, and incidentally to all other folio digests of R. I. laws. Providence, S. S. Rider, [1895.] c. '94. 18 p. nar. Q. pap., \$30.

The SPENSER SOCIETY of London has recently published "An introduction to Drayton," by Oliver Elton. It contains an excellent bibliography.

TEGGART, F: J., assistant librarian of Leland Stanford Jr. University, has in preparation an English translation of Dr. Graesel's edition of Petzholdt's "Katechismus der Bibliothekswesen." Since Dr. Graesel's work appeared in 1892, it has been translated into Italian and French. Mr. Teggart's translation will be modified to conform to American library practice.

WALKER, Francis A. The making of the nation, 1783-1817; with maps and appendices. N. Y., Scribner's Sons, 1895. c. 15+314 p. D. (Am. history ser.) \$1.25.

A bibliography of the subject covers 6 pages.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Elizabeth Hastings, ps. of Miss Margaret Sherwood, author of "An experiment in altruism," recently published by Macmillan.

Ueber Spaltungen und Unabhängigkeit in der Kirche Christi. The *Reformed Church Messenger* of June 20 is the authority that Rev. Dr. Henry Harbaugh is the author of a little German book, "Ueber Spaltungen und Unabhängigkeit in der Kirche Christi." The book was printed by Kuhn and Haas, Harrisburg, Pa., in 1863. Dr. Harbaugh wrote a number of books in English. "Heaven," "Heavenly recognition of friends," and "Harfe" (dialect poems) are some of his best-known works. — S: H. RANCK.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

AUGUST, 1895.

No. 8

THE board of women managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition, which is to open in Atlanta in September next, has appointed a committee, of which Anne Wallace is chairwoman, with special reference to library relations. This committee desires to make a model library a feature of the exposition and it has been suggested that it would be proper for the Bureau of Education to loan the model library collected by the A. L. A. and exhibited in Chicago in 1893. Whether or not this be practicable, it is very desirable that this opportunity should be utilized to call the attention of the South to the importance of the public library movement. With the exception of the Howard Library in New Orleans, there have been few evidences that the South has caught the spirit of the modern library movement. There is no part of the country in which public progress could be better served by a development of free libraries than in the South, and it is to be hoped that all possible co-operation will be given to Miss Wallace, who is the librarian of the Young Men's Library of Atlanta, to show to the South what advantages may be gained by a local free library in each important centre of population.

IT has been generally understood that the investigation on the part of the Treasury Department of the affairs of the Library of Congress implies no reflection upon Mr. Spofford, except a failure to keep the accounts of the library in the accurate shape required by government routine. As the *Publishers' Weekly* has said — "Mr. Spofford has always made the mistake of acting as his own office boy — or mailing clerk — overlooking the fact that no executive in charge of such extensive machinery as that of the Library of Congress and the Copyright Office must, be, can afford to do his own detail work." This investigation is, however, doing some service in calling public attention to the fact that the methods of the Library of Congress are not fully up to the times. Now that the new building is nearly ready for occupancy, there will be no longer the old reason for that library falling below the modern standards of administration and usefulness, and it is to be hoped that with

the broadening of its physical environment there will also be a broadening of the spirit of administration. It would seem that even before the present library is completely finished, the present congestion should be relieved by occupying the space which is practically ready, and it may be suggested also that it would be very fitting should room be found in the basement of the new building for handling the government documents during the trying period when the vast accumulation stored here and there throughout Washington has to be sorted, distributed, or otherwise disposed of. Mr. Spofford has a splendid opportunity before him to do a large public service by making the most of his new building at the earliest possible date, and we trust he will not fail to improve it.

THE work done by the University of the State of New York in furthering library development in that state is admirably set forth by Mr. Eastman in the present issue of the JOURNAL. New York has never ranked with Massachusetts and other New England states in number of libraries; but the work accomplished by the regents within the past three or four years has brought it to the front in organization and efficiency. In that time they have succeeded in establishing an excellent standard for the libraries of the state, in largely awakening public interest in the subject, in reorganizing somnolent institutions and in establishing libraries in many cities and towns. The admirable example that has been set in this special field by Massachusetts, New York, and other states has within the present year had effect on several other states, and this influence will undoubtedly widen and strengthen with time. There is, indeed, a wide field for such influence. State libraries, as a rule, fall much below accepted library standards and fail to utilize the possibilities before them. This has been shown with special force in the compilation of the bibliography of state publications, forming an appendix to the American Catalog of 1890-95. The preparation of this material has been a labor of time and tribulation, and, though there has been a notable improvement over the

conditions of five years since, the work on the present list has nevertheless been hampered by difficulty in obtaining satisfactory responses—or any responses at all—from state librarians in the South, Southwest and West. Certainly the collection, organization, and arrangement of state publications is an essential function of a state library, and this is practicable when extensive machinery, such as that of New York, is out of the question. The need of better organization and more *esprit de corps* among state librarians might profitably be emphasized at the Denver Conference, and we would suggest that the A. L. A. exert its influence at that conference to raise the standard of library efficiency among those states that have not yet felt the spirit of the times in this respect.

News comes from Oshkosh, Wis., of a library bequest that is in a way a good example of "how not to do it." The sum of \$50,000 is left to the town in trust, for the purpose of "founding and maintaining perpetually a public library," provided, however, that within three years an equal sum be raised by the city, the citizens, or any person or persons, to be devoted to the same purpose. Under this condition it seems unlikely that the bequest will ever be put to any practical use. The legacy in itself is enough to establish an attractive and adequate library building and leave something over for books, while a provision requiring future support by the town with perhaps a minimum limit of income, would have fully met the problem of maintenance. It is, of course, just and wise that the givers of important benefactions should stimulate generosity in others by requiring additional bequests or local support, but such provisions when too onerous, will generally result in defeating the original purpose of the giver. Indeed, it becomes more and more evident in all fields of public work that bequests, to be thoroughly effective, should be left as free as proper safeguards admit, a principle that finds apt illustration in England, where the work of some of the largest and best-intentioned charities is hampered and crippled by testamentary restrictions. In the Oshkosh case the condition will not improbably render the entire bequest void; though there remains the consoling possibility that the tentative legacy will awaken public interest in the subject and result indirectly in the establishing, through local effort, of a public library on a smaller but no less useful scale.

Communications.

THE ASSISTANT—WHY ANONYMOUS?

JUST a word in comment on the "Anonymous Assistant" article, with which I have much sympathy though not entire agreement.

It seems to me very doubtful whether work of real originality and value is often hidden long under the veil of anonymity, unless, indeed, the worker is possessed of a kind and degree of modesty which is, in itself, a symptom of inherent weakness of character.

As a matter of fact the assistant has, to a certain extent, the stick in her own hands, to use the vernacular. If her trustees do not see that the value received is sufficient to warrant the expenditure involved in sending her to the A. L. A. meetings, let her go at her own expense, not only in money, but, if necessary, of the more precious vacation days. To do this may need self-denial; it will even, in some cases, involve real hardships; but it is, to my mind (and my experience too), a business investment for which hard-headed common-sense will see the necessity, and for which it will consequently find the way. When this has been done once or twice, if she has real capacity, brightness and originality, the brethren of the profession (if not the sisters) will not fail to recognize and covet these qualities for their own staffs. This will involve for the assistant opportunities which will call the attention of her chief and her trustees to her real and her market value; or else send her to "fresh fields and pastures new," where the growing thing may have sunshine and room.

In short, I haven't much opinion of the candle which doesn't burn the tushel.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

LIBRARY ADVERTISING IN STREET CARS.

Is it not practicable to use the advertising spaces in the street-cars as a means of bringing library matters before the public? Every one knows how wearisome it is to read again and again—in spite of one's determination not to do so—the advertisements of patent medicines, soaps, ribbons, lamps, etc. Why not use some of the spaces to call attention to the location of the library and the hours of opening and closing? Perhaps it would be possible, if the library is in a town or small city where frequent changes would not be necessary, to bulletin some of the new books, or books on a special subject. Ten or fifteen titles, with their call numbers, could be given in the ordinary space allotted to a street-car advertisement and in type easily readable to the passengers sitting opposite.

MARGARET D. MCGUFFEY.

{ PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Boston.

A CORRECTION.

IN the article on "The public use of college libraries," (L. J., July), there is a misprint in the paragraph on the University of Rochester. Instead of 1871, read 1877. S: H. RANCK.

{ ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY,
Baltimore.

THE LIBRARY WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.*

By W: R. EASTMAN, *Public libraries division, U. S. N. Y.*

THE University of the State of New York is a supervisory and administrative, not a teaching institution. It is a state department, and at the same time a federation of over 600 institutions of higher and secondary education. It visits them officially, and they report to the university. Their academic and professional work is tested by university examinations.

The university law of 1892, besides being a compilation and revision of former laws, gave new and special prominence to the establishment of public libraries to be recognized as part of this educational system, and therefore to hold the charter and be under visitation of the university. An appropriation of \$25,000 for the benefit of free libraries being voted the same year, the library work was, for the first time, definitely organized.

This work is carried on along six lines:

1. Ascertaining library facts by annual reports and official inspection.
 2. Giving advice and instruction on request.
 3. Organizing and chartering libraries.
 4. Distributing public library money.
 5. Lending small libraries for a limited time.
 6. Preparing and revising lists of best books.
1. *Reports.* Acquaintance with the facts is the foundation of all scientific work. The law provides that every library exempt from taxation shall report to the university. Exemption means that the state recognizes the public library as a public benefit, and this implies an undoubted right on the part of the state to know whether each collection of books claiming the privilege is a true public library or not. If it is a private business carried on for gain, it has no more claim on the favor of the state than the business of a bookseller.

The report blank used by the university covers the following facts: the name, location, and date of foundation of each library; the present number of volumes and number of additions by gift and purchase during the past year; the number of volumes issued for home use and for reference; the number of days the library has been open during the year, and the number of hours of opening fixed by rule for each week; the receipts of money and from what sources; the

payments of money and for what general purposes; class of books, ownership and control, support, terms of use, and name of librarian. These facts are by no means exhaustive, but when obtained they will enable us to count the libraries by classes, summarize their total volumes, additions and circulation, and, looking over the state, to locate its library resources and needs with some intelligent idea of the situation.

The next step was to compile a mailing list. A number of partial lists of New York libraries have appeared in the last few years, but not one that was entirely reliable. From all sources accessible an experimental list was made and used, with the result of sending report blanks to many institutions that had no libraries to speak of, and would not have been asked to report if the facts had been known. On the other hand, a great many libraries have been omitted, for, after three years of collecting statistics, a week seldom passes without bringing to notice some library not previously known to the department. It is esteemed a kindness when correspondents send in the names of unrecorded libraries. Returns from 700 libraries having each 300 or more volumes will soon be published.

The failure to obtain more complete returns will be understood by any collector who has tried to gather statistics by mail. In some cases the circulars of inquiry reach the library when officers are absent on vacation, and afterwards are overlooked through stress of work. Some librarians find it difficult to make their own accounts conform to the end of the academic year and postpone answering till too late. Some find their accounts in so loose a condition that they do not care to report. Some reports are written by librarians, referred to treasurers, pigeon-holed by trustees, and forgotten. Some may be lost in the mail. Now and then objection is made from a constitutional dislike to give account, or an ill-defined dread of acknowledging responsibility to the state; and many misunderstandings of the purpose and scope of the report hinder the full response for which we look. The aim of the university is to secure, for the common good, an accurate account of library facts — no more — and in this attempt it bespeaks the good-will and co-operation of the librarians of the state.

* Read at meetings of N. Y. L. A., New York, Jan. 11, 1895, and Buffalo, May 17, 1895.

The study of these returns will bring out some points of marked interest. A prominent fact is that the great number of public libraries in this state are to-day in the care of the school authorities. The legislation of 1835 and 1838, when New York began to push the public library idea by way of the school districts, is responsible for this. The libraries then founded were district libraries; as really public as the town libraries of New Hampshire or Massachusetts; and the most important of them, as they now exist, at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Binghamton, Rochester, Brooklyn, Oswego, Owego, etc., while managed by the school boards, are practically city libraries. But more have come to be regarded as school libraries only, in which the public have little or no share.

Out of 704 libraries reporting for 1894, 321 are public; that is, controlled by the voters or their representatives. Of these, 280 are in charge of school authorities, 128 more are connected with academies, 51 with colleges, and 86 with other institutions. This leaves 159 to include all those managed by the public independent of the schools, the endowed and mercantile libraries, and professional and technical collections of all sorts. The great libraries of the state belong to the class of endowed or mercantile.

Counting by libraries, not by volumes, our books are still in the hands of the teaching institutions, and, to a large extent, are gathered and administered with reference to the needs of the schools. There are great possibilities for good in just this situation, and, at the same time, there are public interests liable to be overlooked. An important feature of the legislation of 1892, repeated in the consolidated school law of 1894, was a provision for dividing district libraries in two parts; one to be kept by the school as a part of its equipment, and the other, the circulating part, to be put in charge of independent trustees as the beginning of a true public library. This law has contributed to the situation with which the university has had to deal.

In comparing the reports of the last year with those previously received, it has been interesting to note in many cases a serious falling off in the number of volumes, indicating, not a loss of books, but a tendency to count more carefully and to discriminate against worn and mutilated books and broken sets that were no longer fit for service. There appear also in the reports frequent apologies for imperfect and unsatisfac-

tory work and promises for the coming year, stating plans of enlargement and money in hand to be expended. "A better showing for next year," is the word. These things, slight as they are, mark a coming revival of library consciousness, starting with the knowledge that some one outside is interested in the welfare of each library, and proving that annual reports have an important power and place.

Inspection. Besides the ascertainment of facts by reports, the university inspector has the greater advantage of visiting the libraries to see for himself. When they seek the privileges of state aid it becomes his official duty to examine their quality, work, and methods, and report thereon as a condition of the aid to be given; and, aside from such a necessary office, he has found the most cordial welcome everywhere as a visitor. A call to a particular locality to discharge an official duty will often open the way for an extended library acquaintance. One city library that must be inspected furnishes a reason for visiting five others in that vicinity, with the possible result of awakening a new library interest and promoting reorganization, consolidation, or library enlargement in many ways. Those in charge of the small libraries will admit that they are sometimes lonely for lack of sympathy and appreciation of their work. The inspector finds them running over with questions. They want to know how things are done in New York and Albany, and how they ought to be done. It is their opportunity for the hour to touch the library system of the state, and may be helpful in many ways. Often the inspector is invited to meet committees, consult with boards of education, talk over library possibilities, and so prepare the way for a popular public library movement. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, he visited 62 libraries in 27 different counties, and, in three months since that date, he has visited 51 others.

2. *Advice and instruction.* Under the law the state library is open to library questions from any librarian, trustee, or other citizen interested to ask. The questions that come are not few, and the answers are not always easy. Most of the letters make general inquiries as to methods of establishing libraries and arranging the books for public use, and particular requests are usually made for explanation of points in the library law. In two years, correspondence has been held with over 400 places regarding library interests, and the attempt was made to give advice that would best fit the varying local conditions,

Library school. Under this head comes also the work of the university in conducting the library school, with its corps of experienced teachers and its 30 students pursuing a two years' course, crowned for the honor students with well-earned degrees of library science.

Expert assistance. Many also are the requests for temporary help in rearranging and cataloging libraries, to which a response can usually be made by sending an expert worker from the staff of the state library or from advanced students of the school for a longer or shorter time, as needed. At times this service is required for a month or more, and sometimes only for three or four days. Libraries pay for such services at current rates.

3. *Organization and charter.* The next step in the work of the university is to organize libraries and receive them by charter, admission, or registry. The law gives the regents power to grant charters. The details are settled in consultation. If a charter is already held, it need not be surrendered unless the new standard charter is preferred. The university can either admit with existing charter or reincorporate. Either course constitutes the library an institution in the university, precisely as the great colleges are. Or, if for any cause, the libraries do not seek so close a relation, they may, on request and approval, be registered and have like privileges, though not so fully identified with the university.

Previous to 1892 there was one library chartered by the regents. In the years 1892-93, 26 were chartered and two admitted; the next year, 26 chartered and six admitted. Since Oct. 1, 1894, 20 have been chartered and six admitted. Adding eight that have been registered, the total number of libraries now under visitation (Mar. 1, 1895) is 95. Out of 73 chartered libraries, 44 include libraries transferred by the school authorities.

4. *Public library money.* A most practical and interesting part of the work is the distribution of public library money. \$25,000 a year have been given for three years, being placed in the hands of the regents for the benefit of free libraries, with three plain conditions. A library receiving aid must be free; an equal amount must be raised from local sources; and books bought with the money must be such as the regents approve. The rest is left to regents' rules. These rules require that the library shall be under state supervision; that the character of its books as a whole, its methods of work and keeping of

book accounts, shall merit approval, and that it conform to certain hours of opening, graded according to the size of the community, but sufficient in the judgment of the regents to entitle the library to be fairly counted free and public. Under these rules the essential condition is a connection of the library with the university either by charter, admission, or registry, marking it with honorable approval.

The formal application for money is then made, the amount being limited in most cases to \$200 a year, and certificate being made that an equal amount from local sources is already in hand. Each month an apportionment is made. The number of applications the first year was 44, the second year there were 84, and since Oct. 1, 1894, to March 5, 1895, 55 have been received, or 183 in all. A few have not been granted. 97 different libraries have shared in the distribution. Some have improved the privilege for three successive years. The money is placed in their hands on their agreement to spend it in accordance with the rules. When it has been spent, an account is rendered, containing a full list of the books bought and the cost of each one, and this total must be sufficient to account, not only for the public money, but for the equal amount raised at home. This list is examined in the regents' office, and for any book disapproved an equal amount must be spent for an approved book to balance the account and open the way for another grant when asked.

When small libraries are to be started or reorganized, it is not required that all the money should be used for books the first year, but a part may be used for shelves, cataloging, printing, services, and other like expenses. This provision has been specially useful in the small beginnings through which many village libraries have been struggling into existence.

5. *Travelling libraries.* A part of the public money has been used by the university in developing its system of lending small libraries for a limited time. Selections of 50 or 100 volumes each are lent to libraries or communities for six months, the university paying all expenses and receiving a fee of \$3 or \$5, according to the number of volumes sent. A full account of this system and its working may be read in the *Forum* for January, 1895, and need not be repeated.

The number of 125 libraries reported Oct. 1, 1894, increased to 178 by Jan. 1, 1895, and a marked feature of the work specially noticeable

in the last three months is the growing number of reading circles and clubs for home study which have registered in the university office and called for their privilege of travelling libraries. Any circle of readers in the state, when organized and ready to undertake serious study of a subject, having laid out a schedule of not less than ten weeks' work, may register at the regents' office, and thereupon borrow books selected by themselves bearing upon the subject of their study. For this privilege they make formal application and pay an advance fee of \$5 for 50 books, or \$3 for 25, unless they offer the books for free circulation to the public, in which case they need pay only the usual travelling library fee of \$5 for 100 books, or \$3 for 50.

Along all these lines the library correspondence of the university is constantly increasing. During the past year the number of places in the state indexed as considering library interests was increased by 200. Some inquiries may be prompted by curiosity, some by the vain hope of getting something for nothing out of a generous state, but most have borne the mark of an earnest and unselfish devotion to the interests of children, scholars, and friends. In the pinching times of the past two years this library

interest has commanded an attention in small communities that is remarkable.

6. *Lists of best books.* The travelling library lists cost much serious study. New general libraries of 50 volumes each are made up three or four times a year, under the supervision of the "book board," composed of five of the state library staff. There were, in Jan. 1895, 21 general lists, of which 11 include 100 volumes each, eight have 50 volumes each, and two have 25 juvenile volumes each. Subject lists on U. S. History, French history, Economics, and Agriculture, and to cover regents' reading courses in literature, are ready. Others are in course of preparation. Lists of books for schools, one to cost \$200, others \$300, \$400, and \$500, are being made. Others will follow as time is found for the work.

In all these things the university is the servant of the libraries, anxious to know in what way it can serve them best, seeking to promote popular interest, helping each one by the experience of the rest, advising in organization, certifying to good work done, publishing results from year to year, and seeking to maintain a standard of excellence to which all libraries will rejoice to conform.

THE SELECTION OF BOOKS FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

BY J. N. LARNED, *of the Buffalo Library.*

THE end of a public library is public education—education of the whole people, in the large sense which comprehends all culture and every mode of advancement and elevation, in mind, in manners, in character. So the selection of books for a public library is always to be made with that end in view. To a certain point this gives us some quite definite principles of selection. The primary idea of education is an idea of imparted knowledge, and we easily feel ourselves on safe ground in collecting books of knowledge in our library—books of history, biography, science, philosophy, and their kin. Here, the only serious questions are between the best books in their several fields and the books which are less than the best, and generally it is practicable to decide these on most subjects of importance, not by any venturesome judgment of one's own, but by the standing which the books in question take

among people specially competent to appraise them. On that point I shall have something to say later on.

But it is not the books of knowledge which present the greater problems of selection to the librarian. Education in our broad sense does not end with knowledge, and a public library is not completed as an educational institution by the most exhaustive collection of the literature of philosophy and fact. To say this is to contradict the opinion of many people, who recognize few useful books outside that class. Their view is wrong. The total result of the education of mankind is that which we call Civilization, which means progress towards the finer and finer fitting of men and women for life in the social state. Most of us are too much inclined, I think, to measure the civilization of our own day by its Science, which is no true measure at all. The science of the present age has grown to be very wonderful; but, much as it may excite us to astonishment, there are fruits of civilization, even in

* From some remarks on the subject made to the Library School, at the New York State Library, May 28, 1895.

this crude period (and it is very crude), which command our admiration more. The finest and most beautiful human products of the time, whom even the Philistines would join us in choosing for honor, as exemplars to their generation, might not pass an examination in biology or physics. They are the men and women, sweet with the sweetness and luminous with the light which Matthew Arnold never tired of extolling, who represent that side of civilization which is refinement more than knowledge, or which is knowledge refined. I speak wrongly, however, when I say that refinement is *one side* of civilization, for it is civilization, and all science that lacks it is barbaric, even though steam-engines and the dynamos of Niagara are shaking the earth at its command.

Now, the refinements of life come chiefly from its pleasures. That is true to an extent which is sure to surprise us when we think of it first. Unfortunately, it is no less true that the meaner influences which vitiate and vulgarize life, making it gross and coarse, come from the pleasure side of existence, too. There the main sources of the two are together: on one hand, the springs of all art—music, poetry, romance, drama, sculpture, painting—brimmed with delights of the imagination and the joy of the beauty of the world; on the other hand, the muddy wells into which so many people choose perversely to dip.

These contrary influences are working in every region of pleasurable art, but nowhere else so actively as in the field of letters, and they give rise to the greatest difficulties that are met in the selection of books for a public library. In disseminating the literature which aims at pleasuring more than instruction, and at the moving of emotion more than thought, where can a proper line of restriction be drawn? Shall we, in the first place, incline to parsimony in the restriction, and yield no more of this literature than we must to the readers who demand it? I say, no; because, as I have asked you to note, there is a great stream in this channel from the very sources of refinement in civilization, and that stream should be unstintingly diffused. Against the other tide, which flows by the side of this one, but distinguished from it by a thousand mud-marks, we cannot build dikes too busily. On which of the two currents an offered book of entertainment has been floated to us is what we must know, if we can. Whether the book is alive with genius or dead with the lack of it, whether it be brilliant or commonplace,

whether skill or clumsiness appears in its construction, are not the first questions to be asked. The prior question, as I conceive, is this: *does the book leave any kind of fine and wholesome feeling in the mind of one who reads it?* That is not a question concerning the mere morality of the book, in the conventional meaning of the term. It touches the whole quality of the work as one of true literature. "Does it leave any kind of fine and wholesome feeling in the mind of one who reads it?" There is no mistaking a feeling of that nature, though it may never seem twice the same in our experience of it. Sometimes it may be to us as though we had eaten of good food; at other times like the tasting of wine; at others, again, like a draught of water from a cool spring. Some books that we read will make us feel that we are lifted as on wings; some will make music within us; some will give us visions; some will just fill us with a happy content. In such feelings there is a refining potency that seems to be equalled in nothing else. The simplest art is as sure to produce them as the highest. We take them from Burns' lines to a field-mouse, from Wordsworth's "Poor Susan," from the story of Ruth, from the story of "The vicar of Wakefield," from the story of "Picciola," from the story of "Daddy Darwin's dovecote," as certainly as from "Hamlet" or from "Henry Esmond." The true pleasure, the fine pleasure, the civilizing pleasure to be drawn from any form of art is one which leaves a distinctly wholesome feeling of some such nature as these which I have tried to describe; and the poem, the romance, the play, the music, or the picture which has nothing of the sort to give us, but only a moment of sensation and then blankness, does no kind of good, however innocent of positive evil it may be,

If the wholesome feeling which all true art produces, in literature or elsewhere, is unmistakable, so, too, are those feelings of the other nature which works of an opposite character give rise to. Our minds are as sensitive to a moral force of gravitation as our bodies are sensitive to the physical force, and we are as conscious of the downward pull upon us of a vulgar tale or a vicious play as we are conscious of the buoyant lift of one that is nobly written. We have, likewise, a mental touch, to which the texture of coarse literature is as distinct a fact as the grit in a muddy road that we grind with our heels. And so I will say again that the conclusive test for a book which offers pleasure rather than

knowledge is in the question, "Does it leave any kind of wholesome and fine feeling in the mind of one who reads it?"

All this which I am saying is straightly opposed to a doctrine much preached in our day, by a school of pretenders in art, who have gained such a hearing by their talkativeness that they are seriously dangerous. It first appeared, I believe, in France, among the painters. French literature took infection from it; then England became diseased, and America is in peril. It is the false and ignorant doctrine which phrases itself in the meaningless motto—"Art for Art's sake!" "Pursue Art for Art's sake—enjoy Art for Art's sake!" say these æsthetic prophets of our generation, who have no comprehension of what Art is. As well talk of sailing a ship for the ship's sake—of wheeling a cart for the cart's sake—of articulating words for the words' sake. Art is a vessel, a vehicle, for the carriage and communication of something from one mind to another mind—from one soul to another soul. Without a content, it has no more reason for its being than a meaningless word could have in human speech. Considered in itself and for its own sake, it has no existence—it is an imposture—a mere simulation of Art; for that which, duly filled with meanings and laden with a message,

would be Art, is then but the handicraft of a skillful mechanic.

But the truth is that there is a cunning deceit in this pretension to "Art for Art's sake." Those who lead the cry do not mean what their words seem to imply. They do not mean the emptiness that one might suppose. What they do mean, as their practice proves, is to put something ignoble in the place of what should be noble, something vulgar or something vile in the place of what should be wholly pure and wholly fine. What they are really striving to do is to degrade the content of Art, and to persuade the world that it can be made the vehicle of low suggestions and mean ideals without ceasing to be Art in the noble sense.

In literature, the workers to that end are nowadays very busy, and the countenance they receive is disheartening to see. It is for us who are among the custodians of good literature to set our faces against them. I offer you as the one most important maxim that can be laid down for your guidance in the selection of books—Beware of the literature of the school which preaches "Art for Art's sake."

So much for the theory of the matter. It is a theory that we may not be able, perhaps, to wholly carry out, but it is our duty to go as far in that way as we can.

THE TRAINING OF LIBRARY EMPLOYEES.—III.

By ADELAIDE R. HASSE.

ACCESSION WORK.

In almost all libraries the general routine is based in the main upon identical lines, differing only in so far as these are influenced by local conditions. So all libraries support a purchasing department, whose chief adjunct is the accession department. Since the card system has been extended to other than cataloging purposes, the librarian has delegated to the staff the care of a large part of the work of the purchasing department, such as keeping records of books to be purchased, books ordered, periodical subscriptions, etc. Here belongs also the filing and indexing of correspondence, and, as much of this work must come from the librarian's office, some attention should be given here to the relations of the librarian with the board, the filing of committee reports, the indexing of the minute book, the form of the librarian's monthly reports to the board, the preliminary arrangements attendant upon meetings of the board, etc. Encourage

the inventive faculty of pupils in matters of filing and arrangement; never hesitate to acknowledge defects in your own methods. Bright pupils have often been led in this way to develop an interest which resulted in valuable suggestions.

Purchasing Books. Pupils having been required to submit monthly lists of new books, with references where obtained, etc., they are now more or less familiar with all the book reviews to be found in the library. Let them extend their acquaintance to at least all the American and the leading English book reviews, by reporting upon the scope, special features, departments, editorship, manner of publication, whether m., w. or gr., etc., price, size, address, how long established, etc. To do this the person in charge of the class should have provided sample copies of the reviews; lists published by periodical agencies; the *Review of Reviews* indexed, in place of which the monthly index may be used,

etc. These, with publishers' catalogs, comprise the tools by the aid of which the average public library compiles its order lists.

To acquaint the pupils at once with publishers, their specialties, catalogs, etc., set them to work in some such manner as this:

Prepare a list of five largest American publishing firms, firm-name, place of business, with at least three important publications of each.

Same, English.

Name five English and five American second-hand dealers, giving firm-name, place of business, etc.

Name American publishing houses making a specialty of the following: maps, atlases, etc.; medical books; complete editions of American authors; engineering; photography; translations, music, etc.

Who publishes the following: Varlorum Shakespeare; Story of the nations; red line edition of the poets; Contemporary science ser.; International education ser.; Sacred books of the East, etc.?

References: *Publishers' Weekly*; "American Catalogue," with supplements; "Trade List Annual;" "Annual Catalogues;" "A. L. A. Catalog;" *Publishers' Circular*; Whitaker's "Reference Catalogue;" Low's Catalogues; Sonnenschein, 1st and 2d eds.; Poole.

Let the pupils early form the habit of using reference books, and require of them, when submitting the result of such exercises as the above, to include a list of the reference books which they have used, other than those which have been suggested, thereby giving an indication of their own ability of research.

Let pupils prepare model forms for ordering books; fill out all blanks used by the library in ordering books; examine blanks of other libraries, etc. For practice many of these exercises may be typewritten, or when done in manuscript, a good library hand should be insisted on.

Pupils should have explained to them in this connection the system of average library discounts; cost of transportation by freight, book post, mail; an outline of copyright laws; of the laws governing the importation of foreign books. References: Indexes in volumes of *Publishers' Weekly*; U. S. Official Postal Guide; Putnam, "Law of copyright."

Periodicals: Many libraries now number among their most desirable features the circulation of periodicals, and almost every library carries a large stock for reference. Exercises

covering this ground may be given to pupils as follows: Prepare lists of leading American periodicals specially devoted to economics, music, art, industry, education, women, drama, engineering, history, electricity, science, agriculture, outdoor sports, juvenile interests, etc., stating any decided points of variance among magazines of one subject, place where published, size, cost, how long published, important contributions, etc. Prepare a subscription list of your own selection.

Let pupils make their own selections of the above without suggestions; have the lists compared in class; let pupils defend all questioned selections. Give some attention with pupils to subject of filing of current periodicals; of temporary binders, varieties, advantages and cost; of binding of periodicals for circulation and reference; of the various uses to which periodicals may be put (see ann. rpt. Los Angeles P. L., 1893-4).

Pupils should be taught methods of keeping subscriptions, expirations, etc., in both card and ledger systems. See L. J., and Denver P. L. "Handbook"; "Hints for small libraries," Plummer.

Newspapers: Newspapers were a feature of public libraries before periodicals had begun to be considered as within their province. Let pupils prepare lists of leading newspapers of various political parties, leading German-American papers, also French and Italian, showing where and by whom published, cost, how often issued, etc. Study newspaper files; systems of checking receipt of newspapers; methods of caring for old files; care of clippings; binding, etc.

In a public library it will be quite impossible for even one person to take the time to oversee a continuous course of work such as the above; and it should therefore be scheduled in relays, as suggested in the July L. J., or it may be given for "busy work" in instalments during those hours when the pupil is not actually employed in one of the departments.

For a guide in the practical work of the accession department use the Library School accession rules; have pupils make a note of the specifications for an order for an accession book. Fac-simile sheets of the accession book should be furnished them, or they should rule them themselves, and fill them out with sample entries of various kinds of books, such as newspapers, books of more than one volume, periodicals, maps, music, etc.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF SOME OF THE LIBRARIES IN CHICAGO.*

By W: B. WICKERSHAM.

BEFORE the great fire of 1871, Chicago had no public library, nor was there any statute in the state authorizing the establishment of one. After the fire, for many years the Public Library was almost the only institution of its kind through which the public had access to books. The Law Institute, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Academy of Sciences were early re-established, but they were so crippled, especially the last two, that they were some years getting into operation. The city was busy repairing the breaches and little interest was taken in educational or literary institutions beyond the rebuilding of schools for the small army of children everywhere demanding attention. Later, public sentiment took a stride forward and encouraged a higher and broader culture by establishing the Athenæum, Manual Training Schools, the Art Institute, the Newberry Library, the great Chicago University, the Armour Institute, the Field Museum, and the prospective John Crerar Library and the Lewis Polytechnic Institute. All these, to say nothing of university extension centres and of clubs and classes galore, go to show that Chicago is at present wide awake on the question of education and culture.

In the old Metropolitan block before the great fire of 1871 there existed the only library of any considerable size in the city of Chicago. This collection of some 18,000 or 20,000 volumes was owned by an association called the Chicago Library Association, and was accessible only to members who paid \$5 a year for membership. The association was understood to be deeply in debt, and its destruction by the flames October 9, 1871, may have been an unlooked-for piece of good luck to the stockholders, who would thus be spared the more tedious operation of being sold out by a receiver under an order of court.

When the news of the burning of Chicago reached England, the people there, in common with the inhabitants of all civilized countries, began making contributions of clothing, blankets, money, etc., for our stricken city. Among them were some, however, who thought that a more substantial gift than food and raiment would be acceptable. At the suggestion of Mr. Burgess, then secretary of the Anglo-American Society in London, the Hon. Thomas

Hughes, its president, called a meeting of that association and proposed that while others were sending to Chicago something for our bodies, they should contribute something for our minds. Supposing that Chicago had lost a great free public library, Mr. Hughes contributed copies of his "Tom Brown's school days" and "Tom Brown at Oxford," and set about among his friends, authors and publishers, to make a collection of books for a nucleus for a new free library, and as a result of his efforts about 5000 volumes were contributed, the Government sending hundreds of valuable public documents and state papers. Among this interesting collection are books given by the Queen with her autograph, others by Thomas Carlyle, John Bright, Lord and Lady Trevelyan, etc.

As soon as official word reached Chicago that such a gift was being collected, a number of enterprising citizens met at the call of the Hon. Joseph Medill, the mayor at that time, and prepared a bill authorizing cities and villages of Illinois under certain restrictions to organize and maintain free public libraries and reading-rooms. This bill was taken to Springfield, where the committee found a similar bill, which had been introduced into the House on March 23, 1871, and had passed to a second reading. This bill was amended, hurried through with an emergency clause attached, and signed by the governor March 7, 1872. The establishment of the Chicago Public Library by the city council and the appointment by the mayor of a board of nine directors to manage it, followed in close succession.

On the 20th of July, 1872, the writer was elected secretary and acting librarian by the board. When he reported for duty there was nothing put into his hands or charge except the record book and a few letters. For some time he had no office save an old chair kindly loaned him by Mr. C. J. Richardson, then, as now, assistant librarian of the Law Institute, in whose office in the temporary City Hall, at the corner of La Salle and Adams streets, known as the "Rookery," the use of the chair was allowed. In a few weeks new rooms in the same building were completed for the library, and about the same time books began to arrive from England. It was a notable day for the Chicago Public Library, that 31st of August, 1872, when on temporary shelves in one of the office rooms the first book was placed in position, that book being John Bright's "Speeches on questions of public policy."

The growth of the library was rapid. Many citizens of Chicago, whose homes had escaped the flames of the great conflagration, gave liberally from their libraries, and as soon as appropriations became available the board commenced to purchase books generously.

England was not alone in the contribution of literature towards the formation of a new library in Chicago. Germany, France, Bohemia, and some other countries also forwarded valuable collections.

* Part of a paper read before the Chicago Library Club, March 8, 1895.

On the first day of January, 1873, the reading room was formally opened to the public. Invitations had been sent out to many citizens, and the new room was comfortably filled. Speeches were made by the president of the board, the late Hon. Thomas Hoyne, by Director Daniel L. Shorey, Mayor Medill, and others. And so the new library was dedicated and started on its mission.

On the 25th of October, 1873, the board elected the late lamented Dr. W. F. Poole librarian, who entered upon his duties January 1, 1874. Dr. Poole had had large experience, having been librarian of the Boston Athenæum for many years, and later of the Cincinnati Public Library for six years or more, and to his wise selection of books the Chicago Public Library owes much of its present completeness and prosperity.

The library was opened to the public as a circulating library, on the southeast corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, on the first day of May, 1874, and as such took rank at once among the first in the country. One year later it was removed to the southwest corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, where it remained until the early summer of 1886, when it found a home in the City Hall. It is hoped that another and final move to its new building on Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets, will be made in the spring of 1896.

On July 23, 1887, Dr. Poole resigned the librarianship of the public library, and accepted a similar position at the head of the Newberry Library, which post he held until his death over one year ago. On October 15, 1887, Mr. Frederick H. Hild was elected Dr. Poole's successor as librarian of the public library. Mr. Hild had been for many years the Doctor's assistant, and, though a young man, was well qualified for the responsible position. If any fears were entertained at the time, the rapid growth and development of the library ever since give evidence of the wise selection of the board.

At the present writing there are in the library 207,000 volumes, the annual net accessions being about 10,000 volumes. The circulation of books for home use during the year ended May 31, 1894, was 1,027,219 volumes, of which 446,168 were issued through the delivery stations. The average daily circulation of books for home use at the present time is 4253. The largest circulation of books for home use in any one day was on February 23, 1895, when 7731 volumes were issued. 52,663 persons hold cards entitling them to draw books for home use.

The books on the shelves of the public library cover all fields of literature, science, and art. The general plan laid down by Dr. Poole, that of making it an all-around library, has been adhered to by his successor. No department can hardly be said to be more complete than the others, though in bound and complete sets of periodical literature the collection is surpassed by few libraries in the country.

While keeping in view the needs of the masses, the board has also been quite liberal in the purchase of books for the student and scholar, though it has never felt that it was the province

of the people's library to supply expensive volumes either in art or science. Yet, notwithstanding this general policy, the board has supplied a good many valuable and expensive works in the line of art which were demanded and which could not be found elsewhere. Among the donations of our English friends is a complete set of the specifications and drawings of the British Patents. There being only a few sets in this country, and the reports being wholly out of print, they are exceedingly valuable. The library also has a complete set of specifications and drawings of the United States Patents, as well as those of France, Germany, and Canada. All these are in a room by themselves where they can be freely examined.

The public library is supported by a tax levied upon all the taxable property within the city, the limit up to the present time being not to exceed one-half of one mill on the dollar of valuation. It has required the full half-mill for some years to provide for the current expenses, which amount in round numbers to \$125,000, and in view of the additional expense of maintaining the library in its new building, the board has asked the present General Assembly to amend the law and make the limit one mill. This amount, with the present assessed valuation of property, will be just sufficient for its needs.

In 1884 the board tried the experiment of opening a few places remote from the centre of the city where book borrowers could exchange their books without the time and expense necessary for a trip to the main library. These places were called delivery stations. They soon grew into popularity, until at the present time 32 are in successful operation. Many of the stations are located so as to accommodate the laboring classes, and books left in the morning as the laborer goes to his work are charged during the day, and a fresh volume is ready for him as he goes home in the evening. All this at no expense whatever to the book borrower. More than one-third of all the books circulated are issued through this channel. In October, 1890, the experiment of branch reading rooms was begun. Six store rooms were rented, fitted up with tables, bookcases, etc., and supplied with a good collection of reference books and periodicals. These rooms have become very popular and are patronized by all classes of citizens. Pupils and teachers of schools in their vicinity are especially benefited by them. So great was the demand for books of a general and popular nature that the board added to the reference books several hundred volumes of standard works, including some fiction. At the present time the total number of volumes in these rooms is about 10,000.

As an adjunct to the schools, an arrangement was made many years ago with the board of education whereby books might be ordered by the principal of the school for collateral reading by the pupils on the subjects being pursued, in which case the books are kept one month without renewal, the board of education being responsible for their safety and return. In addition to this the librarian permits and encourages teachers in the high schools and seminaries,

as well as those of private classes, to bring their pupils to the library, where all the best books illustrating their particular theme are laid out before them, and they can spend an hour or so in uninterrupted study with their instructor.

The management of the public library has been such that very few books have been lost through circulation or theft. Besides the theft of a Webster's Dictionary or two and a few volumes of Appleton's Cyclopaedia, which were dropped to the street from a window of the reference-room while the library was located at Madison street and Wabash avenue, the only theft of any moment occurred about ten years ago, when one of the employes of the library, who on trial proved to be a veritable bibliomaniac, carried off and secreted in a barn more than 2000 volumes, many of them valuable works of reference. His shrewdness only served him in getting the books out of the library without detection, for he made no attempt apparently to dispose of them, and when asked why he took them said that he intended to return them as soon as he had read them. All but a few were recovered.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

The library next in importance to the general public of Chicago is the Newberry, located in the North Division of the city. This library was founded on July 1, 1887, under a provision of the will of Walter L. Newberry, deceased, which set aside one-half of his estate therefor, after the death of his wife and two daughters. This half, on the date above mentioned, amounted to \$2,149,201, most of which was in real estate, much of it at that time unproductive. On the 13th of the same month Dr. W. F. Poole was elected librarian and entered upon his duties August 1.

This library contains at the present time 124,500 volumes and 30,600 pamphlets. It is for reference only and makes a specialty of music, medicine, and religion; being also strong in American history, bibliography and incunabula. There are no juvenile books on the shelves and no fiction as a rule. About \$25,000 are expended annually for books. The number of readers for the year ended March 1, 1895, was about 100,000. The number of volumes used during the same time was 110,177. The present use of the books, however, is about 1000 volumes per day. The number of employes in the library proper is about 35. The Rudolph indexer has been recently introduced and the entire subject of bibliography is now indexed. It is the intention to catalog the entire collection of books by the indexer for public use.

The Newberry Library has a new home of granite on Walton place, facing Washington Square, of which it may justly be proud. The death of Dr. Poole in the spring of 1894 left a vacancy which was but recently filled by the election of Mr. John Vance Cheney, late of the public library of San Francisco.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY.

The University of Chicago Library, presided over by Mrs. Zella A. Dixon, was founded

with the university in 1891. The number of volumes on the shelves is reported at 295,000, which no doubt includes pamphlets. They consist for the most part, according to a recent compilation, of works on biblical literature, church history, homiletic and systematic theology, political economy, sociology, history, science, and ancient classics.

This library is maintained by a special appropriation by the trustees of the university, and by a fee of \$10 per year required of each student attending the school; to which is added rent fees on travelling libraries. The fund for the maintenance of this library must be very generous, as the number of volumes added each year is reported at 25,000.

A special feature is department libraries, which are located in the class-rooms and are for reference only. They consist of choice reference books bearing upon the particular branch of science taught in that room.

THE ARMOUR INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

The Armour Institute Library, of which Miss Katherine L. Sharp is librarian, was founded in January, 1893, and consists of 11,000 volumes. It is maintained, like the other departments of the institute, from the generous pocket-book of Mr. P. D. Armour, its founder. As the accounts of no complete year of its existence are accessible, the annual expenditures are not definitely known. The library is chiefly for reference, with access to the shelves, so that no statistics of the use of the books are kept. The books are mostly scientific, free to all, some books being circulated among teachers and students and a few to outsiders.

An interesting feature of this library is its library or training class, which is limited to 18 in number, the course of study extending over two years, though there is such a demand for trained help in libraries that no one has remained to complete the full course.

Another feature is its system of home libraries. By this system a few choice books are placed in some private house under the care of one of its inmates, and the books are allowed to be read by the members of the family and by a certain number of the near neighbors, the only requirement being that the books shall be kept as clean as possible and be otherwise properly cared for, and returned when read. Once a week a member of the library class visits the house where the library is stationed and talks or reads to the children who are collected for that purpose. Sometimes she exhibits pictures or other works of art and explains them to the boys and girls, who are eager listeners. After the books have all been read, which requires from two to three months, the library travels on to another section of the city. Only books suitable for children are placed in these libraries, and if any book is found to be unpopular, it is at once replaced by another.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

The Chicago Historical Society was organized on June 9, 1856, though it did not receive its charter until the following year. The general

object of the society is to encourage historical inquiry and spread historical information, especially within the state of Illinois. One of the first provisions of the constitution is for the establishment of a library of books and publications appropriate to such an institution.

In 1868 the society completed a building supposed to be fireproof on the corner of Ontario street and Dearborn avenue, and moved in, but had hardly got settled when the fire of 1871 swept the building, which cost \$60,000, and its contents, which had cost vastly more, out of existence. As no report had been made after the removal to its new home, the exact number of volumes in the library at the time of the fire is unknown, but in 1868 it had 15,412 bound volumes, 72,104 pamphlets, 1738 files of newspapers, 4689 manuscripts, 1200 maps and charts, 380 cabinet specimens, and 4682 miscellaneous prints, etc. Its collection of public documents both of the United States Government and of the territorial and state governments of Illinois were exceptionally complete.

After the fire liberal contributions were made to the society by similar societies and by other learned societies, as well as by individuals. These were stored temporarily in rooms on Michigan avenue owned by Mr. J. Y. Scammon, a member of the society, and in the second great fire which occurred July 14, 1874, this valuable nucleus was totally destroyed. At the present time there are in the library about 20,000 volumes and 40,000 pamphlets. This collection is soon to be housed in a new fireproof building on the old site, to cost \$150,000. With a book fund of \$4500 per year the library should make vigorous strides forward.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

The John Crerar Library can really be said to be prospective only, inasmuch as nothing has been done beyond planning. John Crerar died in Chicago, October 19, 1889. His commercial ventures had been successful, and after devising liberal bequests to his relatives, friends, and public charities, he left the remainder of his estate in trust for the establishment of a public library. The amount so left is estimated at two and one-half million dollars. Messrs. Norman Williams and Huntington W. Jackson were appointed by the will executors of the estate, with power to add to their number for the management of the library. The only stipulations in the will restricting the executors in the formation of the library were that it should be in the south division of the city and that trashy novels—particularly French novels—should not be admitted to the shelves. Only a few steps have been taken up to the present time. Having obtained the passage of an act by the General Assembly authorizing the incorporation of boards of trustees for the management of libraries provided for by will, 11 well-known gentlemen were chosen, who, with the executors, organized under the new law. They have decided that the library shall be for reference only; that it shall be a purely scientific library, and that only the income from the main bequest shall be used

for all expenses. This amount is estimated to be about \$100,000.

No location has been chosen for a building. Indeed it will be some years yet before any steps can be taken in that direction, as there must be a saving of the cost of the building from the annual income. Temporary quarters are to be selected, however, and we may soon have the satisfaction of seeing the long-talked-of library actually on its feet.

THE CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE.

The Chicago Law Institute was organized in 1857 under a charter granted by the General Assembly of the state of Illinois. Its main object was the collection of a comprehensive law library in this city. On the 8th of October, 1871, it had on its shelves 7000 volumes valued at \$30,000. It had complete sets of all American law reports; all reports of the English courts; many of the Scotch and Irish reports; the law journals of the United States and England, besides text-books and treatises of law, ancient and modern, English, federal, and state statutes, etc. All these were lost in the great fire of 1871, and of the \$20,000 insurance, only about \$2500 could be collected on account of the insolvency of most of the companies. This amount, with something over \$1300 in the treasury at the time, formed the nucleus for a new library. On November 6, 1871, the annual meeting was held amid the still smoking ruins of the old court-house, the institute's former home, and a resolution was passed to relay the foundations of the library. To that end an assessment for the current year amounting to one-fourth of the par value of the stock of the shareholders was levied. Provision was made for the admission of new members and a board of managers was selected from among the most eminent members of the profession. A room was set aside for the use of the institute in the old Rookery building, where it remained until its removal to the new court-house. It now contains 29,000 volumes, and the annual accessions are 1250. The daily use of the books is 2500. The total cost of maintaining the library is about \$10,000, which is derived from membership fees, assessments, interest, etc.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences was organized in 1857 by 12 public-spirited gentlemen who subscribed \$1500 with which to make a beginning. A room was taken on the corner of Lake and Clark streets and a few cases for specimens were made, but before the museum was fairly on its feet the financial panic of that year so paralyzed business that for two years very little was done.

In 1859, to place the institution on a firmer basis, it was incorporated under the general law of the state as "The Chicago Academy of Sciences," its object being "the increase and diffusion of scientific knowledge by a museum, a library, by the reading and publication of original papers, and by such other suitable methods as shall from time to time be adopted."

In 1862, Mr. Robert Kennicott, the first director of the museum, returned from an extensive trip throughout British North America, bringing many specimens of natural history. Although this expedition was made in the interest of the Smithsonian Institution, the academy was furnished with duplicates of nearly everything collected, and rooms for the enlarged museum were taken at the corner of Randolph and La Salle streets. After a partial destruction by fire in 1866, a lot was purchased on Wabash avenue near Van Buren street. A building supposed to be fireproof was erected upon part of this lot, and it was occupied in January, 1868.

The books in the library were essentially scientific—many of them being transactions of learned societies. The supposed safety of this building induced several persons to deposit in it their collections of scientific books, as well as many special collections of specimens. The growth of the library as well as of the museum seemed assured. On the 9th of October, 1871, this building and its entire contents—library, manuscripts, and specimens—were swept away by the great fire, but within 12 days thereafter steps were taken towards the restoration of the academy. It was determined to rebuild on the same site and nearly on the same plan. The new building was completed in the fall of 1873. The library was upon the first floor and contained in 1877 about 1500 volumes, with some hundreds of pamphlets.

But this valuable collection was destined to be disturbed in its peaceful occupation of its home. Money had been borrowed for the erection of the building and it was impossible to meet payments. The result was a foreclosure and a surrender of the property. For some years many of the specimens were exhibited in the Exposition building on the lake front, the remainder, with the library, being stored. Two or three years ago the question of another attempt at a home for the academy came to the front. The Lincoln Park commissioners, under authority granted by a recent statute, provided the location and part of the funds, but to the munificence of Matthew Laflin and his sons the public is mainly indebted for the beautiful and imposing building now adorning the park. The academy has but recently taken possession of its new quarters, and begins its new career with 4000 volumes of scientific works upon its shelves, besides a vast number of valuable specimens, which are rapidly being put in position under the direction of the well-known scientist, Dr. S. H. Peabody.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

This institution was incorporated May 24, 1879, and was the first movement towards a revival of the art interests after the great fire. It offers courses of instruction in drawing and painting, sculpture, designing and architecture, the last being in connection with Armour Institute, whose scientific equipment, including its library of 11,000 volumes, is at the disposal and use of all pupils in this department.

After a sojourn in temporary quarters for three years, in 1882 the property at the south-

west corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street was bought for \$45,000 and a structure erected. In 1885, additional ground was purchased and a brown stone building was erected the succeeding year. By 1892, the building was outgrown, the property was sold for \$425,000, and the money was put into the new building on Michigan avenue at the head of Adams street. The institute in all its departments, under the experienced hand of the director, Mr. W. M. R. French, is in a flourishing condition and is being rapidly made more valuable and attractive by the addition of works of art.

The library of the institute, of which Miss J. L. Forrester is librarian, consists of about 1500 volumes, most of which are strictly reference books and cannot be taken from the building. The most valuable acquisition of the library is the gift by Dr. D. K. Pearsons of the publications of Braun & Co., of Paris, comprising about 18,600 large carbon photographs or autotypes, being reproductions of paintings, drawings and sculpture of the best-known galleries of Europe. They are much used by pupils and are highly prized. The expenses of the library are met by the matriculation fees of students. This amount is about \$600 per annum. Books are loaned to members of the institute and to pupils, and the reference books are much used by the latter. 1716 books were loaned to pupils during the two years ended June 1, 1894.

THE FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

In March, 1894, the Field Columbian Museum was formally established. The museum grew out of the Columbian Exposition, becoming, as it were, the residuary legatee of many of the exhibitors. In addition to donations received, the directors of the museum made large purchases of valuable exhibits from individuals and governments that could not part with their treasures without remuneration. This they were enabled to do through the munificence of Marshall Field, of Chicago, for whom the museum was named and whose gift of \$1,000,000 placed the new institution on a substantial foundation at once.

Mr. Edward L. Burchard, the librarian, reports at the present time about 9000 titles, of which about 2000 are valuable pamphlets. These books consist in large measure of special libraries, and some were received direct from the departments where they were exhibited during the Columbian Exposition. Thus the museum contains the special libraries from the Departments of Ethnology and Mines and Mining, and the collection of books on transportation and railroads from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's exhibit. The museum has acquired by purchase the special library on gems and precious stones of Mr. George F. Kunz, with Tiffany & Co., of New York. A special library on ornithology is also to be found on the shelves, with a promise of the valuable collection of E. E. Ayer, of Chicago, on the same subject.

As far as possible the books will be placed in the rooms to which they relate, making information on special lines easy of access to both curators and students. Probably no museum in the world has started on its career of usefulness

with a better collection of books and specimens, or with brighter prospects for the future than the Field Columbian Museum.

Through the facilities offered by the various libraries and schools Chicago is becoming quite a literary centre. Students and writers come long distances for the purpose of obtaining access to books not to be found elsewhere in the West. Books are also sent long distances under proper restriction, to persons whose time or business will not permit of a visit to the city. Thus Chicago is acquiring a reputation for something besides beef and pork—something, too, which is quite as necessary—the facilities for the culture of the mind.

A CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL LITERATURE.

THE following scheme for the classification of London literature, devised for the collection in the Guildhall Library in London, by the librarian of that institution, Mr. Charles Wells, is here reprinted from the "Transactions" of the Bibliographical Society, vol. 2. pt. 1. It is, as Mr. Wells declares, "a development of Professor Dewey's decimal system of classification, which has been employed in the library for many years." Under the present "municipal renaissance," such a scheme will perhaps have its special interest to American librarians, although it is probable that the system here offered cannot be entirely followed, if allowance is made for the difference in conditions in American cities from those in London. As to this scheme being "a development" of the decimal classification, it seems to me that the only likeness is the arbitrary division into classes of ten subdivisions, and this arbitrary division has here been carried to a point unexcelled in the D. C. But as a rough list of subject headings that may be useful in making up a system of classification for municipal literature, the scheme may perhaps interest the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A. G. S. JOSEPHSON.

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. LONDON <i>general</i> . | 27. Amusements, theatres, music. |
| 2. Guides. | 28. Miscellaneous. |
| 3. Dictionaries. | 29. Education. |
| 4. Essays. | 30. Constitution. |
| 5. Periodicals. | 31. Charters and customs. |
| 6. Societies. | 32. Courts, administrative. |
| 7. Tours and Travels. | 33. Courts, judicial. |
| 8. Directories. | 34. Elections. |
| 9. Bibliography and libraries. | 35. Offices. |
| 10. <i>Theology (Religion)</i> . | 36. Mayoralty. |
| 11. Controversies. | 37. Livery companies. |
| 12. Government. | 38. Freemen and apprentices. |
| 13. Visitations and pastoral letters. | 39. Public bodies. |
| 14. Church history. | 40. Administration. |
| 15. Sects. | 41. Poor. |
| 16. Institutions. | 42. Police. |
| 17. Missions. | 43. Prisons. |
| 18. Sermons. | 44. Light and water. |
| 19. Non-Christian religions. | 45. Markets and food. |
| 20. Social life. | 46. Sanitary. |
| 21. Ceremonials. | 47. Roads and conveyance. |
| 22. Pageants and entertainments. | 48. Associations. |
| 23. Clubs and taverns. | 49. Other. |
| 24. Spies. | 50. Commerce. |
| 25. Fairs. | 51. Finance. |
| 26. Street life. | 52. Bank of England, and banking. |
| | 53. Old trading companies. |

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| 54. Insurance. | 79. Archaeology. |
| 55. Docks and shipping. | 80. <i>Topography and Description</i> . |
| 56. Coal trade. | 81. Wards. |
| 57. Taxes and duties. | 82. Parish and church histories. |
| 58. Various industries. | 83. Ecclesiastical architecture. |
| 59. Companies and associations. | 84. Public buildings. |
| 60. <i>Literature, Science, and Art</i> . | 85. Commercial and domestic architecture. |
| 61. Poetry and drama. | 86. Street improvements. |
| 62. Prose. | 87. Thames and tributaries. |
| 63. Statistics. | 88. Bridges. |
| 64. Geology. | 89. Maps and views. |
| 65. Botany. | 90. <i>Suburbs — Extra-mural London</i> . |
| 66. Natural history. | 91. Liberties. |
| 67. Climate and health. | 92. Tower. |
| 68. Art. | 93. Inns of Court. |
| 69. Societies and institutions. | 94. Palaces and government offices. |
| 70. <i>History</i> . | 95. Parks and gardens. |
| 71. Political history. | 96. Westminster. |
| 72. Military history. | 97. Westminster Abbey. |
| 73. Trials. | 98. Southwark. |
| 74. Plots and insurrections. | 99. Outer parishes and districts. |
| 75. Plagues. | |
| 76. Great fire. | |
| 77. Notable events. | |
| 78. Biography. | |

THE CATALOGUE OF THE ROYAL LIBRARY AT BERLIN.

From the Kölnische Zeitung.

THE Prussian government has appropriated the sum of 300,000 marks for the printing of a catalog of the scientific libraries of Prussia contained in the Royal Library and in the ten University libraries of the Prussian dominions. This amount is to be regularly drawn in sums of 15,000 marks per year. Two years ago a loan system was instituted by which all the universities had free access to the works in the Royal Library. Since this departure, the need of a catalog of the royal treasures that can be placed in every university has been more and more felt. The Royal Library is obliged to acquire the scientific literature of every branch of learning, even works in demand only by a very small number of specialists, and the catalog, as planned, will enable all scholars to know which of the books required in their researches are at Berlin, and, according to the new rules, at their disposal in any part of the country. The British Museum began to print its catalog in 1881, and the Bibliothèque Nationale is now preparing its material for the printer; it is therefore expected that in the course of some years the three most important scientific libraries of the world will be put at the service of scholars throughout the world. Berlin claims that its catalog will be the best for the needs of scholars, because it will be a subject catalog. The British Museum catalog can only be of use to those who know what they want. But the Royal Library of Berlin will bring out a classified catalog by which a scholar may at once see all the books existing on a special subject and make sure at once that the ground he is endeavoring to cover has not already been pre-empted. The catalog of the Royal Library, the fruit of ten years' labor of scholars of profound scientific attainments (for the law admits no others to the position of cataloger in the Royal Library), now fills 600 massive folio volumes and

represents about 850,000 publications. The chief value of such a subject catalog will be that it will make it possible for other libraries or institutions to procure the division of the catalog which meets their special needs. To buy the immense catalog of the British Museum is almost impossible, it is too costly, there would be no room for it except in a very few libraries, and its vast accumulation of information would be wholly unnecessary in the separate universities of Germany, which are identified the world over with special branches of learning and sought only by scholars devoted to the researches they represent. In such universities the institute of mineralogy will be enabled to buy the volume of the Royal Library on mineralogy, the institute of natural history that on natural history, etc. Each institute can then mark up the works it possesses, insert any work it may possess not included in the catalog, and know what works can be found in the Royal Library. The catalog will be a monument to German industry and learning. It is an interesting fact that in the report of the political convention authorizing the necessary outlay for this great undertaking, the scholars and learned men in the house of representatives were severely arraigned for not displaying more enthusiasm over a decision of which the full benefit can be appreciated by them only.

BINDERY NOTES.

From the Nation.

THE Boston Public Library, in its new and ample quarters, has a roomy and well-lighted bindery, wherein all the books of the library are clothed, at their need. Some little leather work is done therein, as it becomes necessary to bind volumes to match other volumes of a set, but by far the greater part of the binding is in cotton or in linen. Large folios, their valuable plates strongly and neatly mounted on *onglets*, or "guards," in the most approved manner, and small duodecimos for free circulation alike, are covered with grayish brown cotton duck or with grayish white linen. One result of modern industrial triumphs is that good leather cannot, as a general thing, be got for binding — none that will be tolerably sure to last for twenty years, although there are plenty of bindings 300 years old still at hand whose joints are yet solid and whose corners are yet sharp. We used to be told that Russia ought not to be used, because it would turn to dust and split all along the hinge of each cover, and that was true; but it is true also of calf, and now it is beginning to be said that even the once trustworthy red morocco must be given up. Hogskin there is yet, but it is heavy and hard and makes an expensive binding; parchment and vellum, too, but they crinkle and blister and refuse to cling to the boards, unless, indeed, the work is done at a very considerable cost. This, at least, is what the Boston Library people urge. It is in view of these very serious drawbacks to the old custom of binding in leather that the famous Boston institution has taken up textile fabrics as its covering material. On the other

hand, the bookbinders by trade tell us that the leathers of 50 years ago are made now as well as then. If you want the Turkey morocco or Levant morocco binding of old times, you can have it, and at the same or equivalent prices as then. It may be a little dearer or a little cheaper, as duties or wages vary, but the leather is the same and costs the same. This, however, has happened: the market is deluged with cheap imitations, and librarians have remade their own standard of cost to correspond with these. A sham morocco can be furnished at half the price of the real article, and the volume that would cost \$2 to bind in the latter can be bound in the imitation for \$1.60. The librarians say then that \$1.60 is all they will pay; and binding done at this price will drop to pieces — there is no doubt about that. Forget the new commercial shams, go back to the old honest leather and the old prices, and you need not hanker after linen or cotton covering for your books.

Binding in cloth has been somewhat used already by amateurs of small means. Such an one, having his long rows of French novels which he loved — Cherbuliez and George Sand, Dumas and Gautier, Daudet and About — and wishing to save his money and yet to have pretty books, thought of the bright printed calicoes which were in fashion for ladies' gowns that summer — those with small sprigs of flowers for their pattern. He laid in a stock of these, a different pattern for each author (and a good many yards were necessary of the styles chosen for Dumas and George Sand). The French volume of regulation size costs a franc a volume in France to cover prettily in this way, or a franc and a quarter a volume with "top edge gilt," not counting the cost of the printed calico which one buys by the yard: but this is *cartonnage*, or cloth binding of the usual sort, and the covers, although bearing the wear and tear of years without splitting or separating from the volume, do certainly spread at the back and grow unsightly. Now, if it were indeed true that modern industrial conditions do not allow of good leather being made, why not, so long as linen and cotton are still allowed us of reasonable strength and durability, bind in these? Plain gray and brown linen are there for the serious workman and for public libraries, variously colored stuffs are accessible for those who prefer them. Stamped work, which has now grown common in what are called commercial bindings, is capable of much, if not forced beyond its limitations, and finally silk is available, and has even been used in several instances of late in the binding of whole editions of gift-books, although the binders tell us that silk does not behave as well as the humbler textiles. Velvet used to be familiar on the covers of church service books; and figured velvets, such as those made nowadays in Venice, brocades like those brought from Japan; and the heavier kind of Indian kimkhab might be used as well as printed or thread-dyed cotton. The cheviot of which our summer outing shirts are made would seem to be well adapted for book-coverings, and so would the tartan silks which are offered us this year (1895) for spring neckties.

New York State Library School.

CLOSING EXERCISES FOR 1894-95.

THE closing exercises of the New York State Library School for 1894-95 were held in the state library, June 22. The exercises were very simple, consisting only of an informal address by the director and the presentation of the diplomas.

The following is a complete list of diplomas conferred since July, 1894:

Degree of B.L.S.: George Franklin Bowerman, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., B.A. University of Rochester, 1892; Jennie Lind Christman, Albany, N. Y., B.S.C. Iowa State College, 1883.

Diplomas with honor: Grace Fisher Leonard, Providence, R. I., Brown University, 1893; Harriet Howard Stanley, Magnolia, Mass.; Minnie Cornwell Wilson, St. Louis, Mo.

Diplomas: Edna Dean Bullock, Lincoln, Neb., B.L. University of Nebraska, 1889; George Greenman Champlin, Alfred, N. Y., Ph.B. Alfred University, 1884, Ph.M., 1890; Walter Greenwood Forsyth, Providence, R. I., B.A. Harvard University, 1888; Helen Cornwell Silliman, Rutland, Vt.; Mary Louisa Sutliff, Albany, N. Y.

State Library Associations.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

A MEETING of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in Ames Memorial Hall at North Easton, May 22, 1895. The Boston party left the Old Colony station at 8.30 a.m. in a private car provided by the kindness of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co., and reached North Easton at 9.17, where those who had come from the south awaited them. The whole party were then conducted to the library, visiting on the way Unity Church, which contains a beautiful stained glass window by La Farge. The library building and Memorial Hall, both designed by Richardson, are grouped effectively upon an eminence, and present a singularly attractive picture as viewed from the approach from the station.

After inspecting the library the party crossed to the hall, where the meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Foster, at 10.40.

Mr. W. R. Eastman, of the Public Libraries Division of the New York State Library, opened the session with an entertaining and valuable paper upon the travelling libraries of New York. These are now familiar to readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, but a few quotations must nevertheless be permitted. Since Feb. 8, 1893, 223 of these libraries have been sent out, and counting the use of those now out it may be safely said that 40,000 of these books have thus been read in a little more than two years. "The effort is made to bring together books of some educational value that are deservedly popular; books that are neither trivial nor heavy; a few books to meet the wishes of a few cultivated people, but most books to meet the tastes of the many, and to meet them in such a way as to

cultivate higher and better tastes." "They serve also as an object-lesson to show what a library is, how it may be arranged and handled, how many attractive and excellent books may be had, and how good and how easy it is to have them." "Libraries that are fully able and ready to buy books still find the travelling libraries a decided advantage in showing them the books they want, and giving them the actual trial of many books in advance of their buying."

Several juvenile libraries of 25 vols. have been prepared, and it is the intention to add one of these to a general library for an extra charge of \$1, so that the use of 125 books may be had for six months for \$6.

Miss Chandler, of Lancaster, said she thought it was not widely known what had been done in this state and in this direction by private enterprise, and read the circular of the Woman's Education Association, which she followed by an interesting account of the work of the association. The object of the association is to generally "promote educational interests," but it has recently taken up the special work of increasing the usefulness of the small town libraries of the state. This is done by loaning travelling libraries of about 25 volumes for periods of six months to libraries or societies applying for them. About seven libraries of varying character have been used in this way by a number of towns with most gratifying success.

Mr. Foster described the plan of the state library commission to buy reference books to loan on request to libraries, with a view to acquiring a reference loaning library.

Mr. Eastman said that it was one of the duties of the New York State Library to answer questions, but that for research of more than an hour in length a charge was made. Officers of any institution connected with the University were entitled to borrow books of reference, particularly from the duplicates.

The morning session closed at 12 m., and after enjoying a bountiful dinner, the club, in a body, visited the greenhouses on the Ames estates, delighting in the profusion of charming and wonderful flowers and the beauty of the housing.

The afternoon session opened at 2.40 p.m. — such was the effect of nature and of art — with a report from the executive committee upon the appointment of a special committee on lists of fiction, consisting of Mr. Jones, of Salem, chairman; Miss Nina E. Browne, of Boston, secretary; and 15 readers.

Mr. Jones then spoke upon the variations in charging books under the "two-book plan," giving in the main the facts and figures printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May, 1895. Some discussion of the respective merits of one and two cards followed, from which it appeared that either plan was capable of good results in hands familiar with it.

Miss Thurston said that a boy of 12 who had lately applied for his first card asked for two, "one for fiction and one for truth."

Miss Blanchard, of Weymouth, issues a special card stamped "not for fiction"; 300 of these had been issued, and during the period from February

to April 900 more volumes had been issued than in the same period in the preceding year, while the proportion of fiction declined from 70 % to 65 %.

Miss Chandler said that at Lancaster there had been an increase of 20 % in circulation since the plan was adopted — 9 % of which was in school work — and there was a marked increase in the use of magazines. Fiction percentage had declined from 68 % to 60 %. Miss Thurston had found that people sometimes thought they *must* take fiction on the fiction card.

Mr. Foster called attention to the fact that it took people longer to read solid literature than an equal amount of fiction, and said that this should be borne in mind when interpreting statistics.

Mr. Gifford, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, then gave an account of the purchase of books for the Millicent Library, at Fairhaven, which he had conducted while assistant librarian in the New Bedford Public Library. The Millicent Library was founded by Mr. H. H. Rogers, as a memorial of his daughter. The town holds the title of the land and building, but the management is in the hands of a self-perpetuating board of trustees named by Mr. Rogers, and the cost of maintaining the library is met from the income of \$100,000 given by Mr. Rogers and placed in the care of the state as trustee. By the deed of gift the library must be kept open twelve hours a day every day in the year. About 10,000 volumes were bought to stock the library at the start. After selecting the reference books, with due regard to the existence in New Bedford of an unusually good reference library, two copies of the catalogs of the leading publishers were secured and in each were checked the titles desired. One copy was kept as a record, and the other sent to the purchasing agent in New York, of whom, by Mr. Rogers' wish, all the books were bought. The chief attention was paid to fiction, biography, and travel; in philosophy — philology but little was got. No texts were bought in the original, though some have since been added, but a translation of each classic was secured. A similar method was adopted with a number of good second-hand catalogs, and finally the "Trade List Annual" of 1892 was searched. The A. L. A. catalog had not been issued when this purchase was made, but on its appearance a very large proportion of its titles were found to have been bought.

Mr. Faxon called attention to the standing offer of Swedenborgian Publication Society to supply a copy of Swedenborg's works to any library that would engage to pay for transportation and to place the books on the shelves. Mr. Jones stated that certain Unitarian books could be had on the same terms from the Unitarian Association.

Mr. Chase then moved a vote of thanks to the trustees of the Ames Free Library, to Miss Lamprey, the librarian, and other friends who had contributed so greatly to the pleasure of the day, which was unanimously adopted, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, *Secretary*.

Reviews.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Publishing Section. List of books for girls and women and their clubs; edited by Augusta H. Leypoldt and George Iles. Part 1: Fiction; chosen and annotated by a reviewer for *The Nation*. Boston, Library Bureau, 1895. 160 p. Tt. 10 c.

The Publishing Section of the American Library Association authorized in 1894 the preparation of a list of books for girls' and women's clubs, to be especially intended as a guide for readers and students. The compilation of this list was begun over a year ago by Miss Ellen M. Coe, whose progress on the work has been from time to time noted in the JOURNAL (See L. J., November, 1894, p. 381; January, 1895, p. 20). When, in the spring of the present year, Miss Coe's connection with library matters ceased, her work was taken up by Mr. George Iles, of the Publishing Section, and Mrs. Augusta H. Leypoldt, editor of the *Literary News*, who have largely extended and modified the original plan. The complete work, of which the present pamphlet is the first part, will contain five divisions, each of which will be published separately, as ready. Part 2, covering Biography, History, Travel, Literature and Folk-lore, will follow promptly after Fiction; the other divisions will include: Part 3, Fine Arts and Music; Part 4, Education, Self-culture, Science; Part 5, Useful Arts, Livelihoods, Country occupations, Domestic economy, Recreations and Sports. The various parts, together with lists of reference books and of periodicals, brief hints on club organization and management, and a full index, will be finally issued early in the coming autumn in a single substantial volume. The list will thus be obtainable either in separate paper-bound parts, similar in size and style to the A. L. A. Handbook and sold at ten cents each, or in the form of a classed catalog with author, title, and subject index, in pages four times the size of those of the parts, at 50 c. in paper, and \$1.00 in cloth.

Of course, the distinctive feature of the list is its "evaluation." In this particular Mr. Iles has been able to carry out his long-cherished purpose of bringing to the aid of the general reading and inquiring public the services of men and women who have thoroughly mastered specific fields of literature. Among the contributors of the various departments of the catalog are: for Fiction, a reviewer of *The Nation*; for History, R. G. Thwaites; for Travel, Miss A. R. Hasse; for Literature, G. Mercer Adam; Folk-lore, Stewart Culin; Fine Arts, Russell Sturgis; Music, H. E. Krehbiel, musical editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*; Kindergarten, Miss Angeline Brooks, of the Teachers' College, New York; Natural History, Olive Thorne Miller; and Education, Prof. E. R. Shaw, of New York University. Of the value of the list as a whole, it is as yet impossible to speak, though Part 1 promises well for its successors, but certainly

its leading feature of authoritative critical annotation cannot fail to be widely useful.

The fiction list is limited to the principal works of 250 American, British, and Canadian authors, including, besides well-known writers, a few of the weak, frivolous and trashy novelists, whose popularity is one of the woes of the librarian, and for whom there is a word of comment or of condemnation. It is an author list; entries are made generally under real name, with references from pseudonyms, and when practicable the dates of birth and death of authors are given. Names of publishers are abbreviated; as a rule at least two low-priced editions of a book are noted—one in cloth and one in paper; and the first note after an author's name is followed by the number of his works in the D.C. The plan of the annotations has been to give to each leading writer a general characterization of his place in literature and the dominant qualities of his work, and to follow this with short comment on his best books, bringing out, as far as possible, the key-note of each. The annotations are extremely interesting and written with spirit and color. Probably no critical estimate can be made that does not show some trace of the "personal equation," but setting aside questions of personal bias, the annotations to the present list will undoubtedly prove most suggestive. For librarians it will be useful as a comprehensive critical estimate of novels in the English language, and with the call-numbers written in should serve as an excellent finding-list. Considered as "advance sheets," it promises a complete catalog of representative literature of quite unusual interest and value.

BIERSTADT, O. A. The library of Robert Hoe: a contribution to the history of bibliophilism in America; with 110 il. taken from mss. and books in the collection. N. Y., Duprat & Co., 1895. c. 10+224 p. O. net, \$15.

This beautiful volume is not only a most notable contribution to American bibliographical literature, but it is undoubtedly one of the most perfect examples of typography and bookmaking that has left the press of an American printer. From the simple binding of plain blue cloth to the choice of type and the use of creamy vellum paper, no detail has been slighted, while the artotype reproductions of the 110 illustrations taken from mss. and books in the collection are veritable gems. Mr. Hoe's collection is well worthy of such a presentation, and Mr. Bierstadt, who is assistant librarian of the Astor Library, has described it with enthusiasm and trained knowledge.

The collection, which ranks as one of the most remarkable private libraries in the United States, comprises, at a rough estimate, about 15,000 volumes; of early mss. upon vellum and paper there is an unusually large number, and to these hundred or more varieties the first attention is given. The early typographers of Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, the Low

Countries and England are fully represented and the connection between the varying styles and methods is interestingly traced. Then follow full and interesting descriptions of the Books of Hours of the 15th century, the Aldines, Elzevirs, and the rare books of the Renaissance epoch, embellished with quaint and curious fac-simile illustrations, beautifully reproduced. English literature also occupies a prominent place in the library, and first editions abound. There are black-letter Chaucers, folio Shakespeares, Elizabethan dramatists and dramatists of the restoration, the masters of English thought and speech of the eighteenth century, and the great writers of the Victorian era. Much space is given to the description of notable bindings and the collection is rich in specimens of the best work of the great binders of ancient and modern times. Both as a bibliographical work and as an example of artistic bookmaking this volume will long remain the most important addition "to the history of bibliophilism in America," and to the study of the private libraries of New York.

LARNED, Josephus Nelson. History for ready reference, from the best historians, biographers, and specialists. In five vols. Vol. 5—Tunnage to Zyp, and Supplement. Springfield, C. A. Nichols & Co., 1894.

This volume concludes Mr. Larned's great historical compendium, and it is a fitting crown and finish to what is one of the most notable and useful recent works of reference. The 3935 closely printed, double-column pages of these five volumes cover an extent and variety of information that it is difficult to estimate. In the present volume 423 pages, or more than half of the entire space, is given to the United States. This division—which might be termed an independent history in itself—contains seven maps, five of them devoted to the principal theatres of the civil war. The other topics to which considerable space has been given are Turks, 27 pages; Venice, 13 pages; and Virginia, 12 pages. The volume proper ends with the entry "Zyp, Battle of the," on page 3668, and the 200 pages following are devoted to the supplement. The contents of this appendix are best given in Mr. Larned's own words. He says: "This supplement contains: 1. Some passages translated from German and French writings, touching matters less competently treated in the body of the work, where the compilation is restricted to 'the literature of history in the English language,' either originally or in published translations. 2. Some postscripts on recent events, and some excerpts from recent books. 3. Treatment of some topics that were omitted from their places in the body of the work, either intentionally or by accident, and which it seems best to include. 4. Some cross-references needed to complete the subject-indexing of the work throughout. 5. A complete series of chronological tables, by centuries. 6. A series of dynastic genealogies, in a form different from the usual plan of their construction, and which, it is hoped,

may be found more easily intelligible. 7. Select bibliographies, partly annotated, of several of the more important fields of history. 8. A full list of the works quoted from in this compilation of 'History for ready reference and topical reading,' with the names of the publishers." Among the especially novel and important features of the supplement are the detailed chronology of universal history (45 pages); the tables of the lineage of European sovereigns and great historic families (28 pages); the minute special chronologies of African and Arctic exploration (10 pages), which, it is said, are the only records of the kind ever compiled; and the valuable essay upon "Commerce" (32 pages). In the selections and translations from the German, Mr. Larned has had the help of Ernest F. Henderson, author of "A history of Germany in the Middle Ages," who has also prepared the bibliography of French and German writings. The "selected bibliography" of books quoted concludes the work; it covers 51 pages of solid nonpareil, is classed and briefly annotated, and presents within the least space what is probably the most comprehensive and representative conspectus of historical literature accessible to the general reader. Perhaps one of the chief merits of this work is the promptness with which it has been issued, a promptness which is as desirable as it is usually unattainable in publications of this character. The first volume of "History for ready reference" appeared in April, 1894, and in July, 1895, it is possible to tender to Mr. Larned hearty congratulations upon the completion of his *magnum opus*.

NÖRRENBERG, Constantin. Die volksbibliothek: ihre aufgabe und ihre reform; referat auf der 25 generalversammlung der gesellschaft für verbreitung von volksbildung in Hamburg am 19 Mai, 1895. 28 p. S.

The librarian of the Kiel University Library when he attended the Conference at Chicago in 1893 pronounced America ahead of the whole world in the education of the people by public libraries. In the present lecture he has formulated his studies of the work of the A. L. A. for the benefit of his fellow-librarians in Germany, which although ahead in higher education and universities, stands far behind England and America in its provision for the literary education of the masses. In summing up Dr. Nörrenberg asked for reports on the following questions:

1. The best and cheapest method of spreading good literature by the means of public libraries.
2. Plans for reform of the existing public libraries, which are wholly inadequate for the work that should be theirs.

He pointed out the need of making each library serve the needs of the educated as well as the lower classes; the necessity of having such libraries under the care of trained librarians; the special need of evening use of a well-lighted reading-room, of good catalogs, and of the awakening of such interest in libraries as should lead to bequests and provisions that should be handled with trained minds and methods.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB has issued as no. 3 of the *Occasional Papers*, published by the association, an address on "American libraries, their past, present and future," read at the meeting of Feb. 11, 1895, by G. Watson Cole, of the Jersey City P. L.; and Miss M. S. Cutler's paper on "Two fundamentals," read at the meeting of May 13, 1895. Mr. Cole's address is a review of the library movement in the United States to the present time, with an ingenious forecast of the "future possibilities" of the library situation in the year of grace 1995. Miss Cutler's paper emphasizes the need of thorough organization and adaptation to local needs, to the right administration of a library. The paper on "Fiction" by John Thomson, printed in June, 1894, as No. 1 of the *Occasional Papers*, is now reissued in a second edition, dated June, 1895.

LOCAL.

Bowdoin College L., Brunswick, Me. (Rpt.) The librarian's report covers p. 239-249 of the Bowdoin College *Bulletin*, no. 4, for June, 1895. With this issue the publication of the *Bulletin* is discontinued; its bibliographical department will, however, be published independently under the title *Bibliographical contributions*.

Mr. Little reports as follows: Added 2039; total (exclusive of medical l., 3600 v.) 55,169. Issued 6090. A brief but urgent summary of the need of additional shelving and more space is made. As to the future growth of the library, Mr. Little says: "In 1892 the librarian reported as the result of eight years of experience that \$1500 was the smallest annual appropriation that could insure the normal growth of the library. That sum was appropriated for two successive years. But in 1894, the centennial year, with the college income \$5000 greater than before, the appropriation for books was reduced to \$1000, the very same amount which was appropriated for the same object in 1803. It is hard to believe that this large reduction in so important an appropriation resulted from the belief that those of previous years had been excessive. It is equally hard to infer that it was for lack of money, since appropriations for other departments were considerably larger than in 1892. Unless a return is made to the former appropriation the Bowdoin library will not be able to longer maintain the position it has held for a century as the largest collection of books in the state. Four other libraries in Maine are now able to spend a larger amount each year upon new books. Without the state there is no college, with which we would care to compare ourselves, that does not have an income from two to twenty-fold as great as our own."

Bradford, Vt., Woods L. The new Woods Library building was dedicated on the afternoon of July 4, the oration of the day being by Col. J. H. Benton, of Boston. The library was incorporated as the Bradford Social Library in 1796, and in 1880 was organized as a free public

library. The new building was given by John Luran Woods, of Bradford.

CARPENTER, Edmund J. The story of the Boston Public Library. (In *New England Magazine* for August, 1895, p. 737-756.) il.

An interesting sketch of the history and development of the Boston Public Library, from its organization in 1841 to the present time; illustrated with views of the old buildings and portraits of trustees and librarians.

Dexter, Me., Abbott Memorial L. The Abbott Memorial Library, given to Dexter by J. A. Abbott, of that town, was formally dedicated on July 2. The building, which cost \$25,000, is in the form of a rectangle, with a wing extending in the rear. The style of architecture is Italian Renaissance. The ornamentation of the exterior is a continuous fa a about the main portion of the facade, ornamented with a decorative panel bearing the names of distinguished men in literature, art, and science, arranged in groups pertaining to each of these individual classes.

In the centre, is the entrance portico, with broad steps and buttresses. On either side the buttresses are made to receive ornamental statuary or pottery, and the main pediment of the portico is filled with Renaissance ornamentations, encircling a shield symbolic of liberty, architecture, and science. On either side of the entrance are ornamental shields relating to the departments of literature, and the main archway is supported by ornamental columns. The main entrance is through a large doorway, on either side of which is a window and heavy tracery, and the beauty of the portico is added to by the panelling of the ceiling. To the right and left are smaller entrances to the selectmen's room on the left and art gallery on the right.

The main entrance leads into a large hall, 16 x 23, finished in quartered oak, even to the floor. On one side is the delivery-room; at the rear of the hall is the book-stack, with a capacity, of 20,000 v., and on the right of the hall is a room to be devoted to an art gallery. The ceilings are all beautifully frescoed, and much care and artistic taste is displayed in the decoration and fitting of the building. It is piped for gas and wired for electricity.

The library now contains but 4000 v., the collection of the old public library; but it is probable that it will be considerably increased after it is fairly established in the new building.

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. The board has issued a circular inviting architects to submit plans for the new library building. From among the plans submitted the best five will be selected. Should one of the five plans be selected, each of the four architects submitting other plans will be paid \$250. In case all five are rejected, \$250 will be paid for each, and the committee will take other means to procure plans. The author of the accepted plan shall be appointed architect of the building, and be paid for his services in accordance with the "Schedule of minimum charges" authorized by the American Institute of Architects. The new building is to cost not more than \$100,000.

Helena (Mont.) P. L. In July it was decided to issue two books—one non-fiction—to all borrowers desiring them. The age limit, which has heretofore been 12 years, has been removed, and children are now allowed cards "(if their parents approve) as soon they are old enough to use the library themselves."

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. (21st rpt.) Added 4804; total 59,317. Issued, home use 233,776; reading-room use 53,023. New cards issued 3535; total registration 23,483.

Jamestown, N. Y., James Prendergast L. (4th rpt.) Added 933; total 10,045. Issued, home use 49,194 (fict. 49.21 %; juv. 22.42 %). Visitors to reference dept. 18,808. Total registration 3338.

"The most noteworthy fact in the history of the library during the year was attaining the 10,000-volume mark, which ranks us with the 75 libraries of the state that have 10,000 volumes or more."

Comparison with the figures of last year shows that the reading of fiction was reduced 3.5 per cent. History, which includes travel and biography, gained 2.9 per cent., and all other classes have gained somewhat.

"During the year special outlay has been made for kindergarten literature, electrical works, U. S. and modern history, travel and biography. In fiction it has been the aim to put on the shelves the best of the new books, and to duplicate the more valuable of the popular works.

"Of the 710 accessions in the circulating department, 128 were Swedish books, imported last September. These are the first books in the Swedish language added to the library. They are works of high character, classified in philosophy, religion, sociology, literature, and history. In the nine months that these books have been in circulation 644 have been loaned, a daily average of three. They have been highly appreciated by the Swedish people, and the use that has been made of them justifies their purchase.

"A travelling library of 100 volumes was loaned us by the state for six months to supplement our own new books. The books were used as if our own, and when they were returned, with report of their circulation, it was found that they had had the largest circulation of any travelling library ever sent out by the state. Another library of 100 volumes on a special subject was also loaned us by the state.

"A special effort was made during the past year to keep in touch with teachers and pupils. The librarian visited the schools, telling of the resources of the library and how they were available. Since that time pupils of all grades have used the reference-room extensively in search of articles and books to supplement their school work. Histories, biographies, books of travel and natural history have been in great demand. Gradually the resources of the library are becoming better known to the teachers, with the result of a largely increased use of books.

"In January a 'List of 350 good books for

the young people' was published to aid in the selection of the best books for home reading, and the result has proved most gratifying, for the lists have been in great demand and constant use. No part of the library work is more important than in guiding the children to suitable reading matter."

Kansas State Hist. Soc., Topeka. (9th biennial rpt.) Details of the growth of the library during the past two years are given in the report. Additions are 5708 (3378 pm.); total 79,900 (43,617 pm.). The library now contains 10,639 bound v. of Kansas newspapers and magazines, "a larger collection of local historical materials of this class than is contained in any other library in the world"; it is also becoming very full in works relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of the Western country. The report calls attention to the fact that up to the present time the appropriations for purchases have been wholly inadequate to supply deficiencies as contemplated by the law. They have been usually but \$500 annually, a trifling and insignificant amount compared with the accessions by gift, and compared with what is being expended by other states for such purposes.

Lake George (N. Y.) F. L. The Lake George Free Library, recently established with aid from the state, has been duly chartered. It contains 450 volumes, and is open three days of the week, from 3 to 4 p.m.; books may be kept for one month.

Middletown, Ct. Wesleyan Univ. L. Added 821; total 42,046. This does not include the medical library of the late Jarvis N. Husted, M.D., consisting of about 1000 volumes and 500 pamphlets; nor the library of the late Prof. G. Prentice, D.D., consisting of 1569 bound volumes, 326 unbound volumes, and 612 miscellaneous pamphlets and periodicals. The Prentice library, presented to the university by some of the alumni, is especially rich in books in German literature, and French and German theology.

During the year \$500 was received from an alumnus for the purchase of mathematical and astronomical books, and \$23 from the class of 1894 for the purchase of books on political economy and social science. The sum of \$2500 has been pledged by the alumni for the immediate purchase of books, and over \$6000 have been pledged to the endowment fund of the library. The intention is to raise at least \$21,000, increasing the endowment fund to \$40,000.

Montana libraries. In a recent article in the *Helena Independent*, F. C. Patten, librarian of the Helena (Mont.) P. L., gives an interesting summary of the libraries of Montana, based upon replies received to over 70 letters of inquiry. The libraries of the chief cities of the state are as follows:

Anaconda: Hearst Library, 1842 v. Bozeman: Bozeman Library, 2877; Agricultural College, 1500. Butte: Free Public Library, 17,396; Miners' Union, 500. Deer Lodge: College

of Montana, 2500. Dillon: Dillon Public Library, 940. Great Falls: Valeria Public Library, 2517. Helena: Montana State (two depts.), 16,000; office state supt. pub. inst., 500; office state bureau of agriculture, labor, and industry, 350; Public Library, 15,600; Sacred Heart, 830; St. Vincent's Academy, 550; Wesleyan University, 600; Grand Lodge, Masonic, 800; Montana club, 1000; I. O. O. F. and fire dept., 300. Missoula: Free Public Library, 1330. Twin Bridges: Normal training school, 350. White Sulphur Springs: W. C. T. U. L., 350. Total, 68,622 v.

In addition to this total of 68,622 v. in the 21 libraries of 10 cities, 23 towns have public school libraries ranging from 100 to 900 v. each.

Of public free libraries there are but seven—at Anaconda, Bozeman, Butte, Dillon, Great Falls, Helena, Missoula—five of which are supported by taxation; of college and academy libraries there are five; the remainder are subscription libraries, school collections, or small libraries belonging to clubs and organizations. Statistics of church and Sunday school libraries are not given.

New York. Harlem L. (Rpt.) Added 810; total not given. Issued 42,969 (fict. 35,342); membership (estimated) 479. Receipts \$11,132.86; expenses \$5978.02.

The action taken last autumn, making the rates of quarterly and semi-annual subscriptions larger proportionately than the annual rate, has resulted in a larger number of annual subscriptions and a more reliable income.

Norwich, Ct. Otis L. The publication of the library *Bulletin* is still continued, in spite of the fear expressed early in the year that lack of funds might compel its discontinuance. The age restriction has been removed from the use of the library, and "children of any age who are recommended by their parents or teachers or guardians can now have a card of their own."

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. (10th rpt.) Added 1766; total 22,531. Issued, home use 124,057 (fict. 80.5%); teachers' use 1514; lib. use 1768. No record of books used in the reference-room is kept. New cards issued 1595; total registration 17,472. Receipts \$20,028.47; expenses \$21,404.21.

Mr. Winchester recommends that "a collection be made of the best photographs of the most famous works of art in painting and sculpture to be found in the great European galleries. The making of such a collection is entirely practicable, would not involve a very large outlay, and would be sure to become at once a very popular and a most valuable and useful acquisition."

The president of the board of trustees says: "When the Danforth Library building was opened to the public, less than five years ago, it seemed so commodious that we believed the accommodation would be sufficient for many future years; but the steady yearly growth has been such that the trustees are now beginning anxiously to consider how the building might possibly be enlarged, and how the necessary funds might be procured for the work. In every

department the library is now crowded, and the utmost limit of growth and convenient use will soon be reached. The weight of the books was found to require additional support for security, and this was only recently effected at considerable expense."

The Passaic County Medical Society has transferred to the library its collection of professional books and journals, which includes many valuable medical works and sets of professional periodicals, transactions, etc. A special catalog of the collection has been prepared and may be consulted by request. The books may be drawn by any physician, medical student, or adult person interested in medical subjects, and special physicians' cards are issued, on which two or more books may be drawn at a time. Additions to the collection will be made annually by the library board and the Medical Society.

Philadelphia (Pa.) F. Ls. Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of two new branches of the free library system. One of these, to be established at Seventh and Lombard streets, is really an extension of the College settlement branch opened in October, 1894. This branch has grown so largely that the accommodations afforded by the College settlement house are insufficient, and the library is to be removed to new and adequate quarters. The other new branch will be established at the Evening Home Association, on Aspen street, above Chestnut. The free library will supply 2000 volumes and engage two assistants out of the appropriation of Councils. Both branches will be open to the public by October 1.

Port Jervis (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt.) Added 751; total 6124. Issued 13,578, showing an increase of 3200 over previous year.

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L. On August 1, the library was closed for two months, pending removal to its new quarters. The rooms occupied in the old building as reference department are to be used for an independent public reading-room, devoted to popular periodicals, encyclopædias, and duplicate books of reference. The scientific and special journals will be kept in the new building. It is also intended to establish a downtown office for the return and delivery of books. The library will probably be opened in its new home on October 1, when the reading-room will also be opened.

Rome, N. Y. Jervis L. The Jervis Library was informally opened for inspection July 12-13, and on the afternoon of July 15 the formal dedicatory exercises were held, when the audience assembled on the lawn and the addresses were made from the broad piazza of the building.

The library is established in accordance with the will of John B. Jervis, who died Jan. 12, 1885, leaving three-tenths of his estate for the founding of a public library, the bequest to take effect upon his wife's death. Mrs. Jervis died on May 14, 1894, and steps were at once taken towards carrying out the provisions of the will. Mr. Jervis left minute directions for the erection of a library building, but his heirs finally decided

to turn the family residence over to the board for library purposes, in lieu of \$20,000 of the legacy. The offer was accepted, and on January 10, the Jervis Library Association was organized. On January 22, the estate was distributed, the share of the library association being \$147,219.46, and the work of altering the building, buying and classifying books, was at once begun. Mr. Jervis left his own private library of 2449 v. to the city; the library of B. J. Beach, of 3000 v., was loaned to the association for five years; the school library of about 1000 v. was transferred to the same body, and about 2000 new books were bought, giving the library a total of about 8000 v. The library will be open every week-day from 10-12 a.m., 2.30-6, and 7.30-9 p.m. Free access to the shelves is granted.

Salisbury, Ct. Scoville L. The Scoville Library was formally opened on July 11, before an audience of about 400 people. It is the successor of several libraries established from time to time in the town, extending back to 1771, and originating in the Smith Library, founded by a Loyalist before the Revolution. The present library association was organized in 1892, in order to receive and use the bequest of Jonathan Scoville, who left the sum of \$12,000 for a town library. Mr. Scoville was a native of Salisbury, who removed with his brother, Nathaniel Church Scoville, to Buffalo before the war, and made there a large fortune in the iron business. He was Congressman from that district several times, and succeeded Grover Cleveland in the mayoralty of Buffalo. His bequest was largely added to by the widow and children of N. C. Scoville, so that it was possible to erect a beautiful and spacious building.

The building was designed by Stone, Carpenter & Willson, of Providence. It is of Norman architecture, built of gray limestone quarried in the vicinity. It contains a reading-room, an auditorium, and a tower which contains the book-room below and a clock and chimes above. The clock was made by the E. Howard Company, has four dials, and strikes the quarters and hours. The chime is an adaptation from a refrain in Wagner's "Parsifal." The number of books is about 3000, many of them recently purchased. The reading-room is supplied with the leading periodicals. The cost of the building and furnishing is about \$25,000.

Southport, Ct. Pequot L. (Rpt.) Added 5275; total 6609. Issued, home use 11,112 (fict. 73%, including juv. fict.; juv., 26%). New cards issued 314; total registration 627; reading-room attendance 16,721.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. A. (34th rpt.) Added 3601; total 90,544. Issued, home use 150,796 (fict. 79,924); hall use 30,007; visitors to reading-room 56,105 (Sunday attendance 4619). New cards issued 1720; total registration 18,356. Receipts \$23,105.74; expenses \$20,406.68.

"We have spoken from year to year of the relation between the library and the schools; we are gratified to say that this relation is be-

coming more and more intimate, and the study of books for school purposes by teachers and pupils more thorough and systematic, and this study results not only in the improvement of the work of the schools, but also in giving the pupils familiarity with the use of books, and habits of independent investigation which will be likely to lead them to prosecute their studies after their school life ends. Moreover, the reading of such books as are recommended to the pupils for use in their school work constantly creates a taste for a better class of books for general reading than would otherwise be chosen, and thus a higher class of literature finds its way into the homes of the city. It is a noteworthy fact that the percentage of fiction given out in our library has been reduced by the pupils in our schools.

"The lower story of the library building is now in process of reconstruction. The old museum room is being fitted up with steel stacks for the reception of the popular department of the library, and will be made the delivery-room for the circulating department. The reading-room has been enlarged by connecting with it the janitor's room, and these rooms, together with the hall, are being supplied with steel ceilings. The whole of the walls and wood-work will be thoroughly renovated and painted. It is proposed to expend about \$6500 in this work of reconstruction and improvement. These changes will provide room for the better arrangement of books in the upper hall, and will leave it free from the confusion incident to the coming and going of the multitudes that throng the library on busy days. These changes will furnish greatly increased facilities for the use of the reference department for purposes of special investigation and study, which is so important a function of the library. Opportunity will be given also to place a larger number of the more important reference books where they can be easily accessible to the people. It will be necessary to renumber and recatalog the books transferred to the lower room, and this will involve the necessity of closing the library, or at least some portion of the circulating department, for a time."

The new art building is rapidly nearing completion and the museum, heretofore stored in the library building, has been removed to its new quarters.

Mr. Rice concludes his report with an interesting summary of the history and work of the library. He thus sums up the work accomplished since its organization in 1857: "We have sent out into the families of the city since the library was opened 2,490,812 volumes. Besides this outside circulation we have supplied during the years since the record of hall use has been kept, 137,300 persons with books for reading and special study; and about 417,500 volumes have been given out. Moreover, since the free reading-room was opened in the fall of 1882 it has been visited by more than 430,000 persons, and in addition to the papers read, of which no record has been kept, 317,000 of the higher class of periodicals — the magazines, scientific journals and reviews — have been given from the desk."

Washington, D. C., Congressional L. An investigation of the accounts of Ainsworth R. Spofford, librarian of the Congressional Library, was inaugurated some weeks since by the treasury authorities, and is still in progress. When the accounts of the library for the year and a half ending April 1, 1895, were received by the government auditor, they were found to be in considerable confusion, showing an apparent discrepancy between the fees for copyright received at the library and the sum covered into the treasury. The deficit is undoubtedly due to the complicated and unbusinesslike methods that overpressure of work and lack of proper clerical force have entailed upon the library of congress. The immense copyright business and the entire work of the library itself are performed by a force of 45 employes, hardly enough for a single one of these departments. It is probable that the present investigation into the condition of affairs will result in a general reorganization, the employment of an adequate force, and the appropriation of a more liberal income. Mr. Spofford intends to present a plan of relief in a recommendation to congress at its coming session. "This plan," he says, "is for the establishment of a separate bureau or division for the registering of copyrights. As it is now, the librarian has about four times as much work as one man can get through with. It is no small task to manage the largest library in the United States, to oversee all the work of cataloging and the receipt of new books, as well as to keep informed so as to supply congress, officials of the government, and the public with such information as the librarian is constantly being called upon to furnish. In addition to this there is the supervision of the matter of copyrights. This latter involves a great deal of labor and an immense amount of details. There is no inherent reason why this should be in the charge of the librarian, and I shall recommend to congress that a special officer be provided for this department of the work of the library. He should be a bonded officer, but he should not be detached from the library, for the reason that the library depends for its growth largely upon the books which are received for copyright."

Washington (D. C.) F. L. The Washington City Free Library was incorporated July 5, under the laws of the District of Columbia. In accordance with the provisions of the articles of incorporation, nine trustees have been chosen for the first year. They are: Judge A. B. Hagner, Gardner G. Hubbard, Miss Josephine A. Clark, S. M. Woodward, General J. K. McCammon, General A. W. Greely, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Dr. Robert Reyburn, and W. A. DeCaindry.

Pending the adoption of by-laws to govern the corporation, the following temporary organization was made: chairman, General A. B. W. Greely; first vice-chairman, Judge A. B. Hagner; second vice-chairman, S. M. Woodward; treasurer, W. A. DeCaindry; secretary, Oliver L. Fassig.

A little over \$10,000 have thus far been subscribed towards the establishment of the free li-

brary. The intention is to secure temporary quarters at once and prepare for an opening of the library early in the coming fall.

Westford, Mass. The contract has been awarded for the J. V. Fletcher Library of Westford, and it is thought that the building will be completed within a year. The library is erected chiefly from a gift of \$10,000 by Mr. J. V. Fletcher, of Belmont, Mass., a native of Westford, this sum being supplemented by \$5000 and a site, given by the town. The building, as planned, will be two-storied, 54 feet front by 61 feet deep, including an ell 25 x 42, which will be devoted to the book-stack. It will be classic in style, of buff brick, with underpinnings of granite and trimmings of terra-cotta.

The entrance arch, 9 feet, will open upon a porch 4 x 10, and this in turn will give access, through folding-doors, to a vestibule 5 x 9, wainscoted in marble. Through a second set of folding-doors one will enter the delivery room 11 x 23, the delivery desk occupying the end farthest from the entrance. At the right is to be a reading-room, 19 x 21, having a corner fireplace, and in the rear of this a reference-room 12 x 19. On the left of the delivery-room will be a conversation-room, 17 x 19, also having a fireplace, and in the rear of this a room for the librarian and a toilet-room.

The ell devoted to the book-stack will be 15 feet high, so that a second tier of bookcases may be put in at any time by constructing a grating floor.

The second floor will have an art gallery, 31 x 33, the ceiling panelled and the central portion coved, giving a height of 15 feet; a relic-room 16 x 19, and a committee-room 13 x 7.

The rooms on the first floor will be finished in quartered oak, the ceilings deeply panelled, the large floor timbers being utilized to produce a very attractive appearance. The second story finish will be of cypress.

FOREIGN.

St. Johns (N. B.) P. L. (13th rpt.) Added 419; total 10,039. Issued 28,167. New card-holders 278; total registration 3518. Receipts \$2,201.88; expenses \$2,020.97.

Gifts and Bequests.

Corinna, Me. A public building, to be known as the Stewart Library building, is to be erected in Corinna by Hon. D. D. Stewart, of St. Albans, Levi M. Stewart, of Minnesota, and Mrs. J. H. Winchester, as a memorial to their father, "Elder" Stewart, of Corinna. The building will stand upon the old Stewart farm site, and is to comprise library rooms, town offices, town hall or lecture-room, with stage, etc.

Greenwich, Ct. The foundations have been laid of the new library building, given to Greenwich by Mrs. A. A. Anderson, of New York. The site was purchased by the town, \$11,800 having been raised for the purpose by subscription. The building will cost about \$25,000; will have a frontage of 73 feet and a depth of 30

feet, and is to be built of cream white brick with trimmings of Indiana limestone. Quartered oak will be used in finishing the interior, the huge beams lending a cathedral-like effect.

The library is to be in the classic style of architecture, with high colonnade entrance and pedimental front in stone. It faces west, and the entire south end, having south, east and west windows, will form the reading-room. This room will be 14 feet high, with a central dome, the top of which will be 22 feet from the floor. The north end of the building will be the stack-room, the metal stack system being used throughout and so arranged that a mezzanine balcony can be added; there will be a book capacity of 16,000 v. The two rooms will be separated by the large hall, the connecting openings being through a classic colonnade of Ionic columns. This hall will serve as delivery-room and will have a fireplace of carved white stone. The ceiling will be supported by an open roof of ornamental truss beams of oak. The annex will contain toilet-rooms and a room for the librarian, as well as one for the trustees, the latter to be used for study by those so inclined.

The library of the town now contains about 4000 v., and is a subscription library, an annual fee of \$2 being charged. It is hoped that when the new building is erected the fee can be abolished and the library conducted by the town on a free basis.

Norwood, Mass. A public library building is to be given to Norwood by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Morrill, of that town, as a memorial to their daughter. A site has already been purchased by Mr. Morrill, and though plans have not yet been made public, it is said that the building will be a handsome granite structure.

Oshkosh, Wis. The will of the late Mrs. A. S. Harris, of Oshkosh, leaves to that city a bequest for a public library, hedged in, however, by what may prove an impracticable condition. After bequeathing a few legacies to friends and relatives, Mrs. Harris left the remainder of her estate, estimated at \$50,000, to three persons—Col. Gabriel Bouck, Orville Beach, and Mrs. M. A. Olcott—to be held in trust for the purpose of founding and maintaining perpetually a public library; provided that within three years the city of Oshkosh, or any citizens, raise an equal amount for the same purpose. If such an amount is not provided within the period, the estate reverts to the heirs of Mrs. Harris and her husband.

St. Augustine, Fla. J. M. Wilson, of Framingham, Mass., offered, on June 22, to give to the St. Augustine F. P. L. Association a handsome and suitable library building. The building in question has long been a landmark of historic interest as the residence of the Spanish governors. It was purchased by Mr. Wilson some months since, and it is his intention "after making the necessary changes to adapt it to its future uses, to turn it over to the trustees for the benefit of the Free Public Library Association."

Librarians.

CHAMPLIN, G. G., a graduate of the N. Y. State Library School (class of '95) has accepted a position with the Library Bureau, 146 Franklin st., Boston.

CHURCHMAN, Miss Anna L., died at her home in Indianapolis on July 27, of typhoid fever. Miss Churchman was a member of the American Library Association although not connected with any library, and she attended the Lake Placid Conference. She had many friends among members of the association and in library circles, and was much interested in library matters.

CUTLER, Miss Louisa Salome, librarian of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, died at her residence in Utica, on Friday, August 2, after a short illness.

NELSON, Miss Martha Furber, who for several years has been librarian of the Union Library at Trenton, N. J., has been appointed librarian of the State Normal, Training and Model Schools, at the same place. Miss Nelson will enter upon the duties of her new position in September. She will also be instructor in bibliography.

OBERHOLTZER, Mrs. Rosa Allen, has been elected librarian of the Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Esther Crawford, who resigns to complete her course in the N. Y. State Library School. Mrs. Oberholtzer has been identified with the library life of Sioux City for many years. She was a member of the board of trustees of the public library from its first appointment, until Miss Crawford gave notice of her desire not to be considered a candidate for re-election, and since June she has been at Amherst attending Mr. Fletcher's summer school and preparing herself for her new duties. Her term of office begins Sept. 1.

MOORE, Miss Evva L., was elected librarian of the Withers Public Library, Bloomington, Ill., on July 6. Miss Moore, who is a graduate of the library class of Armour Institute, was engaged in 1894 to reorganize and catalog the Bloomington Library when it was transferred to the city by the local library association.

SARGENT, Miss Abby L., for the past four years librarian of the Middlesex Mechanics Association, has accepted a position as assistant in the Medford Public Library, which she is to reclassify on Cutter's expansive system.

The Lowell *Courier* says: "She will be greatly missed in Lowell. Patrons of the Mechanics Association library, especially those engaged in the investigation of some particular subject, have found her assistance always readily given and always of great value. She has shown also an especially wise discretion in the selection and management of the books for children and young people. The work of the library has been hampered the last few years by circumstances which are familiar to every one, but the members of the association have long recognized that the good work which the library has, in spite of its financial difficulties, been able to do, is the result almost entirely of Miss Sargent's helpfulness and efficiency as a librarian. Her resignation is a serious loss to the association."

Cataloging and Classification.

CARNEGIE F. L., *Alleghany, Pa.* Classified catalogue of the books, except fiction, French and German, in the library: class-list, author-index, subject-index.

Title-a-line list; Dewey class and Cutter author numbers. "In the class-list a medium title is given and in the author-index merely a 'catch' title; only the surname of the author is given in the class-list, except where two or more similar surnames occur together. As the catalog has been some six months in printing and will be out of date when completed most of the important additions to the library within that time have been inserted in the author-index whenever that was possible, although not entered in the class-list. In use of capitals the A. L. A. rules have been followed pretty closely in the class-list, but in the author-list capitals have been used somewhat arbitrarily, and no claim to consistency is made." Printed on manila paper. The catalog is too bulky for convenient or easy handling.

CLERKENWELL (*Eng.*) P. L. Class-guide to fiction and juvenile literature. 1895. 84 p. D. 3d.

Brought up to May, 1895. Contains title lists of adult and juvenile fiction, the latter including also general juvenile books, followed by a "topical index," which gives a rough clue to novels on special subjects, or those dealing with special countries. The birthplace and dates of birth and death are given in the case of the more important authors, and there are abundant brief annotations. Books in the adult list, but suitable for children, are starred; the same sign in the juvenile list indicates books adapted for girls; sequels and connected books are noted by numbers.

DAVIES, J: F. Librarian of the Butte (Mont.) P. L., has a short article giving titles and notes of good books for "Summer reading" in the *Montana Educator* of June.

DES MOINES (*Ia.*) P. L. Bulletin No. 1: additions of June, 1895. 16 p. O.

Lists about 550 v. added to the library during June, and contains also an article citing good books for summer reading, and short notes on new books and library matters. This is the first publication of the kind attempted by any Iowa library, and it is a most creditable one.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. of Baltimore. Finding list of books and periodicals in the branch libraries. July, 1895. 166 p. O. 15c.

— — Bulletin, issued quarterly, July 1, 1895: additions to the Central library. 34 p. O.

FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LISTS (Providence P. L. *Bulletin*) for July cover "Roads, pavement and street cleaning" and "Outdoor life, chiefly in New England."

N. Y. F. C. L. Catalogue of the George Bruce Branch at 226 W. 42d st. English books. N. Y., April, 1895. 182 p. O.

Contains a classed catalog (Dewey classification); fiction (including translations) author-list; fiction title-list, juvenile fiction author-list; juvenile fiction title-list; fiction author-list and title-list of additions, January, 1893–February, 1895; juvenile author-list and title-list of additions for same period; author-index, including index to biography; and subject-index. Title-a-liner; two columns to a page; printed on white paper. The main fiction and juvenile lists, subject and author indexes, are in leaded brevier, the former with call-numbers and first word of entry in heavy face, making a clear, attractive page; the classed catalog and supplementary fiction and juvenile lists, however, are in "solid" brevier, with authors' names in capitals, the contents of series being given in solid nonpareil, an arrangement that gives these divisions a closely packed appearance that is tiresome to the eyes, and unattractive.

The NEWARK (*N. J.*) P. L. *News* for July–August is devoted to a "Verzeichniss der Deutschen bucher" and a "Liste des livres Français" added to the library since January, 1894.

OSTERHOUT F. L. *Wilkesbarre, Pa.* Catalogue of music in the library. 1895. 20 p. O. 5 c.

Comprises titles in the catalog of 1889 and all later additions; includes reference works, musical periodicals, books on the history, theory and criticism of music, and librettos.

The *Library Newsletter* (Osterhout F. L.) for July has a pleasant article, citing good "books for reading aloud."

The PHILADELPHIA P. L. has issued since June, 1894, a bulletin entitled *Monthly Notes*, devoted to articles on bibliographical subjects, lists, etc. A classed "List of books in the branches" of the library was begun in the issue of July, 1894, and is still in continuation. A list of books in the Wagner Reference Library was begun in December. "Pedagogy" is the subject of a paper, by Dr. Edward Brooks, in the issues of September and October, which is supplemented by a classed bibliography in the October number, covering educational psychology, methods of instruction, school economy, history of education, etc.

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. BULLETIN for July has classed reading lists on "Heraldry, chivalry, etc." and "Arctic regions."

The SPRINGFIELD (*Mass.*) L. BULLETIN continues, in its June issue, the list of "Books relating to music" begun in the April number.

WALTHAM (*Mass.*) P. L. Special bulletin: American history, biography, and historical fiction. May, 1895. 32 p. O.

A classed list, including magazine articles, essays, etc., as well as books relating to the sub-

ject. Some carelessness in proof-reading is noticeable.

WILMINGTON (*Del.*) INSTITUTE F. L. Finding list of the circulating department, August, 1894. Part 1: Fiction; juvenile; biography; history, travel, and description; useful arts. 1894. 166 p. O.

Prefaced by a subject index; fiction and juveniles are given in title lists only; entries are made under real names, with references from pseudonyms.

— Finding list of the circulating department, July, 1895. Part 2: Philosophy; religion and mythology; sociology; science; fine arts; literature; appendix of all classes; reference and miscellaneous; authors; final additions to July 1, 1895. 335 p. O.

Similar in style and method to part 1; p. 124–239 are devoted to the author list, which includes all books in the library, save latest additions.

WOBURN (*Mass.*) P. L. Bulletin of accessions, March 1, 1895–June 1, 1895; with conspectus of surveyors' plans. 24 p. O.

Fourteen pages (separately paged) are devoted to the "Conspectus of surveyors' plans in the Thompson collection" of the library, arranged alphabetically by name of owner, and giving location of land and year of survey.

FULL NAMES.

Kelley, James Prentice, author of "The law of service," pub. by Putnam in 1894.—N. E. B.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library:

Bierstadt, Oscar Albert (The library of Robert Hoe);

Buchanan, E: Everett (Buchanan's tables of squares);

Cornelison, I: Amada (The relation of religion to civil government in the United States);

Dudley, W: R; and Thurston, C: Orion (A catalogue of the flowering plants found in Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys);

Graham, G: Washington, and Alexander (Why North Carolinians believe in the Mecklenburg declaration of independence of May 20, 1775);

Harvey, Francis LeRoy, and Briggs, Fred Percy (Catalogue of the North American phenogams in the Blake herbarium);

Harvey, W: Hope (Coin's financial school);

Hodge F: Webb (The first discovered city of Cibola);

Holden, Ward Andrews (An outline of the embryology of the eye);

Houston, Edwin James, and Kennelly, Arthur Edwin (Electrical engineering leaflets);

Johnson, Homer Uri (From Dixie to Canada);

Judd, Jonathan R: (Always strong and happy);

Keeler, C: A; joint-author (On the natural history of the Farallon islands);

Mathews, Ferdinand Schuyler (Familiar flowers of field and garden).

Bibliography.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la Compagnie de Jésus. Bibliographie et histoire, par de Backer, Carayon, Nouv. éd. par C. Sommervogel. v. 6. Paris, A. Picard & Fils, 1895. 4°, 40 fr.

CATALOGUE de la bibliothèque de la Société des ingénieurs civils de France, au 1 Janvier, 1893. v. 2. Paris, 1895. 767 p. 8°.

COLERIDGE, S. T. A bibliography of Coleridge, by R. Herne Shepherd, the compiler of bibliographies of Ruskin, Swinburne, and others, was begun in *Notes and Queries*, of May 11, and completed in five successive instalments. It will be privately printed, revised, and augmented, in pamphlet form, early this autumn. The edition is limited, and for sale by the author, at Camberwell House, Camberwell, S. E., London.

FORSYTH, Walter Greenwood, and Harrison, Jos. Le Roy, comps. Guide to the study of James Abbott McNeill Whistler. Univ. of State of N. Y. State Library Bulletin. Bibliography no. 1, May, 1895.

A brief biography of Whistler is followed by lists of his etchings and paintings, with full references to criticisms and descriptions of his works.

GRISWOLD, W. M. Descriptive list of novels and tales dealing with the history of North America. Cambridge, Mass., W. M. Griswold, 1895. 101-183 p. O. pap., \$1.

The second part of the "Descriptive list of novels and tales dealing with ancient life"; chronological, with full descriptive notes.

HENSHAW, S. Bibliography of the more important contributions to American economic entomology. pt. 4. Washington, D. C., Gov. Print. Office, 1895. 167 p. O. (Agricultural Dept., Division of Entomology.)

KEYES, C. Rollin. Bibliography of North American paleontology, 1888-1892. Wash., D. C., Gov. Print. Office, 1894. 251 p. O. (Bulletin U. S. Geol. Survey, no. 121.) pap., 20c.

LAMAISM. A list of books on Lamaism is given on p. 578-583 of L. A. Waddell's "Buddhism of Tibet" (N. Y., Scribner, 1895. \$12.60).

OESTERLEIN, R. Beschreibendes Verzeichniss des Richard Wagner-Museums in Wien, bd. 4: Katalog einer Richard Wagner-Bibliothek, 4 band. Eine Ergänzung zu band 1-3. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, 1895. 172 p. 8°, 5m.

PROCTOR, R. Jan van Doesborgh, printer at Antwerp: an essay in bibliography. London, printed for the Bibliographical Society at the Chiswick Press, 1894. 101 p. il. 4°.

RAILROAD STRIKE OF 1894. A careful bibliography (3 p.) of the great railroad strike of 1894,

compiled by Francis Watts Lee, of the Boston P. L., is a feature of W. J. Ashley's "The railroad strike of 1894." (Cambridge, Mass., Church Social Union, 1895. 10 c.)

SCHULZE, P., and Koller, O. Bismarck-Literatur: bibliographische zusammenstellung aller bis ende März 1895 von und über Fürst Bismarck im Deutschen buchhandel erschienenen schriften, mit berücksichtigung der bekannteren ausländischen litteratur. Leipzig, Gracklauer. 70 p. 8°, 3 m.

STOCKHOLM. K. BIBLIOTHEKET. Sveriges offentliga bibliotek: Stockholm, Upsala, Lund, Göteborg. Accessions-katalog, 9, 1894; utg. af K. Bib. genom E. W. Dahlgren, Stockh., 1895. 6+405 p. O.

STOCKHOLM. K. BIBLIOTHEKET. Arsberättelse för år 1894. Svenska historiska planscher [af Carl Snoilsky] 3 (1667-) 1669-1718. Stockh., 1895. 12+[2]+161-224 p. O.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

The following are supplied by F. Weitenkamps, Astor Library:

Clara Gazul—Prosper Mérimée, "who made his début in literature with the publication of two plays, which he issued as works of the Spanish actress Clara Gazul. Such an actress did not exist in reality; her portrait, which accompanied the book, was a likeness of Mérimée, dressed as a woman."—*N. Y. Staats-Zeitung*, O. 28, '94.

Daniel Lesueur—Mme. Jeanne Loiseau, in "Fiancée," a play produced in Paris, 1894.—*N. Y. Times*, N. 4, '94.

Dr. Mises—Gustav Theodor Fechner, the noted German writer on psychophysics, who wrote satirical feuilletons under that name during 1821-32.—See his life by J. E. Kuntze (Leipzig, 1892), p. 58.

Kara Giorg—Gustav Brühl, who issued a little volume of poems under this name.—*N. Y. Staats-Zeitung*, Ja. 27, '95.

Marzac—Raymond D'Abzac, well-known feuilletonist of the *Figaro*, recently deceased in Paris.—*Internationale Literaturberichte*, O. 3, '94.

Matgioi—Albert de Pouvourville, according to the title-pages of his "Art indo-chinois" and "Tao de Lao-tseu."

L. S. Stoneven—R. L. Stevenson. "My first paper appeared just after I was 23, in *The Portfolio*, under the harmless anagram of L. S. Stoneven."—R. L. Stevenson, in letter to Mr. Iles.—*Critic*, D. 22, '94.

Van Deyssel—Karel Alberdingk Thijm, the "apostle of Dutch *décadentisme*."—*Critic*, O. 20, '94.

Zeta—James Anthony Froude, in "Shadows of the clouds" (1847).—*N. Y. Tribune*, O. 21, '94.

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VOL. 20. No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1895

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A SHORT TALK TO LIBRARIANS.

UNTIL a few months ago, we had an idea that of all professional lines of employment, that of a Librarian was about the easiest. Why not? His work is all laid out for him, titles and subject-matter of books plainly given, so that all he has to do is to arrange the books nicely on the shelves, give each a shelf-number, make up two alphabetical lists, one of authors, the other of subjects, having the proper shelf-numbers on each list, and there you are. Well, we have changed our minds, or perhaps, to put it better, we have learned something. What probably is of still more importance is the fact that we are willing to acknowledge that what we don't know about libraries and the work of librarians, even yet, would make a much larger volume than what we do know.

For some months we have been taking lessons instead of giving them. We are still in the primary class, but would like to stand up and recite our little lessons as far as we have learned them regarding the Rudolph Indexer system and its adaptation to modern library work.

For a time we gave little attention to the Indexer Books, not realizing their importance, and that many libraries not equipped with the Revolving Indexer would use them for shelf-lists. A few large and many small orders opened our eyes to their importance. For a time we had little faith in the transparent celluloid covers for the card slips. A demand for these compelled more pains in procuring the right stock and improved manufacture of the books to accommodate them. Large manufacture, improved machinery, and increased business enabled us to reduce the cost until present prices ought to be no objection to their very extensive sale.

So much for the past. For the future we are more than ever convinced that the days of the written card catalogue are over. Printed cards are here to stay. That conceded, economy of space, ease of reference, and elasticity of entries are necessities. The Rudolph Indexer system leaves nothing to be desired in these directions. We shall also make radical changes and improvements in the Revolving Continuous Indexer, especially for use in large libraries. The most marked improvement will be that at least six persons can consult the Indexer at the same time. We will tell you all about them on this page in the next issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. In the meantime, if you desire earlier information, drop us a line and we will write you fully.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS KANE & CO.,

137-139 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

No. 9

WHEN the train from the east rolled into Denver, bringing in one contingent 70 representatives of library interests from the eastern and midwest states, Colorado stood ready to treat them with unbounded hospitality, and every participant joins in the verdict that a library conference never had a better time than the conferees of 1895 enjoyed at the hands of its hospitable citizens. The brief report given in this number shows that the proceedings, if they did not bring together in the total as large a number of persons as on some previous occasions, were of real value and wide interest, and those who had not the good fortune to be in attendance will wait with interest the full report, which will come later in the year. A good bit of work was done in Colorado Springs, where a peculiarly successful meeting was held, and indeed one of the real values of the conferences—that of making every year new centres of influence for the library spirit—will be notably accomplished this year, as the field is almost entirely a new one. It is to be hoped that the Atlanta Exposition, with its women's congress of librarians—we presume masculines will not be ruled out, if they chance to go—will furnish a second conference opportunity which will be utilized to the utmost. All librarians who can spare the time for a second professional vacation should arrange their plans so as to be in Atlanta at the date named.

THE first fruits of the new public documents bill are shown in the "Monthly catalogue of Government publications" for January, February, and March, 1895, just issued from the office of Superintendent Crandall. As the bill was not signed until January 12, and Superintendent Crandall was not appointed until March, and the whole force had to be reorganized by the new superintendent, these first issues are necessarily far behind date; but Mr. Crandall has acted wisely in beginning the issue with the first month of the calendar year, and it is promised that the succeeding numbers will follow prompt-

ly, so that within the present year the issue may be made at the proper date. In planning this monthly record, Mr. Crandall—or Mr. Hickcox, who is his chief cataloger—has departed from the plan of Mr. Hickcox's old "Monthly catalogue" and adopted instead an arrangement by departments and bureaus similar to that used in 1884 for the appendix covering the U. S. Government publications in the "American catalogue." This plan was at that time adopted as a makeshift, and Mr. Crandall presents it now in the same light, with profuse apologies. But continued use of the classification raises the question whether, after all, this is not the most practical way of Government cataloging, and superior in plan for practical purposes either to the Poore catalog, which is a bad piece of work, or the Ames catalog, which is a good piece of work. These monthly issues are intended, as Mr. Crandall explains, for the temporary record, and their material will be put in final shape in the annual catalog or "comprehensive index," also provided for in the law. Mr. Crandall invites suggestions and criticisms before deciding on the method for this annual catalog, and it is important that he should have them fully and promptly, so that once started the annual index may be carried on systematically and uniformly. We suggest that, after all, the best method may be to make the annual catalog on the lines of departments and bureaus—which is practically a subject classification and a classification by publishers,—supplementing this with an index by author, title, and specifically by subject. If the other method is adopted, certainly the present, which is the natural classification for government documents, should be given as an appendix necessary to supplement the original work.

It is to be regretted that the further investigation into the accounts of the Library of Congress and the copyright office has shown deficits of a really serious nature. In employing more people than the law authorized and distributing the

total salary amount according to his own discretion instead of at the rates prescribed by law, Mr. Spofford of course laid himself open to serious criticism from every point of view, and with the natural result. The system of handling cash receipts has also been so defective as to invite trouble, and evidently the library has not only been swamped physically by the enormous accumulation of books, but administratively by the enormous increase of detail, particularly in the copyright department, without the executive oversight and organization to handle these details. Mr. Spofford's mistake throughout—a mistake which has led to very unfortunate results—has come, as has more than once been suggested, from willingness to handle detail which should be clerks' work, instead of general organization, which is the proper work of an executive. The general desire to recognize that this result is a failing rather than a fault of Mr. Spofford has shown a most kindly feeling toward him, and it is to be hoped that in the long run the investigation will do good without showing more than serious and blamable carelessness, from which there can scarcely be acquittal.

THE recent investigation of the office of the Regents of the University of the State of New York seems to have resulted chiefly in demonstrating how largely the volume and value of the Regents' work has increased under Mr. Dewey's energetic management. This, of course, is against accepted precedents, for an "investigation" that does not reveal misdoing and malfeasance is, in popular opinion, unworthy of its name. The present investigation appears to have failed in this respect; but its failure has been directly beneficial, in setting the work accomplished by the Regents prominently before the public. The full reports of the examining committee's sessions in the local press have served a useful purpose, though some of the information there imparted must have surprised even those acquainted with the work. The Regents maintain—the Albany *Argus* gravely states—"a state lunacy school," where, in 1894, out of 1600 applications but 87 could be accepted, owing to lack of desk-room. This is certainly startling, and readers of the *Argus* may well ponder why the state should furnish instruction in lunacy and why 1600 persons should seek such instruction. It will probably be easier to settle these questions than

to decide why printers and proof-readers so often leave undone what they ought to have done and do what they ought not to do. Library work is distracting enough, but it is doubtful whether a course of instruction in lunacy will ever take the place of the State Library School.

Communications.

THE LEADING OF CATALOG TYPE.

IT seems to me that the use of solid brevier in catalogs ought not to be criticised. I believe it adds about one-third to the cost of a catalog to use leads ("6 to pica"). A catalog is not to be read continuously, but consulted for only a few minutes at a time, at most; and heavy-faced catch-words make solid brevier sufficiently legible for libraries which cannot afford luxuries, that is 99 out of 100.

NEW HAVEN, CT.,
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

W. K. STETSON.

[It is undoubtedly true that economy obliges many libraries to do what they must, rather than what they would, especially where cataloging is concerned; but it is also a fact that a closely packed solid page is unattractive, and fatiguing to the eyes. In the case cited, this was especially marked, some divisions of the catalog being set with leads and heavy-faced catch-words, while others combined catch-words in capitals (not heavy face) with solid brevier for titles and solid nonpareil for contents, even omitting leads between separate entries. — ED. L. J.]

LIBRARY ADVERTISING.

MISS MCGUFFY's suggestion as to advertising in street cars interested me particularly, as it had also occurred to me that it would be a legitimate way of bringing a library into notice. We have been discussing it here, and at the same time whether or not to place bulletin-boards at our nearest "L" station, at the entrance to the viaduct, in local stationers', and in the branch post-office. Within a few days I have learned that one New York library—the Harlem Library—does advertise in the Third avenue cable cars.

Why should we not, also, where the entrance is not on the main thoroughfare, place at the street corner some sign directing attention to the location of the library?

I remember when visiting one of the "model" public libraries situated on a side street, and not having anything to call attention to it, going on for several blocks. If this is true of one looking for the library, how much more so of those who need to have its advantages suggested to them.

ALMA ROGERS VAN HOEVENBERG.
FREE LIBRARY,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
N. Y. CITY.

THE TRAINING OF LIBRARY EMPLOYEES.—IV.

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE.

CLASSIFICATION.

BEFORE the pupils are permitted to make any original research or to enter upon the more difficult reference-room work, they should be thoroughly familiar with the classification of the library. To some extent they must have come in contact with it during the time in which they were occupied with accession-book, shelf-list, etc. If the principle of the system used has been thoroughly explained to them at that time, even then they have had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with its specific application in the library. A simple way of assisting this acquaintance is to have all the books which are returned by the borrowers put back in their places on the shelves by the pupils, until they are as thoroughly familiar with the location of every book, map, pamphlet, etc., as are the attendants who are regularly employed to do this work. Then begin with the assembled class to take up subject after subject of the classification, with a view to bring out the following facts: who is the authority on this subject; what is the most important book on this subject; what is the ground covered, and the stand taken; or in what respect do two or more equally important books differ; what periodicals are devoted to this subject; what persons are to-day prominently engaged in researches along these lines; call attention to recent literature, etc.; point out also co-ordination of subjects in the classification, etc. Let the class make notes and copious references. So much of real enthusiasm may be awakened by this exercise that the writer has come to the conviction that it might successfully be introduced among the regular employes of libraries where the system of "specialties" prevails.

Do not attempt to cover this ground too rapidly, as it is one of the most important means of extending the pupils' point of view and arousing a permanent interest while they are pursuing their studies. Classification presented merely with an explanation of the inventor's selection of general subjects, and the systematic grouping of specific subjects under these, with reference perhaps to preceding and now historical systems, means nothing real to the pupil, and brings nothing home to him. What a wealth of material may be brought out in the discussion, comparison, etc., in the subject of

psychology alone, with its modern application in education, medicine, and criminology! The eagerness with which these lessons were looked forward to in the Los Angeles Library Training-Class was proof conclusive of their usefulness—one class in particular displayed special interest, which numbered among its members professional teachers and college and university graduates.

Let the instructor have an ample supply of reference books at hand, and an equally ample supply of carefully prepared notes. Let the pupils make annotated lists of reference books for each subject as it is gone over, including standard histories, compendiums, dictionaries, etc., and at the end of this course prepare a classified list of this material for their own use. Insist always on good arrangement, capitalization, abbreviation, etc., according to catalog rules. Or let each pupil be given a subject on which to prepare a complete list of all the standard histories, etc., making critical annotations of the scope, comparative value, etc., and showing publisher, price, and date. These may then be duplicated and a copy distributed to each pupil. If the D. C. is used in the library a variation may be introduced in the subjects of history, 900, literature, 800, and portions of science, 500, sociology, 320, 330, and religion 200, by arranging all in one chronological table, using the D. C. time subdivisions; or, a number of historical periods may be selected and the pupils required to fill them in chronologically from the above-named classes, showing contemporary events, prominent characters, etc.; an object lesson thus being given also of the ramification of subjects in the D. C.

These same methods may be applied to the Cutter classification, and a diagram can be prepared of this classification to show the pupils at a glance the gradual growth of this system from its first to its last class. A comparison of the D. C. and the Cutter may very profitably be made by placing the D. C. numbers under their synonymous letters in this diagram. In the actual classification of books, the pupils should by all means be given a hand, whenever new books are added to the library.

REFERENCE WORK.

The pupils having become acquainted with a wide range of subjects, and to a certain extent of the contents of the library, they are now com-

paratively better able to make original research. In the reference work they will find greater opportunity to exhibit individuality than in the more clerical routine of the accession work and its dependent records.

Without inflicting an unexperienced pupil upon a busy public, a course of work can be arranged which will give to the pupil the same experience as that gained by the regular employes in direct contact with the public. Let the instructor require of the regular employes to submit a quantity of questions, all of which have been actually put to them at delivery-desk, registry-desk, reference-room, etc. Enclose of these questions, one each in a sealed envelope, of which distribute one to each pupil, with the general instructions that a reference-list on enclosed subject is to be submitted within a stated time, to be accompanied by a list of all books consulted, whether a reference be found or not — this to test pupils' discrimination in the selection of books. File the returns, re-envelope the questions, addressing them this time in order to avoid the same person having the same questions, and repeat until each pupil has had all questions, then collate and report result to class. Every librarian knows the range of these questions — from Kaffir mythology to the news flashed across the wires yesterday. Such exercises as the above are useful chiefly in preparing the pupil to meet these varied demands without dismay. Let the pupils be assigned to deputy duty in the reference-room in rotation to prove their mettle in the actual fray. Meanwhile, work should be begun in the systematic preparation of reading lists on current topics, which, when completed, may be posted, sent to the local newspaper, or included in the bulletin, for care should be taken that all work, when finally submitted, shall have been well done, and being well done the material so brought together should be made available to others.

Most libraries have a certain patronage of club members and teachers who depend largely upon the reference-room of the public library, and where demands for lists on live topics are consequently continually accumulating. Here the pupils will find ample opportunity for genuine work, and in this way, too, a measure of return may be made for the expenditure of the time of the employes given to pupils. The work of the reference-room may be much extended, so that it becomes a valuable adjunct to the cataloging department and to the work among children and schools now so earnestly

pursued by many libraries. As an instance of the usefulness to which even a small library can attain by judicious reference work, the reader is referred to the last report of Miss Crawford, then of the Sioux City Library.

The pupil having served the stated period of time in the reference-room as allowed by the entire course of study, should have a fair knowledge of the general literature of the reference-room, but above all the manner of using, and value of the various indexes, concordances, bibliographies, etc., which go to make up the tools of the reference-room clerk.

The attention of the pupil should be trained to discover those numerous and often valuable bibliographies which it has recently become more generally the custom to insert in books not coming under the head of reference books, and to be found more particularly in those dealing with sociological questions. MacDonald's "Abnormal man" may be cited as a book greatly increased in value on account of its excellent bibliography, and Bandelier's "Gilded man," as one which would be greatly improved by the addition of one. Many libraries preserve such bibliographies for reference by indexing them on cards, and keep them solely for reference-room use.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of reference-room work. It is a preparation for the cataloger who, without this experience, will often fail of the realization of the most essential part of a catalog, *i. e.*, not so much its mathematical arrangement and uniformly preserved nicety as the ability of the ignorant public to use it.

The cataloging question must be omitted here. No pupils are competent to undertake cataloging until they have had larger experience in the general use of books than that here related gives. They may be thoroughly equipped with all the rules, and be able to write perfect cards, yet the ultimate, the great, the final thing they may not be able to do — that is, to so ripely grasp the meaning and place of a book as to properly assign to it a subject, and judiciously to analyze its contents. This judgment is born of experience brought about by contact with the public.

The writer again wishes to call attention to the fact that the foregoing memoranda have been preserved largely at the suggestion of some librarians who by virtue of distance and other equally potent reasons were debarred from the advantages of contact with the great supply

centres of trained librarians, and who perforce were compelled to select from raw local material, rather than from experienced material at large; and, moreover, that these memoranda were the results of practical and successful experience in an active public library and are addressed mainly to librarians of public libraries.

Much that would properly find a place in the foregoing has been omitted, each librarian being at liberty to introduce such accessories as he may deem necessary to the rudimentary education of library employes as such. Trips to the bindery, the printing office, the newspaper offices, to neighboring libraries, may, with advantage, be made; Mr. Dana even including

attendance during the session of the city council.

Tabulation in regular program form was not made, because it was not intended that these statements should be arbitrary, but they were offered simply in the hope of being suggestive. For further material the reader is referred to the "Handbook of the Denver Public Library," the bulletin issued by that library, to the bulletins and reports of the Los Angeles Public Library bearing on training classes, to the circulars of the Armour, Pratt, and Drexel Institutes on library schools, and finally to the handbooks and reports of the Library School of the New York State Library.

THE WOMAN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.*

By ALICE E. CHANDLER, *Advisory Librarian, Town Library, Lancaster, N. H.*

THE subject of the Woman's Education Association will perhaps be best introduced by the presentation of a circular issued for distribution this summer among the smaller libraries of Massachusetts:

WOMAN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Education Association, of Boston, a body organized to promote educational interests, has been interested lately in studying how to make the libraries in the smaller towns of the state more useful. It has been noticed that the circulation of these libraries often does not increase as it should, but, after the library has ceased to be a novelty, the demand for books diminishes. Frequently this is due to the fact that the readers have exhausted the small number of books, and the town appropriation is insufficient to keep the library up to its original standard. Of course in no one of these smaller towns can many readers of solid books be found, but no town is so small or so quiet that there may not be in it some person, young or old, eager for knowledge, whose whole life may be changed by having a chance to read the best or latest books of travel, science, history or literature, which are too expensive or too little in demand to be bought by the town purse.

The Woman's Education Association offers to supply this want by lending travelling libraries of about 25 volumes, on various subjects, for six months. In these collections are books of American History, Natural Science, General Literature, Travel, Agriculture, Sports, etc. Requests for books from local societies studying special topics will receive due consideration, and lists of the most desirable books on one or more subjects, will be sent to libraries or societies applying for them. The Association has the cordial endorsement of the State Library Commission in this work.

Application for the Travelling Libraries* may be sent from any town by the librarian and two other citizens. No charge is made for the use of the books, except the prepayment of the return freight, but an account is expected of their circulation. The libraries will be sent out early in October, but, as the number is limited, an early application is desirable. For all information, address the secretary of the Association, Miss Mary Morison, 26 Marlborough st., Boston, Mass.

The publication of this circular is induced by the desire to extend a work instituted during the previous year, and which has been followed

by such approval as seems to warrant its continuance and extension. A year ago three libraries similar to those mentioned were prepared, and lent to as many towns, recommended by the State Library Commission. In the autumn these were exchanged for the first time, and now a second transfer has been made. The association has been heartily thanked by every town for the use of the books, and the work seems to be highly appreciated. The circulation varies greatly. In one town of 300 inhabitants the first set only went out eleven times. With the next library the use increased to 70, fully as large as could be expected in a town of that size.

Another library was lent in a town of 2000 people, where no public library existed. A number of earnest women determined to start one with the hopes that the town would presently adopt it. Though their hopes have not yet been realized, they have fully demonstrated its usefulness and popularity by a circulation of over 2000 in six months, to which the travelling library contributed 172.

At the same time a fourth library of a slightly different character was started. A small town with a low valuation had declined to establish a library, thinking that they could not afford the yearly expense. Knowing that there was one town official who was an earnest advocate of a library, the association offered to loan 50 volumes for a year, if they would be properly housed and cared for. Of course this library had to be of an entirely different character from the others, and the committee found the selec-

* Read at the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, at North Easton, May 22, 1895.

tion of "50 best books" anything but an easy matter. Careful directions were sent telling the simplest and cheapest way of running a library, and, besides the 50 books lent, 50 more were promised by friends as a permanent gift if the library was continued. These arguments proved so persuasive that the town not only accepted the offer, but that of the state also, and the commissioners were able to add another free library to their list. This spring a letter was received saying, "The library has been a great treat to our town, and we appreciate the effort which you are making." On the return of these books we hope to add this town to our regular travelling library list.

Three new libraries are now in preparation for three more towns, which will make seven towns on our circuit.

The selection of these books is not an easy task, as of course those already in circulation must not be duplicated, or the value of the loan is decreased. To avoid this, as well as for the reasons mentioned in the circular, the choice has been made from a class of books somewhat more expensive than these towns can afford to buy, and the average cost for the 25 books has been a little over \$40. The books chosen are generally illustrated, and not of too solid a character

to interest the average reader. Several are included as specially adapted to the young.*

The only criticism we have received was that the books were too large. Oddly enough, in that very town the three books that were used the most were also the heaviest! This objection was met by suggesting that the larger books should be retained by the borrower double the regular time.

In addition to these libraries, it will be noted that the circular states that applications will be considered for books on special topics, and it is possible that this branch of the work may become in the future a small reference library, or sets of libraries on different subjects, similar to those of New York State.

In other ways the association will be glad to be of service. With its headquarters in Boston, expert advice can be readily obtained as to the best books on any subject, booksellers consulted on prices, or the Library Bureau called upon for supplies. Most of the readers of the JOURNAL are probably beyond the need of such help, but I will be pleased to have them remember that the Woman's Education Association is at the service of all who may desire its aid.

* A list of the books composing "Travelling library no. 1," of the W. E. A., is given on page 310.

ONE LIBRARIAN'S WAY OF KEEPING NOTES.

BY NINA E. BROWNE, *Librarian Library Bureau, Boston.*

ALMOST every one studiously inclined has some method of taking and keeping notes. The proof of its excellence lies in the facility of finding a given note after it is once filed away. The book is the form most generally used by the average student, yet any college graduate can testify to the difficulty of utilizing the notes thus taken, and to the final waste of all the time and study which they represent. When our college students are taught a rational method of taking and keeping notes, less time and energy will be expended uselessly and better results will be attained.

But the college student is not the only one who fails to find the special note he seeks. The librarian may fail in this particular, and perhaps with less excuse. Since the librarian though "not supposed to know everything, should know where to find everything," this article is written in the hope that the librarian still young enough to learn new tricks, may find something helpful. The illustrations will

be drawn from actual notes on technical library subjects.

The first essential to good results is the adoption of a uniform size of paper.* Slips of the card catalog size ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm.) were decided upon in the beginning, because of the convenience of carrying and handling. In a short time it became apparent that some notes would be too long to be written upon a single slip, or of such a nature that they could not be written upon two or more slips advantageously. This caused the adoption of a letter-size sheet (20×25 cm.) in addition to the small slip, though the latter is used whenever possible. These two sizes have proved satisfactory.

The second essential to good results is that only a single subject be noted on a given sheet or slip. Conformity to this rule allows a note taken to-day to be filed with notes taken 10 years ago without recopying or rearranging the notes already filed.

* See *Library notes*, v. 2: 46.

The quality of the slips seems of minor importance. The thin paper is preferable when storage space is likely to be limited. In any case its durability is sufficient for private use. For easy handling the slips should be of equal thickness. The collection of slips in question, however, is made of paper of all weights, from a heavy catalog card to the thinnest of slips, on the backs of waste cards, or anything at hand of the given size. This does not make a model file in appearance but it answers every purpose. The large sheets are more easily filed and handled if not of too thin stock.

The slips are kept in the upper left-hand drawer of the library-desk, which is fitted with partitions for this $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm. size. Before possessing a drawer the L. B. trays without partitions (23p) were used. The deep tray was chosen because it could be packed with books and papers without injuring the slips. But for this treatment of them, the trays of two-thirds height are preferable. The large sheets, together with pamphlets, etc., are kept in the L. B. pamphlet cases (48g) which stand on shelves within reach of the desk.

The Decimal Classification notation is used as a basis of arrangement. When the Decimal Classification does not give sufficient subdivision, a logical order under a given head and sometimes an alphabetic order of slips is used. The Expansive Classification, for one familiar with that, would serve equally well. Those unwilling to use a classed order can use the alphabetic arrangement to advantage.

Each slip bears on its upper left-hand corner the Decimal Classification number with the special subdivision expressed in words on the upper line. *E.g.*, 025.3 Linotype catalogs; 025.6 Two-book plan.

Guides bearing the number or subject are freely used. The following are actual headings used on guides in 025 Administration.

025.1 Executive: Bulletins; Statistics.

025.2 Accession: Selecting and buying; Begging; Order dep't; Accession book; Gifts, Treatment of; Marking of books — Embossing, Perforating; Book plates.

025.3 Catalog: Card catalog of libraries; Mechanism; Catalog guides; Classed catalog; Dictionary catalog, Co-operative cataloging; Printed catalog cards; L. B. printed cards; Printed catalogs.

025.4 Classification.

With the small size notes is filed an index on

slips to the notes and pamphlets filed in the boxes, *e.g.*:

025.6	Indicators
	Chivers. Circular of indicator
	<i>See file.</i>

An index to the main articles in the LIBRARY JOURNAL is also included. Thus is shown in one place all the material there is on a given subject in the collection. If the note wanted is on the large sheet, the index slip shows the number in the file where the large sheets are also arranged in Decimal Classification order.

With the notes on library topics is kept a collection of library blanks, reports, catalogs, etc., of various libraries. The blanks are mounted by subject on the L. B. scrap sheets of the same size as the large note sheets (20×25 cm.) and filed with them; *e.g.*, the book plates are together, the acknowledgment of gifts, the registration blanks, etc. A list of the libraries represented in each of these groups is written on slips and filed with the other index.

025.6	Notices of over due books	<i>See file</i>
	Indianapolis P. L.	
	Harvard	
	Aguilar	
	Salem P. L.	
	Y. W. C. A. (N. Y.)	

This collection was begun some years ago, and at the Library Bureau has proved most helpful to others than the collector. It is open to the inspection of any one interested.

The occasional demand for all the blanks of a given library is supplied by filing under number 027 cards for each library represented with a list of its blanks in the collection.

027 Springfield City Library.

024 Rules.

024.1 Registration.

024.5 Call slip for lib. use.

025.2 Book plate; Embossing stamp.

025.6 Charging system; Teachers card; Blank for circulation statistics.

025.8 Book label for numbers.

028.5 Catalog of juvenile books.

The Decimal Classification numbers show where each blank can be found. If any librarian is willing to add the blanks of his library

to this collection (made for and used by librarians) he may feel sure that his blanks thus mounted and indexed are doing good missionary service.

This shows the general outline of one collection of notes, the growth of seven years. Time may necessitate modifications, but the principle promises to hold good.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REFERENCE BOOKS.

THE Reynolds Library, of Rochester, N. Y., in removing to its new building, has planned to extend its usefulness in various ways, especially in the development of its reference department, which will be largely increased, reorganized, and arranged for accessible use by the public. To this end Mr. G. F. Bowerman, the reference librarian, has recently sent to some 500 of the leading libraries of the United States and Great Britain the following circular letter:

"In moving into the more commodious quarters of our new home, we are planning to increase the usefulness of this library, particularly by means of our reference department. Although we believe our list of reference books will compare favorably with that of other libraries of the same age and size, yet we know it can be improved and to this end we ask the aid of other libraries. Will you please give us your list of reference books, or lend it to us if it is only in ms.? By checking those which you regard as most valuable you will give us additional help.

"It is my purpose to compile from the lists sent me in reply to this letter, and from other sources of authority, a list of about 3000 books most useful in reference work. This list when published, I will be glad to send to those who co-operate with me. The plan is to include not only cyclopædias, dictionaries, and other works which are strictly classed as reference books, but also text-books and other comprehensive works of a special or general character, which often prove more useful in reference work than cyclopædias, *e. g.*, Winsor's 'Narrative and critical history,' and Dana's 'Manual of geology.' Any help or suggestions to make this list useful will be thankfully received."

A copy of the list of reference books published by the library in 1888 will be sent to librarians desiring to co-operate in the work, and Mr. Bowerman intends to spare neither time nor pains in the preparation of the selected list. The proposed inclusion of books that do not come strictly within the "reference" class, while adding to the difficulty of selection, should form a valuable feature, and if Mr. Bowerman is able to obtain a consensus of library opinion as to the 3000 best books of reference—using the term in a wide sense—his catalog ought to be a worthy addition to the "tools of the trade." His project certainly should command the interest and co-operation of his fellow-workers.

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

THE International catalogue committee appointed by the Royal Society of London to consider the preparation of an international catalog of scientific literature, presented the following report to the president and council of the society on July 5, and the recommendations therein contained were approved:

"At the first meeting of this committee (February 8, 1894), the memorial to the president and council (July, 1893) which led to the appointment of the committee, and the minute of council of December 7, 1893, appointing the committee, having been read, it was resolved to request the president and council to authorize the committee to enter directly into communication with societies, institutions, etc., in this country and abroad, with reference to the preparation, by international co-operation, of complete subject and authors' catalogs of scientific literature.

"Subsequently a draft circular letter was prepared, which, on February 22, 1894, received the approval of the president and council, who also authorized its issue.

"This letter was sent to 207 societies and institutions selected from the exchange list of the Royal Society, and to a few others. It was also sent to the directors of a number of observatories and of government geological surveys, to the foreign members of the Royal Society, as well as those of the following societies: Chemical, Geological, Physical, Royal Astronomical, Linnæan, Royal Microscopical, Entomological, Zoological, Physiological, and Mineralogical, and of the Anthropological Institute. A special letter was addressed to the Smithsonian Institution.

"More than a hundred replies to the letter have been received; several of these are reports of committees specially appointed to consider the suggestions put forward by the Royal Society. A list of answers received up to December, 1894, with brief excerpts from the more suggestive, was issued to members of the committee early this year. It should, however, be added, that from some important institutions no answer has as yet been received.

"It may be said at the outset that in no single case is any doubt expressed as to the extreme value of the work contemplated, and that only two or three correspondents question whether it is possible to carry out such a work. It is a great gratification to the committee that the matter has been taken up in the most cordial manner by the Smithsonian Institution, the secretary of which, in his reply, refers to the desirability of a catalog of the kind suggested, as being so obvious that the work commends itself at once. The importance of having complete subject catalogs and not mere transcripts of titles, is also generally recognized.

"Some bodies and individuals take the matter up very warmly and urge that steps be taken forthwith to put the scheme into action, this being especially true of the replies received

from the United States; others, while giving a general approval, dwell upon the difficulties of carrying out the suggestions put forward; and others, again, ask for more details before committing themselves to any answer, which may seem to entail future responsibility, especially of a financial character.

"Incidentally, it may be pointed out as very noteworthy that over and over again reference is made to the great value of the Royal Society's 'Catalogue of scientific papers.' There is abundant evidence that considerable use is made of this on the continent of Europe. And it is clear that a proposal to carry out a more comprehensive scheme initially under the direction of the Royal Society of London is likely to meet with general approval, owing to the fact that the Society is credited with having already carried out the most comprehensive work of the kind yet attempted. Indeed the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, U. S. A., directly advocates the establishment of a central bureau under the Royal Society; and several others more or less clearly imply that they would favor such a course.

"Over and over again it is stated that the production by international co-operation of a catalog such as is contemplated is not only desirable, but practicable. The Americans, who, as already stated, are the most enthusiastic supporters of the scheme, especially dwell on the importance of early action being taken. Prof. Bowditch, of Harvard University, in particular, points out that if the Royal Society of London wishes to guide the enterprise, it ought to announce its views and put forward a comprehensive scheme with the least possible delay. It may be added here that he also urges that in determining the scope of the catalog a very wide interpretation should be given to the word 'science.'

"No very precise information as to the best mode of putting the scheme into operation is to be gathered from the replies as a whole.

"It is generally agreed that the enterprise should be an international one. Many think that international financial support should and would be accorded to it, but no method of securing this is indicated; others express the view that the cost may be met by subscriptions from societies, libraries, booksellers, and individuals without government aid, and this is perhaps on the whole the prevailing feeling among those who have discussed the matter from a financial point of view. But in no case is any attempt made to form any exact estimate of the cost.

"A number of scientific bodies and institutions express themselves prepared to work in such a cause. The secretary of the Smithsonian Institution suggests that as the Institution receives all the serials and independent works published in America, a branch office might be established there, and that it is not impossible that a sum of money might be given yearly in aid. The Royal Danish Academy is willing to render as much assistance as possible. It would charge an official of one of the Danish chief libraries in receipt of all publications with the

task of editing slips, and would defray the cost of this work. The Société des Sciences of Helsingfors would furnish the central office with information as to the scientific work done in Finland. The Kongl. Vetenskaps Akademi of Stockholm would organize a committee for Sweden.

As regards language, there appears to be more unanimity than could have been expected. Over and over again the opinion is expressed that English should be the language of the subject catalog. Frequent reference is made to the importance of quoting titles in the original language, although some suggest that this should be done only in the case of those published in English, French, or German, and perhaps Italian.

"Some form of card catalog appears to be generally favored, especially in America, as the basis of the scheme; the committee of Harvard University, whose reply is very full, in particular discuss this point in detail.

"In an interview with the committee in March last, Prof. Agassiz spoke very warmly in favor of the scheme, and of the support which it would meet with in the United States, especially from libraries. As others have done, he strongly urged that the co-operation of booksellers and authors should be secured. Prof. Agassiz also expressed the view that the regular issue to libraries and scientific workers from the central office of cards or slips which would afford the material for the construction of card catalogs would form an important source of income, at all events in his country.

"From various sides it is urged that an international congress should be held to discuss plans. This is advocated as a first step in a reply received from the Konigl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften in Göttingen, a reply to which, not only as regards this point, but also in respect to the whole matter, the committee attach very great weight, since it embodies in an official form views arrived at by the academies of Vienna and Munich, and by the scientific societies of Leipzig and Göttingen, who have considered the matter in common. Prof. Agassiz strongly urged the calling of a conference, and among others who share this view Dr. Gill, of the Cape Observatory, in his letter particularly dwells on the great value of such meetings as the means of securing unanimity of action.

"Such being the tenor of the correspondence, your committee are convinced that initial steps of a definite nature in furtherance of the scheme ought now to be taken.

"They accordingly request the president and council to take measures with the view of calling together in July of next year (1896) an international conference, at which representatives of the several nations engaged in scientific work should be invited to attend, with the view of discussing and settling a detailed scheme for the production by international co-operation of complete authors' and subject catalogs of scientific literature.

"London will probably be the best place in which to hold such a conference. It may be

desirable to summon the representatives of the different countries through their respective governments, and it will obviously be necessary that a detailed scheme be prepared, to serve as a basis for discussion at the conference. These and other points will require much consideration before any action at all can be taken; meanwhile, it is desirable that a beginning should be made during the autumn, before the winter session of the Society. The committee, therefore, recommend that the president and council should give the committee (which includes the president and other officers) executive powers, in order that they may take, in the name of the Society, such steps as they may think desirable with the view of calling together the above-mentioned conference."

The previous operations of the committee and several of the responses received by them from American institutions have already been noted in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. (L. J.: 20: 81-84, 172.)

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES OF THE WOMAN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

THE following 22 books make up "Travelling library no. 1," of the Woman's Education Association, the aims and methods of which are described elsewhere by Miss Alice E. Chandler. Seven similar lists are issued by the association, including different books and emphasizing special subjects, but modelled upon No. 1 in general character.

TRAVELLING LIBRARY NO. 1.

- Allen, Stanton P. *Down in Dixie: life in a cavalry regiment in the war days.* illus.
- Bird, Isabella L. *A lady's life in the Rocky Mountains.* illus.
- Blaine, James G. *Twenty years of Congress: from Lincoln to Garfield.* illus. 2 vols.
- Bourke, John G. *On the border with Crook. [Indian fighting. 1870-91.]* illus.
- Chadwick, F. E., and others. *Ocean steamships: their construction, development, management, etc.* illus.
- Chittenden, Lucius E. *Recollections of President Lincoln and his administration.*
- Clement, Clara Erskine. *Stories of art and artists.* illus.
- Coffin, Charles Carleton. *Building the nation. [1783-1861.]* illus.
- *Old times in the colonies. [1492-1760.]* illus.
- Crozier, William, and Henderson, Peter. *How the farm pays.* illus.
- Curtis, William Eleroy. *The capitals of Spanish America.* illus.
- Custer, Elizabeth B. *Tenting on the plains; or, Gen. Custer in Kansas and Texas.* illus.
- Drake, Francis S. *Indian history for young folks.* illus.
- Drake, Samuel Adams. *Our colonial homes.* illus.
- Du Chaillu, Paul B. *The land of the midnight sun: journeys through Sweden, Norway, Lapland and Northern Finland.* illus. 2 vols.

- Farrar, Frederic W. *The life of Christ.*
- Fiske, John. *The American Revolution.* 2 vols.
- Jenks, Tudor. *The Century World's Fair Book for boys and girls.* illus.
- Knox, Thomas W. *The boy travellers in Northern Europe.* illus.
- O'Rell, Max. *A Frenchman in America.*
- Stoddard, John L. *Glimpses of the world: a portfolio of photographs.* illus.
- Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Schuyler. *English cathedrals.* illus.

LOUISA CUTLER—IN MEMORIAM.

LOUISA SALOME CUTLER was born Dec. 19, 1864, in the village of Florence, a part of Northampton, Mass. Twenty years before there had been a community like Brook Farm in Florence; when this broke up most of its members remained in the place, and gave it an intellectual character, which it still retains. The townspeople show an interest in all moral and social questions, which is remarkable even in New England. No doubt this mental atmosphere had its influence upon her as she grew up, and strengthened that desire to know the truth, and that fearlessness in its utterance which were her most characteristic traits. She studied in the neighboring Mt. Holyoke Seminary, from which she graduated, after the regular four years' course, in 1886. With her aunt, Miss Mary S. Cutler, vice-director of the Library School, she attended the Milwaukee Conference in 1886, and the Thousand Isles meeting in 1887. When asked if she expected to become a librarian, she always answered No, in a most emphatic way. Probably she imagined librarianship to be a bookish profession, which with her practical turn of mind did not attract her. The conferences gave her a broader idea of its scope. She therefore entered the Library School, then connected with Columbia College, and took its diploma in 1889. Subsequently she took most of the examinations for the degree of the N. Y. Library School.

After her graduation year she attended every A. L. A. meeting, and went on all save one of the excursions (1890 Fabian's, 1891 California, 1892 Lakewood, 1893 Chicago, 1894 Lake Placid, where she was one of the founders of the Library School Alumni Association). From April to July, 1889, she was assistant to Mr. Frank Hill in classifying the Newark Free Public Library. She was then for two years (Sept. 1889-Sept., 1891) chief librarian of the Aguilar Free Library, a Jewish institution in New York City, where her faithful and exhausting labors sowed the seeds of the malady that has just proved fatal. Resigning this position she spent some months in classifying the library of Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y., Nov., 1891, to May, 1892. Though she was then little over three years out of the Library School the excellent work she had done, her enthusiasm, and her quiet force pointed her out to the committee entrusted with the affairs of the American Library Association at the World's Fair as the one per-

son fitted to prepare the books and take charge of the exhibit. This work occupied her in Albany and Chicago from July, 1892, to Nov., 1893. Every one who visited the A. L. A. Library knows how admirably she filled her post and how much she contributed to the great success of that section. The trustees of the Utica Public Library saw this and engaged her, as soon as her work in Chicago should be finished, to take charge of their library. It was then a gloomily covered collection of antiquated volumes, some of them valuable, but in chaotic disorder. She introduced modern books and modern methods and brought the dead to life. She advocated free access to the shelves; the trustees, though somewhat apprehensive in regard to the innovation, consented; the experiment was an entire success and very popular. The only restriction made is a necessary limitation of the number of children allowed at any one time to enter the too small children's department.

Last spring she published a finding-list, and with the aid of her classmate, Miss Underhill, now her successor, she made some progress in a card catalog provided with notes giving an estimate of the books. But the more important work that she had planned to do,—to show what a library can be to a community—this she had but barely begun. She had, however, revealed clearly to the people what a librarian can be.

Miss Cutler was very happy in Utica. The townspeople appreciated her work and let her know it. She assumed her duties Nov. 7, 1893, and died there Aug. 2, 1895.

It is not easy to speak of her character without seeming to exaggerate. Perhaps the most prominent trait was love of truth, not a consciousness and professed love—she was singularly free from self-consciousness, and was not in the habit of making professions—but a feeling that was the basis of her whole intellectual, moral, religious, and practical life. She had a fine sense of justice. She thought things out for herself, caring nothing for authority, though she was always ready to turn for advice to those whom she found to be better informed or wiser than herself; but he who would keep her allegiance must convince her reason. I do not think that she ever had an enemy, but if she had had she would have adopted his views in preference to those of her dearest friend, if they had been wiser.

Does this give the idea of a clear, cold intellect? Nothing could be farther from the truth. "Sweetness," "beauty," "loveliness," "a charming smile," "gentle dignity," "her sunny head," are the phrases that recur in the letters drawn forth by her death. She had not been at Utica two years, and yet when she died it was apparent that the whole city was her friend. Her unassuming manner, her quick sympathy, her kindness won love; her quiet strength, her firmness, and her energy won respect. The amount of work that she accomplished, *without hurry or fret*, was only known by close observers; the amount of help she gave was hardly known even to those who were assisted. There

were cases where it was not help in learning only, but went much deeper; to some it was an inspiration, to some a consolation, to some a safeguard. There was something in her manner that attracted confidence.

Accessible, accommodating, helpful, friendly as she was to all, she was yet reserved; any one would have to be very bold, or very obtuse, to take a liberty; only a few friends were intimate. Her life kept her often at a distance from her friends, but her love for home was strong, and she always returned to it with eagerness.

She seemed to have no personal ambition. It made her unhappy to be chosen to any public office. She did not care for fame; she wanted to do good work. She was an excellent cataloger and classifier; but the administrative side of librarianship was perhaps more to her taste, and was equally within her power.

She cared not for creeds or churches, but was profoundly religious in the sense of feeling an intimate relation to God. This frame of soul was natural to her from childhood; she had not come to it by any external influence.

CHARLES A. CUTTER.

American Library Association.

SEVENTEENTH CONFERENCE, DENVER,
AUGUST 12-18, 1895.

FIRST DAY.

AT 11.30 a.m., Tuesday, August 13, President H. M. Utley called the members of the American Library Association to order, opening the first session of the 17th conference, in the handsome hall of the Chamber of Commerce at Denver, Col.

Mr. C. R. Dudley, of the City Library, introduced Mayor McMurray, remarking that it was not every city in the wild and woolly West that could "trot out a mayor that they were proud of to welcome a convention." The mayor began his speech of welcome by saying that he had, as a preparation for the occasion, passed through 36 hours of neuralgia. He extended a hearty welcome to the Association with the freedom of the city. He expressed the hope that the City Library would soon be transferred from the care of the Chamber of Commerce to that of the municipality, when it would be supported as it properly should be, by public taxation. The library interests of large cities are one of the factors in building up the educational interests. Denver is proud of the great strides in improvement made in a few years. He hoped the visitors would find as much rest and physical improvement from their stay in the state as the citizens of Denver would derive social and intellectual benefit from their visit.

Pres. Utley responded in a few words, returning thanks on behalf of the Association. He then opened the business of the conference by announcing the following officers appointed by the executive board to take the place of absentees.

Secretary, C. Alex. Nelson, of Columbia Col-

lege Library; treasurer, E. H. Anderson, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.

The following committees were also appointed: Finance—A. E. Whittaker, of Boulder, Col.; D. A. Campbell, of Lincoln, Neb.; Miss Caroline H. Garland, of Dover, N. H.

Resolutions—F. M. Crunden, of St. Louis; W. H. Brett, of Cleveland; Miss Agnes Van Valkenburg, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Place of next meeting—W: R. Eastman, of Albany, N. Y.; H: L. Elmendorf, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of Hartford, Ct.

The proceedings of the last conference were approved as printed.

In opening his address President Utley noted the pleasing coincidence that the Association and the Centennial State, in whose capital the conference is held, celebrate the same natal year. Referring to the wonderful transformation of the country compared with the desert of the days when Lieut. Pike and Col. Fremont visited it, as "the work of human hands guided by intelligent brains and an indomitable spirit of pluck and perseverance," he added, "We are accustomed to think of this combination as purely American. In many of its characteristics it certainly is so, and in no respect more distinctively so than in the cause in which we are most interested. Not all the older commonwealths, even on this side of the Atlantic, have yet accepted the theory that the education of the citizen is the concern of the state. But in all this newer portion of our country this doctrine has been incorporated into the fundamental law." The 20 states of the Northwest have accepted to the fullest extent the doctrine of the Ordinance of 1787, that schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged. They "have also provided for the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries at the general expense, and for the common use of all the people." He then proceeded to discuss "the theory upon which the state assumes to levy tribute upon the property of individuals to provide means for maintaining libraries," answering the question, "By what right does the state tax the man of wealth to put miscellaneous books into the hands of the man who pays no tax?" The conclusion of his argument was that "there is no limit to the concern of the free state in the education of its citizens. It is as much bound to provide libraries in which the adult may continue his studies as it is to maintain schools in which as a child he may begin them. The day is not distant when this duty will be universally recognized in this country. In most of the states compulsory education laws prevail. In at least one every town is required by law to establish and maintain a free public library. In this respect New Hampshire is only leading the way in which others will shortly follow."

On behalf of the secretary, F. P. Hill, absent by reason of ill health, the acting secretary, C. Alex. Nelson, reported that the proceedings of the meetings of the executive board had been published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*; they were accepted and approved as so published. The

reports of the treasurer and necrologist were then read by the secretary.

The report showed a balance of \$1108.85 in the treasury, and \$448 still due from delinquent members. The treasurer recommended that members whose dues have been running for two or three years should be dropped from the list. The report was accepted and referred to the finance committee for audit. On motion of Mr. Wing, the treasurer was instructed to send the names of those in arrears to members in good standing, resident in their vicinity, that they may be personally called upon to pay up.

The necrology included the following-named members: Miss Almira Leach Hayward, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. E. E. Marble, of Fall River, Mass.; Reuben Brooks Poole, of New York; John Fletcher Williams, of Rochester, Minn.; Eckley B. Cox, of Drifton, Pa.; Charles Augustus Wheelock, of Uxbridge, Mass.

The secretary also announced the death of Miss Louisa Salome Cutler, of Syracuse.

The executive board reported its inability to comply with the resolution passed last year, asking that the papers to be read at the A. L. A. meeting be obtained, printed, and distributed at least one month before the meeting, as it has been found impossible to obtain the papers in advance. No committee on aids and guides was named for this year, as it was deemed best to omit several committees from the work at Denver.

The report of the committee on public documents, by R. R. Bowler, gave the history of Public act No. 15, "providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents," which passed the House of Representatives on report of the conference committee in December, 1894. It took four years to secure the passage of the bill. It went last through the Senate under the auspices of Senator Gorman, and at his hands unfortunately suffered many changes for political purposes, which very nearly proved disastrous to the final passage of the bill by the House. Mr. F. A. Crandall, the new superintendent of public documents, has appointed his assistants on the ground of fitness only. Miss A. R. Hasse, late of Los Angeles, is librarian, with a corps of trained assistants, including J. H. Hickcox as cataloger. There has been a gratifying increase of good bibliographic record in several states, particularly California and Texas. The displacement within the past year or two of many capable and trained state librarians for political reasons seems to make it advisable that the association again emphasize its view that the office of librarian in state or city is distinctly non-political, and that the tenure of office ought not to be affected by political considerations.

A communication from the Board of Women Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, inviting the members to attend the Congress of Women Librarians to be held in the Women's building, November 29-30, was read and referred to a special committee consisting of Miss Ahern, Miss Sharp, and Mr. E. H. Anderson.

A request from the same board for the loan of the model A. L. A. library exhibited at Chicago was referred to the secretary with instructions to reply that the A. L. A. library was now the property of the Bureau of Education at Washington.

At the opening of the afternoon session a letter was read from Reuben A. Guild, of Providence, R. I., librarian emeritus of Brown University, resigning his membership at the age of 73, having served as an active librarian for 46 years.

On motion of C. Alex. Nelson, Mr. Guild and all other survivors of the first librarians' convention, held in New York in 1853, were made honorary members of the Association by a unanimous vote.

The report of the committee on foreign documents, R. G. Thwaites, chairman, was read by Miss Ahern, of the committee. Communications from Secretary of State Gresham and from Supt. S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the difficulties attending the procuring of foreign documents, are included in this report. A list of foreign governments which exchange official publications with the Government of the United States is also given. The report concludes as follows: "The report of the Smithsonian Institution offers little hope for any but state or large university libraries in soliciting foreign governments for official publications; but there are many such libraries in America, and to these it will be important to ascertain exactly upon what footing they may hope to stand in this matter. To this end the investigation now in progress should be continued by the Association, and an early notification of appointment sent to the members of the committee selected.

"Although state and university libraries are chiefly interested in this matter, other libraries of importance will find that in some lines of reports, such as railways, insurance, etc., courteous requests to the heads of bureaus will generally be acceded to; particularly so, if the librarian can secure the friendly offices of the resident American minister. In the Wisconsin State Historical Library we have found that France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, the Australian provinces, and Mexico have been most generously disposed. In regard to English documents, I think most American librarians will agree that the case is hopeless, save through cash subscription. In general, we should recognize that probably no government is so free with its documents as the American."

The report was accepted.

The report of the committee on library school and training-classes was read by Miss Van Valkenburg. The report states that the demand for students of the Library School at Albany is so constant, that a large number of the senior class have this year been detailed for field-work. "It would seem," is added, "that this success might menace the life of the institution, for a school without a graduating class might cause remark." The work of making special bibliographies and reading lists is partic-

ularly mentioned, and some of these, it is stated, are to be issued in bulletins for circulation. There has been a marked increase in the salaries paid to students graduated from the school. The work at the Drexel Institute is commended. 19 students received certificates last spring. The work at the Armour Institute has minute description and is highly commended. The course of study occupies two years. "The reading-room is free to all, and students from outside who wish books may borrow them for home use." The members of the training-class have thus an example of the working of a small circulating library. The Institute has also "placed some valuable little travelling libraries in the homes of the poor families in the vicinity. Members of the faculty and class visit the house, talk about the books and help the children to select such literature as will interest and instruct them. Pictures are to be added to circulate as the books do." The committee must have been pressed for time, as no mention is made of the Pratt Institute training-class, nor of Mr. Fletcher's summer school at Amherst. The report was accepted.

Dr. G. E. Wire read the final report of the committee on subject headings, presenting as the result of its three years' service a bound volume of 193 p., entitled "List of subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs. Prepared by a committee of the A. L. A. Published for the A. L. A. Publishing Section by the Library Bureau. Boston, 1895." The report was accepted and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Mr. J. N. Wing read J. C. Rowell's paper on the "Scheme of international co-operation in indexing scientific periodicals, transactions, and monographs." The subject was discussed by O. L. Fassig, librarian of the U. S. Weather Bureau, who also read a letter from Herbert H. Field, of Paris, France. What indorsement, if any, the association could give to the scheme it was left with the council to decide.

The evening was given up to an informal reception in the ladies' ordinary of the Windsor. After an enjoyable conversation, in which the friendships of former conventions were renewed and new ones established, the president called the meeting to order, expressing his pleasure at seeing so many former acquaintances again, and hoping that there would be many other and as happy meetings in store for them. Mr. Carr then proceeded to call the roll of names from the register. "As each name was reached," writes the *Republican* reporter, "the delegates rose and 'went on exhibition,' as one merry little woman from Milwaukee aptly put it. From the events of the evening it was quite apparent that librarians are not the recluses that they are popularly supposed to be." The *News* said: "The evening meeting was certainly a most interesting one. Roll was called, and a response from the Pacific coast was followed by one from New Hampshire, and still again from Maryland and Missouri. The representatives of great universities or state libraries alternated with the libra-

rians from some little town in Vermont or Montana, or a Sunday-school librarian from a Colorado town. The fact was proved that the librarians are unusually good extemporaneous speakers. The number of good stories told was remarkable, each speaker seeming to vie with the last, and the women seeming as proficient as the men in the art."

An incident of this novel entertainment was the presentation to President Utley by C. R. Dudley, on behalf of a half-dozen members, of a peculiar gavel with which to maintain order at the meetings. This was a Sioux squaw's skull-crusher—a round stone, covered with rawhide, to which was attached a handle also covered with hide and ornamented, and tipped with the end of a horse's tail—a weapon with which squaws are said to despatch wounded enemies found on a field of battle. Mr. Dudley closed his presentation speech very happily by referring to this peaceful weapon as "a choice specimen of Colorado maiden-hair fern with the bulb attached."

SECOND DAY.

The session of Wednesday morning was held at the high school. The secretary read a letter from Miss Mary S. Cutler giving a brief personal notice of Miss Louisa S. Cutler. On account of Miss M. S. Cutler's unavoidable absence the committee on supplement to A. L. A. catalog was continued until next year.

C. Alex. Nelson made a verbal presentation of the subject of a general catalog of American periodicals, detailing the action already taken by the New York Library Club toward making such a catalog. The amount of labor involved would be great, but assistance would be asked for and expected from state associations and local clubs in all sections of the country. Valuable aid had been promised and a committee had the formulation of a definite plan for the work under consideration. The subject was brought forward now in order that valuable points might be had from its discussion. Mr. Utley described the list made by the late Mr. Perkins of the 223 American literary publications in the Detroit Library. A large card 8x10 cm. was used on which the full title was given, with place of publication, class, size and frequency of issue. Columns were ruled to show numbers, volumes, series, dates covered, publisher, editor, paging, in Poole or not, etc., etc. He said that Mr. Solberg, of the Boston Book Co., was much interested in this list and pronounced it good material. He thought the time had come to do this work. There were numerous local publications that would be made known to all by such a general catalog.

The topic attracted general attention and an extended discussion followed, eliciting numerous questions and suggestions, and many pledges of assistance were given. Mr. Brett's paper on "The use of periodicals" gave additional interest to the program of the morning and brought out many views on the preservation of newspapers. The consensus of opinion was that libraries, especially the smaller ones, should preserve and bind files of their local papers, as the

main source of local history, furnishing the supply of material from which future historians will draw.

Miss Emily I. Wade's paper on "Cataloging in the future" opened with some remarks on the advantages of the Rudolph Indexer, noting also its limitations. Bulletins increased the circulation of the particular books they contain, to the exclusion of other works which have appeared only in the official catalog. The accumulation of numerous alphabetical lists exhausts the patience of readers and something more comprehensive is needed, and the printed catalog becomes a necessity. An interesting account of the cost of printed catalogs followed. The possibilities of the improved linotype were considered at length, and the conclusion was reached that "the linotype furnishes the most economical solution to the problem." Through the ease with which the bars may be taken out and arranged in different combinations, convenient lists of books in various classes, as needed, may be published at small cost.

The president read a brief paper from Mr. Cole questioning the usefulness of the brief-title finding lists. Our libraries must have better and fuller catalogs, but their cost is such as to debar many libraries from even attempting them. "The catalogs of other libraries, however excellent in themselves, are of but the slightest use to any other library."

This latter statement was immediately controverted by Messrs. Nelson, Peoples, and others.

Mr. Nelson remarked that in "running down" special subjects, after Poole and the A. L. A. index, he found the analytical entries in the Cleveland Public Library of great value, as were also the Peabody Institute, Brooklyn, and Boston Athenæum catalogs.

Mr. Brett made an interesting announcement of a scheme for supplying on printed cards a monthly continuation of Poole's Index to periodicals, so as to render their contents immediately accessible, supplementing but not interfering with the Fletcher "Annual index." A special committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of the scheme.

The session closed with a paper from Dr. G. E. Wire on the "Medical departments of libraries." He discussed the best books in this line for popular use; these should be confined to works on physiology, hygiene, etc. All technical works should be left to the medical libraries. One good popular periodical devoted to hygiene should be taken. Popular works on abstruse subjects, giving the average reader in five minutes what it has taken the doctor five years of study to acquire, cannot be had. The list of books named by Dr. Wire will prove of great value to librarians.

The afternoon session was opened by an address on behalf of the Denver Public Library by Aaron Gove, superintendent of schools. The marvellous facilities afforded for the gaining of information by the improved methods of cataloging libraries, he said, made the librarian an instigator of laziness. All he had to do to secure information on any point was to call up Mr. Dana

over the telephone, and in a few minutes what he wished to know was given to him, without his leaving his office. He paid a very high tribute to Mr. Dana's efficiency as a librarian. Nothing can compare in the slightest degree, he said, with the educational value of a library conducted in conjunction with the public schools. Unobserved he had watched from a point of advantage the children gathered in their reading-room, from 50 to 300 at a time, and noted them standing lovingly at their book-shelves, with their eager looks and whispered conversations. He traced the development of the library since it fell heir to 1000 volumes from a defunct library. "When some good man dies," said he, "and leaves us a bequest, we are going to have a beautiful library building. If he will give it to us before he dies, we will have our building sooner, and if you will fix this little silver business for us down East, we will have it any way."

Miss Theresa West opened the symposium on "Improper books: methods employed to discover and exclude them," with a brief, sensible, and practical paper. "The underlying principle of my own selection of books for a library, which is essentially for the people, is that books which speak truth concerning normal wholesome conditions may be safely bought, however plain spoken. While on the other hand books which treat of morbid, diseased conditions of the individual man, or of society at large, are intended for the student of special subjects, to be bought after due consideration of the just relation of the comparative rights of students and general reader. The first sieve by which we sift our purchases is the general reputation of the publishing houses." From some houses books are taken almost as a matter of course. From others nothing is taken without careful examination. Questionable books are not given out without first informing the reader of their character, and never to children or young people except on the written request of parent or guardian. This matter of tabooed books is conducted as quietly as possible.

Mr. J. N. Larned wrote: "It is important that every possible effort should be made, in the management of a public library, to avoid the appearance of an assumption of arbitrary censorship over the literature supplied to its readers. Selection there must be, of course." The right attitude is one that will cast responsibility for the possession and use of such books, as far as may be, on the public for whom the library is maintained. A distinct pressure of considerable demand should be waited for before such books are bought, but it will not often be right or wise to offensively resist such a demand. No book of the kind should be given to any adult reader without distinct information as to the character it bears.

Mr. W. H. Brett said that while a vast number of apparently sensational books are now published, such diversity of opinion exists as to the theories advanced by them that great care should be exercised in excluding them. The "cranky" idea of to-day may be the accepted belief of tomorrow. In a transition time one must hesitate

before judging anything new by the prevailing standards. The librarian has a right to judge the so-called classics of literature by the same rules applied to the productions of the hour. Not only bad and unworthy books should be excluded, but unhelpful ones, and those dealing with abnormal conditions. The best guide in selection and discrimination among these is good common sense.

Dr. G. E. Wire, in a paper on "How a librarian should read," discussing not only how to read, but also when, where, what, and why a librarian should read. He must read a sentence at a glance, and his knowledge of common words should be so good as to enable him to handle them in masses. He must grasp a title at once, and grasp it accurately. It is purely professional reading, and with use of tables of contents, indexes, and judicious skipping, allows one to get over a vast amount of ground in the smallest possible amount of time. He reads simply to get an idea of the books he places before the public. He should be familiar with the criticisms and reviews of new books. The less a librarian knows the less he is worth. In short, the librarian should aim to know something about every known branch of knowledge.

Miss Sharp's paper on "Libraries in secondary schools" received the close attention it merited as one of the best read during the conference. Every high school should have a library of its own, and the public library should make the high school a sub-station, sending cases of interesting books from time to time. Free access to the shelves should be allowed that the pupils may browse among the books. The chief value of a school library is the constant proximity of the books to the pupils. But there must be with the library the intelligent supervision of the teacher, that the scholars may learn how to use reference books, and to appreciate and love a library and desire to possess one.

Mr. Nelson remarked that the ideas advanced in this paper were of such practical value to teachers that he hoped it would be published in one or more of the educational journals and be widely read, especially in normal schools. A movement was on foot in New Jersey, he said, to give lectures to teachers on reference books and the use of a library.

Mr. Brett hoped Miss Sharp's paper would be published in separate form for distribution among schools.

THIRD DAY.

The morning session of Thursday was postponed until evening, and the day was spent in making the famous loop trip to Georgetown and Silver Plume, where dinner was had and the Diamond and New Burleigh silver mines were visited by members of the party, several walking into the latter mine a distance of 1000 feet, to the point where the first vein of paying ore was struck.

At the evening session, held at the Windsor, Mr. S. H. Ranck's paper on "Copyright depositories" was read by Mr. H. J. Carr. Mr. Ranck advocated the establishment of at least four copyright depositories. It is alarming to

think what would happen in the event of an act of war, or even of fire, in our national copyright depository. "The carefulness and foresight of ordinary business affairs demand that all shall not be risked in one place."

Mr. Hopkins' paper on "A handbook of library economy," read by A. E. Whitaker, suggested the publication of such a handbook in the form of a dictionary, which should contain about 1000 articles, arranged alphabetically by subjects, with cross-reference, and a carefully prepared bibliography with an index.

This paper was referred to the Publishing section.

A paper on the "Best method of changing a subscription library to a free public library," by C. W. McClintock, was read by J. T. Woodruff. The only plan found feasible in Pennsylvania was that of subsidizing the common schools, making an appropriation for them exclusively. An act was passed by the last legislature giving the schools the requisite assistance in establishing and carrying on free libraries.

Prof. G. T. Little's paper on "Helping inquirers," read by Miss Garland, presented briefly and clearly the essential qualifications of a good reference librarian. The first point in giving help is understanding the inquirer, who may not be able to state clearly what he is in search of. "The mental dexterity of a lawyer, the manners of a diplomat, and the patience of a saint are qualities the librarian must cultivate, if he would clearly comprehend the inquiries put to him." Mastery of the library is also essential. Not all librarians are walking encyclopædias. Most know only because they know where to find the facts. The librarian should have the acquaintance of an expert, (1) with reference books, (2) with the classification of the library, (3) with recent bibliographies, especially the more informal and helpful notes in library bulletins and literary newspapers, the aids which his fellow-librarians have put in print.

The members were not in a critical or debating mood after the day's jaunt of 100 miles, and the papers received no comment.

The report of the co-operation committee was read by title and ordered printed.

Messrs. Crunden, Wire, and Wing were appointed a committee on the subject of a memorial to Dr. W. F. Poole.

FOURTH DAY.

The first business at the morning session of Friday, Aug. 16, was the election of officers. Messrs. Crunden and Clark were appointed as tellers. The vote was taken by the Australian ballot system, and the following, having received the highest number of votes, were declared elected:

President: John Cotton Dana, Denver, Col.

Vice-presidents: Henry J. Carr, Scranton, Pa.; Theresa H. West, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles R. Dudley, Denver, Colo.

Secretary: H. L. Elmendorf, St. Joseph, Mo.*

* Mr. F. P. Hill had resigned his position as secretary some months previous, owing to ill-health, and he was not a candidate for re-election.

Treasurer: George Watson Cole, Jersey City, N. J.

Trustee of Endowment Fund: Norman Williams, Chicago, Ill.

A. L. A. Council: Katherine L. Sharp, Chicago; Herbert Putnam, Boston; Henry W. Utley, Detroit; Edwin H. Anderson, Pittsburg.

The committee on place of next meeting reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Voted*, That we have received with great satisfaction the proposals for an international conference of the American Library Association, and the Library Association of the United Kingdom in Great Britain, at some time in the near future, and promise that this Association enter heartily into such plans to that effect as may be made by future conferences.

"But it is the conviction of this meeting that the near approach of the grand centennial in Paris, in the year 1900, points to that date as the one to be chosen for a gathering of the librarians of the world."

Opportunity was then given for the presenting of names of places for the next meeting. Miss Imogene Hazeltine, of Jamestown, N. Y., presented the attractions of Chautauqua Lake, its accessibility, its delightfulness as a place of rest, the great opportunity for reaching thousands of people by holding sessions for one day at the Chautauqua Assembly grounds, and on behalf of the people of Jamestown extended their cordial invitation to a banquet to be given to the Association.

No abstract can give any idea of the charming eloquence with which Miss Hazeltine presented her case. Her earnestness, clear-cut phrases, and glowing word-pictures captivated the conference, and she took her seat amid a storm of applause.

Mr. Brett arose with the remark that if he had not come to the conference expressly to present the claims of Cleveland he should have to vote for Chautauqua. But there were reasons why the invitation from the city of Cleveland should be accepted for next year rather than any other. It would be the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the place, and the 50th of the founding of the library. The great lakes offered special attractions for post-conference excursions at low rates. This was the second year the call to meet at Cleveland had been made, and he hoped for a favorable answer. Miss Hazeltine, perceiving the cogeny of Mr. Brett's arguments, and evidently unwilling to enter into a contest in which victory for her cause would bring great disappointment to others, gracefully withdrew the claims which she had presented for Chautauqua in favor of Cleveland. By this delicate and tactful move Miss Hazeltine secured for her cause, when she next chooses to present it, the votes of all who were present. No other places being presented, Cleveland was chosen by a unanimous vote as the place for the next conference, the time to be selected by the council—probably about the first of September, 1896.

The report of the finance committee was read and accepted.

The following queries from the question-box were read, and the answers obtained by a show of hands:

How many of those present at this conference, who came from active library work, had their expenses met by their several libraries? *Answer: 21.*

How many had their time given but not expenses? *Answer: 32.*

The amendments proposed to the constitution were fully discussed and finally laid over until the afternoon session.

The committee on resolutions presented the following resolution, prepared by Mr. Fassig:

"As the rapid growth of that class of scientific literature which is being issued in serial publications makes a comprehensive subject-index to this material of the greatest importance, and as the labor involved in the preparation of such an index makes international co-operation necessary, the American Library Association heartily indorses the movement inaugurated by the Royal Society of London for indexing the current scientific literature in serial publications.

"Believing that the best method for accomplishing this purpose can most readily be arrived at by discussion in a conference of those most directly interested in the work, the Association further indorses the recent recommendation of the Committee of the Royal Society to hold an international conference in London in the summer of 1896 for the consideration of plans."

Accepted and referred to the council.

The special committee on Mr. Brett's scheme for indexing current periodicals reported, "That they are convinced that the plan is a good and proper one to try, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the conference." Adopted.

At the afternoon session the proposed amendments to the constitution were taken up and again discussed. When the final vote on their adoption was taken, failing to secure a two-thirds vote in their favor, they were declared rejected.

At 3.15 p.m. a committee from the Chamber of Commerce took charge of the members, and in electric cars took them for a ride over nearly all the electric lines in the city. The excursion proved a most delightful one. We were whirled thro' fine wide avenues in the heart of the city, back and forth thro' shaded suburbs, up hill and down, by park and gardens, lakes, and pleasure-grounds, with constantly changing and ever attractive views, now of the city from the summit of a hill, and now of the magnificent mountain-range to the west. The queen city of the plains was exhibited to us in all her loveliness. A specially notable feature was the utter absence of rookeries or slums. Scarcely a wooden building was to be seen, save a few neat cottages.

Friday evening the members sat down to their annual dinner in company with a number of guests. It was royally served and keenly enjoyed. Hon. Platt Rogers, of the committee of the City Library, gave an entertaining after-dinner speech, and C. Alex. Nelson recited an original poem on Oliver Wendell Holmes. The

remainder of the evening was delightfully spent in pleasant social intercourse.

NINTH DAY.

At 10.30 a.m. of Wednesday, Aug. 21, the final session of the conference was called to order in the lecture-room of the beautiful Coburn Library at Colorado Springs. The committee on the memorial to the late Dr. W. F. Poole presented the following preliminary report: "Your committee has organized by the election of Dr. Wire as secretary and treasurer, and requests that members present who wish to subscribe to the fund hand their names to Dr. Wire. Your committee recommends that the memorial take the form of a bronze bust, which, with a suitable pedestal, can be procured for a sum not to exceed \$500. This sum can certainly be raised in an association of this size; and your committee would urge upon all members of the A. L. A. that in thus paying respect to the memory of a distinguished representative we are honoring the profession to which we are proud to belong."

The report was unanimously adopted.

The report of the special committee, to which was referred the communications from the board of women managers of the Atlanta Exposition, was read by Mr. Carr, viz.: "Your committee appointed to consider the communications from Mrs. Wallace and others concerning the action of this body in regard to the Atlanta Cotton Exposition beg leave to submit the following: 1. It is advisable that the secretary respond to the letters received, accepting the invitation for individual members to attend and take part in proceedings of the library congress to be held during the Exposition. 2. It is further advised that the committee in charge of the library exhibit be informed that the A. L. A. no longer has possession of the model library exhibited at Chicago, the same having been given into the charge of the U. S. Bureau of Education, to whom application should be made."

The report was received and adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported the following: "*Resolved*, That the thanks of the American Library Association are due and are hereby tendered to the Denver Chamber of Commerce, to the Colorado Library Association, and to the resident members of the A. L. A., and also to the Chamber of Commerce and the Reception Committee of Colorado Springs, for the cordial hospitality they have extended to this Association and for the enjoyable entertainment they have provided for visiting delegates."

Accepted and unanimously adopted.

On the suggestion of Mr. Elmendorf, all friends of the library movement were invited to become members of the Association.

The president then announced the topic for the morning's discussion: "Systems of control, support, and administration of public libraries."

Mr. Ehrich, of Colorado Springs, after cordially welcoming the Association, remarked that in former times the librarian filled the position of custodian and keeper of books. "As Longfellow has said that books are the sepulchres of

human thought, so the librarian was the preventer of body-snatching. But now he is an educator co-operating in extending and carrying out the library sentiment. There are in Colorado Springs three libraries: 1, The Coburn Library, the gift of a noble son of Massachusetts, the more remarkable since the donor never saw Colorado Springs; it is a students' reference library of about 16,000 v., well selected. 2, A small private subscription library of 1500 books, principally fiction. 3, A free public library. I trust none of you will visit it, as we are not proud of it. It contains some 2000 books, and circulated 11,000 v. last year, chiefly among the invalid class who visit our city, to whom it says in the words of Titus Andronicus:

'Come, and take choice of all my library,
And so beguile thy sorrow.'

"We have had a library law passed, but our city is only 25 years old; it is expensive to convert a prairie into a city; school-houses have to be provided, and there is a demand for a church for every 10 inhabitants, so that we have not yet ventured to levy the library tax allowed.

"Some of us have a scheme — the gold-bugs have a plan — but we silver-bugs have a scheme. After the panic of 1890-93 Colorado Springs said: 'I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help,' so we have the hope that some citizen into whose lap the hills have poured wealth will establish and endow a public library, and then will we boldly raise the cry, 'No taxation without library representation.'"

Rev. Mr. Gregg said: "I cannot add very much to what Mr. Ehrich has so well said. I am filled with a sanguine feeling at finding myself here by the side of Miss Hewins, formerly librarian of our old Hartford Library Association, and I realize that 15 years ago I read a paper there begging for a free library in Hartford. I think Mr. Ehrich's prophecy will come true. I wish you would visit our library and see how our books have been used. Some of them are tied together with strings and circulate in that condition. Our city fathers gave us \$500 a year for two or three years, and \$900 last year. We have accomplished here in 20 years what New England towns took 200 to do. The Cripple Creek war cost this county \$75,000. There are 23 different religious organizations here, each calling for support. I am delighted that this meeting has been arranged for, and look for good results from its influence."

Mr. Walter C. Frost: "Our citizens have come from everywhere. I came from a New England town where the library was open every Sunday at the Unitarian Church. I never lived in a New England city where they had not a library. Newton, Mass., was one where they had nine or ten delivery stations, and carried out books to the people. A library centre here in El Paso county would bind people together. Here people are accustomed to co-operation. It took \$600,000 to bring water here. I have great hopes for our scheme. But I would be glad to learn how we can consolidate this idea for a library; how to get at one of these rich

mine-owners and make him see that this is the opportunity to make his name immortal."

President Utley: "In a city in Michigan a public-spirited man said he would give \$100,000 for a library. He erected a building on a lot, which he also gave, and the total cost was \$150,000. This he gave to the city on the condition that it would maintain the library, and there it stands in Muskegon as a lasting monument to the generosity, liberality, and public spirit of this individual. The same thing was done in Kalamazoo. You ought not to be too timid in calling upon the taxpayers. There is a public spirit among all classes ready to support a library."

Mr. Elmendorf: "I want to wish well to the scheme for Colorado Springs. The public library movement is a popular one. It is not an extra tax to support it, but a necessity; the Cripple Creek war, sewers, etc., are the extra taxes. This is a distribution to be regularly counted on in your tax levy. Our people in St. Joseph were disposed to consider favorably changing not the amount of the levy but the distribution; the vote was almost unanimous in favor of the apportionment."

Miss Hewins: "Mr. Gregg has referred to the Hartford Library Association. Twenty years ago it was a struggling institution, supported by a \$5 subscription from 500 or 600 subscribers. For years there were meetings and talks about making it a free library, but no results, until five or six years ago a nephew of Pierpont Morgan induced him and others to give \$250,000, on condition that \$150,000 more were raised. It took some time to do this, but it was accomplished."

Mr. Eastman: "We all feel at home having a welcome from men who are working for a library. Ditches and sewers don't wait for a man to die, nor are they dug and built from the proceeds of entertainments. We must create a sentiment that the public library is a necessity. We have no right to lecture the people of Colorado Springs, when neither New York, nor Buffalo, nor Albany has any such free public library as Denver has. Endowments are uncertain, entertainments tire out, taxation must come as a necessity. A current toward the delivery counter will start the other. A building is not the first thing to be desired."

Mr. Carr referred to the experience at Scranton, Pa., where a citizen set out to erect a memorial to his parents, started with \$75,000, and landed at \$125,000. Popular subscription raised \$25,000, and the city agreed to maintain the library.

Mr. Woodruff emphasized the idea of a combination of forces. One town in Illinois had a circulating library supported by contributions. A lady offered \$5000, provided \$30,000 could be raised. The offer stood for some years exerting influence. She died and provided by will for giving the amount she had promised, so the library was finally successful. In another place the deed of the donor gave the impulse. His donation was seconded by his children, and then by the town. The motive to appeal to for needed help is not only the perpetuation of a name.

Property is a trust. There is a community of interest and right in property accumulated. The unearned increment is a fit object of public claim.

Mr. J. C. Dana: "Our experience cannot be of much value to people of Colorado Springs. Our School district no. 1 is perhaps the only one in the state able to raise a tax sufficiently large, about \$6000. The board of education runs the library with a special tax levied under the school law."

Rev. Mr. Washburn, formerly of Stockbridge, Mass., referred to Mr. S. S. Green and his work in Worcester. "We are like Artemus Ward, all ready to have some rich man start. I say begin on a popular movement, *do something ourselves*. We must raise money and afterward let the rich man come along."

Mr. Nelson: "I simply wish to acknowledge the correction of the impression I received on reading your Colorado library law. It seemed to me to put too much control of library funds into the hands of the politicians and rings. But since I have seen the magnificent school-houses in every town I have visited, even in the mining towns in the heart of the Rockies, often the finest building in the town, and have met and talked with and heard, as we have this morning, the men who handle public moneys, my fears have vanished. Your taxes will be well spent and your libraries will come soon."

Rev. W. A. Platt, editor of the *Gazette*, said: "I came here to take notes for my paper, not to talk. But this is one of the most practical discussions I have ever heard. Let us get up a popular sentiment and we shall have a library. The *Gazette* will help all in its power."

On motion of Mr. Eastman, a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Warren for his untiring efforts for the comfort and pleasure of the members.

Meetings of the various sections were called to be held immediately after adjournment.

Adjourned at 12.20 p.m.

The cordiality of our reception will long be remembered. Members of the Colorado Library Association sent bouquets to 40 rooms at the Windsor shortly after our arrival. The reception Wednesday evening at the High School was a brilliant success. It was held in the fine large entrance hall of the building, which, with the Friends in Council room and others, was handsomely decorated with flowers. Gov. McIntyre and many of the leading citizens of Denver were present. Music was furnished by an orchestra and refreshments were served throughout the evening. The University Club House at Denver and the El Paso Club at Colorado Springs were freely opened to members of the Association. The various excursions arranged for were fully enjoyed by all who took them. The Flower festival at Colorado Springs and the illuminated bicycle evening parade were added beautiful incidents of our visit. The post-conference trips and excursions will be fully written up for the Proceedings.

C: ALEX. NELSON, *Secretary pro tem*.

TRANSACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

THE executive board of the A. L. A. met at the Coburn Library Building, Colorado Springs, Wednesday, August 21. Present: Messrs. Utley, Dana, Carr, Dudley, Elmendorf, and Miss West; also W: H. Brett, as representing place of next meeting. Mr. Brett (as chairman) and Secretary Elmendorf were selected as local committee (with power to add to their number); said committee to arrange for exact date of next meeting, the Association having designated "on or about the first of September, so far as satisfactory arrangements can be made." The president and secretary were appointed a committee on program, and, in conjunction with the local committee, to determine upon the general policy and nature of the next conference.

The following additional officers were chosen: C: Alex. Nelson, recorder; Miss Nina E. Browne, assistant recorder; Charles Orr, G: B. Meleney, F: W. Faxon, S. H. Berry, and T: L. Montgomery, assistant secretaries.

Messrs. Whitney, Jones, and Whelpley were reappointed as finance committee; also Messrs. Thwaites and Gould and Miss Ahern as foreign documents committee. For the several other committees the following named chairmen were appointed: W: H. Tillinghast, on co-operation; R: R. Bowker, on public documents; Pliny T. Sexton, on endowment; J. N. Larned, on library school and training classes. Other members of said committees to be selected by the president and ex-president in conjunction with the respective chairman of each committee.

Voted, That all persons not in library work who have joined and paid dues since the last conference be elected members under Section 3 of the constitution.

Voted, That the rule requiring papers for the next conference to be in the hands of program committee six weeks in advance be enforced by that committee.

H. L. ELMENDORF, *Secretary*.

A. L. A. ORGANIZATION FOR 1895-96.

President. J: C. Dana, Denver Public Library.

Vice-presidents. Henry J. Carr, Scranton Public Library; C: R. Dudley, Denver City Library; Theresa H. West, Milwaukee Public Library.

Secretary. H. L. Elmendorf, St. Joseph Free Public Library.

Assistant secretaries. Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland; G: B. Meleney, Library Bureau, Chicago; F: W. Faxon, Boston Book Co., Boston; S. H. Berry, Y. M. C. A. Library, Brooklyn; T: L. Montgomery, Wagner Institute, Philadelphia.

Recorder. C: Alex. Nelson, Columbia College Library, New York City.

Assistant recorder. Nina E. Browne, Library Bureau, Boston.

Treasurer. Geo. Watson Cole, Jersey City Free Public Library.

Executive board (with power to appoint committees). The president, ex-president (H: M.

Utley, Detroit Public Library), vice-presidents, secretary, recorder, and treasurer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance: J. L. Whitney, Boston Public Library; Gardner M. Jones, Salem Public Library; A. W. Whelpley, Cincinnati Public Library.

Co-operation: W: H. Tillinghast, Harvard University Library (chairman).

Public documents, U. S. and State: R: R. Bowker, Brooklyn, N. Y. (chairman).

Foreign documents: R. G. Thwaites, Wisconsin State Historical Society; C: H. Gould, McGill University, Montreal; Mary E. Ahern, Indianapolis.

Endowment: Pliny T. Sexton, Palmyra, N. Y. (chairman).

Library school and training-classes: J. N. Larned, Buffalo Library (chairman).

Trustees of the endowment fund: E. C. Hovey, New York City; C: C. Soule, Brookline, Mass.; Norman Williams, Chicago.

A. L. A. COUNCIL.

Term expires 1896: Melvil Dewey, New York State Library; S: S. Green, Worcester Public Library; C: C. Soule, Trustee Brookline Public Library; J. L. Whitney, Boston Public Library.

Term expires 1897: R: R. Bowker, Director Brooklyn Library; C: A. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.; W: I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library; W: E. Foster, Providence Public Library.

Term expires 1898: Mary S. Cutler, New York State Library; Hannah P. James, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; J. N. Larned, Buffalo Library; Justin Winsor, Harvard University Library.

Term expires 1899: W: C. Lane, Boston Athenæum; Theresa H. West, Milwaukee Public Library; Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford Public Library; Caroline H. Garland, Dover Public Library.

Term expires 1900: E. H. Anderson, Carnegie Free Library, Pittsburg; Herbert Putnam, Boston Public Library; Katherine L. Sharp, Armour Institute Library, Chicago; H: M. Utley, Detroit Public Library.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL.

As usual the library class, under the direction of W: I. Fletcher, the college librarian, was one of the most successful departments of the Summer School at Amherst, Mass. The class numbered 30, 26 women and four men, most of them already engaged in library work and seeking a better acquaintance with the well-recognized standards. Cutter's "Rules for cataloguing" were studied carefully, with constant comparison with other rules and methods. The other departments of library work — accession-book, shelf-list, classification, charging systems, binding, etc. — all received attention, and were treated practically as well as theoretically. Following is a list of the class:

Dora A. Barber, North Adams, Mass.; Helen M. Bradley, State College, Pa.; Fannie R. Davis, Salisbury, Ct.; Florence P. Davis, Hartford, Ct.; W: T. Dempsey, Orange, N. J.; Margaret C. Dyer, Washington, D. C.; Martha J. Eastman, Westborough, Mass.; Juliet B. Graham, Washington, D. C.; Helen T. Guild, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Louise Hosmer, Worcester, Mass.; Julia P. Hughes, Baltimore, Md.; Agnes C. Kite, Philadelphia; Anna B. Miller, New York City; E: M. Monfort, Marietta, O.; Frances E. Moulton, Fitchburg, Mass.; Rosa A. Oberholtzer, Sioux City, Ia.; Miss M. E. Robinson, Palmer, Mass.; Cornelia A. See, New Brunswick, N. J.; Adele Smith, Waltham, Mass.; Caroline Smith, Amherst, Mass.; Emilie R. Smith, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Alice F. Stevens, Washington, D. C.; Sarah M. Tatum, Philadelphia; Ida M. Taylor, North Conway, N. H.; Miss M. A. Vanamee, Middletown, N. Y.; Carolyn Wells, Rahway, N. J.; Annie R. White, Lexington, Va.; E: C. Williams, Cleveland, O.; Caroline A. Woodman, Lewiston, Me.

Reviews.

SONNENSCHNEIN, W: Swan. A reader's guide to contemporary literature; being the first supplement to "The best books: a reader's guide to the choice of the best available books (about 50,000) in every department of science, art, and literature, with the dates of the first and last editions, and the price, size, and publisher's name of each book; with complete author's and subject index." London, Sonnenschein; N. Y., Putnam, 1895. 15 + 124 + 775 p. Q.

That useful bibliographical work, "The best books," is now supplemented by another volume hardly less formidable in size and appearance, which brings the record of the "best" literature down to the end of 1893 and into 1894. Strictly speaking, the "Reader's guide," while supplementing the earlier work, is not a "supplement." The differences in plan and scope are fully explained in the preface, and are due to the three besetting woes of the bibliographer — lack of time, lack of remuneration, and surplus of material. Mr. Sonnenschein's first intention of making this the first of a series of five-yearly supplements to "The best books," was perforce discarded in the process of compilation, owing to his "inability to obtain anything like a perspective view of modern literature, and the rapidity with which the work, in so far as it is critical, had to be done." The present volume, therefore, though widely comprehensive, is not a *critical* selection of the best literature, but rather "a mere record of practically all new publications in book form which seemed to have any lasting value at all, prominence having been given to subjects of the day." In so far as it has been practicable, brief characterizations of the books

included are given, representing the "general consensus of opinion of the most trustworthy scientific reviews" — brief digests as it were, of the verdicts of the leading critical journals, which in some cases have been amplified by personal investigation. Books considered of exceptional value or importance are starred; a few "bad" books are included, especially where the authors are not unknown, with a word of warning appended; American as well as British publishers and prices are noted, in the case of books published on both sides of the Atlantic; and series of special connection or importance are entered collectively as well as distributively — all of these details being innovations on the former volume.

A list of abbreviations, a list of British publishers and publishing societies, a full author and subject index, and a synopsis of the classification, preface the main work. The classification is similar to that of the previous volume — books being grouped in large classes, in sections, subsections, and paragraphs — and while possessing the advantage of fulness, is carried to a confusing degree of subdivision. There are abundant cross-references, and the thorough index makes consultation easy. Nevertheless, to the tyro, or even to the "average" intelligent reader or student, the "Reader's guide" is likely to make confusion worse confounded — to overwhelm him in a maelstrom of varying typography, of references, cross-references, divisions, subdivisions, abbreviations, signs, and portents. Its usefulness to librarians and bibliographical workers is undoubted; but in the attempt to compress the material within the minimum of space, it has been compressed within the minimum of intelligibility.

The entries include, besides author's name and short title, information as to illustrations, date, size, various editions, publishers, and prices; mention of editors or collaborators; dates of birth and death of classic or well-known authors; notes as to nationality of writers other than British, and whether living or dead — in which connection it may be noted that George William Curtis and Robert Louis Stevenson are counted as still among the living; and a condensed critical note, of one or two lines — certainly a comprehensive assortment of information.

In a work of such magnitude it is perhaps unfair to preach consistency; but protest must be entered against the general lack of anything like system shown in the biographical annotations. Why some writers are favored with notes, and why others, more notable, are passed by, is as difficult to discover as it is to settle why "Marcella" is granted a star of merit and "David Grieve" is not, or why F. Marion Crawford is ranked among British novelists. Indeed, the department of Fiction seems to have been arranged on individual methods. It is divided into two classes, "Novels" and "Minor topical novels." In the first class we find F. C. Burnand, Justin McCarthy, "Maxwell Gray," and Miss Braddon, while among the lesser lights are Du Maurier, Kipling, Beckford, Emily Lawless, and "John Oliver Hobbes." In

American Fiction H. C. Bunner, Amélie Rives, and E. E. Hale have first place; Cable, Charles Dudley Warner, and Miss Woolson are not entered at all, while Miss Jewett and Miss French rank among the minors.

Such defects are perhaps unavoidable in a work which must be done largely by proxy, and the compiler's consciousness of the limitations of his work makes carping criticism unnecessary as well as ungenerous. As a working guide to the literature of the time, and as a bibliographical tool, the volume will undoubtedly prove widely useful, while the detail, industry, and patience evinced in its compilation command the highest admiration. Mr. Sonnenschein has prefaced his work with the apt paragraph from Scaliger: "If the sentence of a judge ever await any one, to condemn him to hardships and punishments, let neither the penitentiary weary him with the manufacture of the raw material, nor let the ores dug from the mines hurt his hard hands; let him compile a Lexicon. For why should I mention anything else? Surely, this single labour hath all the forms of torture." Only bibliographers can recognize how true this is, and appreciate how much both the bibliographical profession and the public should feel indebted to Mr. Sonnenschein for what, despite all its defects, is a wonderful work of great and varied practical value.

Library Economy and History.

LOCAL.

Amsterdam (N. Y.) L. On September 1 the Amsterdam Library was made free to the public. The library rooms have been improved and altered to provide for the increased use attendant on this change.

Boone (Ia.) F. P. L. Added 261; total 3187; issued 10,849; no. cardholders 2097. Receipts \$1155.79; expenses \$838.12 (spent for books, binding, and periodicals \$248.82). Since the founding of the library in 1889 there have been 345 books lost or unaccounted for.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. (37th rpt.) Added 4130; total 120,064; issued, home use 90,525. Membership 2639; decrease in membership from previous year 147 ("due to alterations"). Receipts \$35,467.15; expenses \$35,014.83.

There has been a decrease of about 5000 v. in the circulation during the year, which is directly attributable to the alterations.

A new edition of the catalog of English fiction, including juvenile books and prose translations, was printed in August, 1894. This catalog contains in one alphabet, by author and title, all works of fiction in the library to July, 1894, with shelf numbers according to the new plan of numbering adopted a few years since. This catalog now takes place of the card catalog of fiction, excepting those titles added since July, 1894. The card catalog of other classes is kept complete to date by author, title, and subject.

"One case has been added to the collection of

newspaper clippings on the subject of emblems and devices, making the total number of volumes or cases 74. Large additions have, as usual, been made to the pamphlet collection; they will be rearranged under subjects as rapidly as time permits. The collection of maps has been increased by donations from the United States Geological Survey and the War Department and from other sources.

"The alterations to the building, commenced in March, 1894, were not entirely completed until the last of December. The foundations were strengthened and increased, the wooden columns and girders from the first floor to the roof taken out and replaced by those of steel. The large room on the first floor, formerly used as the reading-room, has been fitted up with bookcases, delivery-desk, card catalogs, etc., and is now the book delivery room. The reading-room has been removed to the west side of the second story, the newspaper-room occupying the space formerly used for the book delivery department in the front of the building. The lights have been readjusted, on this floor as well as on the first story, and as the floors of the reading-rooms and of the reference hall have been covered with linoleum laid over carpet lining, the rooms are much more quiet than was formerly possible. The special collection of books forming the reading-room library has been shelved in the alcoves and on the west side of the present reading-room. The classes of books most in request have been placed on the first floor near the delivery-desk. Fiction, travels, biography, and music are here, aggregating 54,000 vs., while the remainder of the library has been readjusted to the best advantage in the additional space thus gained in the shelf-room of the second and third floors. The storage capacity of the library has been increased by the alteration from 150,000 to 200,000 vs."

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. The library and library training class of the institute are briefly described in an article on "The Pratt Institute," by J. F. Hopkins, in the *New England Magazine* for September; it contains illustrations of the main building, of the reference-room and reading-room, and a portrait of Miss Healy, the director of libraries.

Buffalo (N. Y.) L. (59th rpt.) Added 3978; total 77,046. Issued, home use 128,222 (fict. .6055%; juv. .1052%); ref. use 39,582. New members 588; total membership 1619. Receipts \$18,159.66; expenses \$17,140.27. (3282 v. were bought at a cost of \$5066.24.)

The increase in home and reference use has been very large, the former being nearly 10,000 over the previous year. "In fact, the use of the library for purposes of reference and study is growing far beyond all that could have been expected a few years ago, and it is not improbable that the dimensions of the reading-rooms, which seemed ample when the building was planned, will be found inadequate at some day not distant."

Mr. Larned says: "I am pleased to say that every year brings the library into larger and

closer relations with the young people of the city; and this is brought about, to a great extent, by the distribution of readers' tickets among the pupils of the public schools. The number of tickets so distributed has recently been raised to 1000, and generally speaking there is excellent use made of them. More and more of the teachers in the schools are interesting themselves in the guidance of the reading of their pupils, and the effect is unquestionably stimulating in several ways. So long as Buffalo has no free public library from which books can be drawn for home reading—or none beyond the meagre school libraries which the state has given to it, and on which it expends nothing from its own funds—these school tickets are a most important contribution to the educational system of the city. They go a little way towards redeeming us from the discredit in which we stand, as being very nearly the only city in America which does not support a collection of books for free public use."

The chairman of the library committee also takes up the subject of a free library and says: "It is an interesting question as to whether the citizens of Buffalo should remain satisfied with their library advantages since there is no public library in the city for the free withdrawal of books. Cleveland, Detroit, Toronto, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Newark, and many other American cities, have such libraries which are supported by large municipal appropriations. In Buffalo the only free public libraries from which books may be drawn are the public school libraries which are used extensively by the pupils, the number of withdrawals from them being over 95,000. The circulation of the Buffalo Library in the past year was 128,222, making, therefore, a total for the city of over 223,000. It is evident from these figures that there is scope in Buffalo for a library permitting the free withdrawal of books. It is very questionable whether it would be wise for the Buffalo Library to surrender its management to municipal control, but it may be well that some arrangement might be made by which the institution should have a semi-public character, and furnish the city with the practical benefits of a free public library for withdrawal of books under restrictions as to class of books to be so drawn, and granting additional privileges to paying members. Buffalo should no longer remain behind her sister cities in a matter so important as this, and we offer these suggestions hoping that the subject will receive consideration in the near future."

Des Moines (Ia.) P. L. The city council has decided to raise funds for a new library building by making a levy of three mills on the \$16,500,000 of taxable property in the city. This will produce about \$45,000 with which to purchase a site and procure plans; a further levy is planned to raise money for building. The library has needed new quarters for several years past, its work being seriously hampered by lack of space.

Evanston (Ill.) F. P. L. (Rpt.) - Added 1390; total 13,968; issued 52,435 (fict. 25,845); new

cards issued 464; total registration 1718. Receipts \$6682.63; expenses \$6666.36.

Hampton (Ia.) P. L. Added 240; total 1006; issued 5763; no. visitors 8621. Receipts \$434.28; expenses \$433.33.

Hartford, Ct. Silas Bronson L. The library received, early in August, a collection of 1600 mineralogical specimens, to be the nucleus of a museum of natural history. The collection was mostly obtained at the World's Fair, and was arranged by Dr. E. O. Hovey, of the Museum of Natural History, New York City. It was given to the library by Cornelius Tracy and several other persons whose names are not made public.

Heath, Mass. At a town meeting on July 27 it was voted to erect a public library building within a year from September 1, 1895. A committee was appointed to obtain a site, select plans, and superintend erection. A bequest of \$500 was left to the town in 1893 for the erection of a library building, on condition that the town erect the building within five years of the donor's death. A site has not yet been decided upon.

Hoboken (N. J.) P. L. Plans for the new library building were selected on August 6. Out of nine drawings submitted, three received final consideration. The plans chosen were drawn by Albert Beyer, a local architect, and call for an ornate four-story and basement structure of stone and brick, with pinnacles, clock-tower, and much ornamental work. The loan and stack rooms are on the first floor, space and light being somewhat sacrificed to a large and imposing entrance. On the second floor are the librarians' and trustees' rooms, catalogers' room, and reference-room; the third floor is devoted to the general reading-room, and the basement contains storage and receiving rooms. An L is devoted to the manual training school, which, according to the wishes of the Stevens family, who have given \$26,000 to the building, is to be housed under the same roof as the library. The new building is estimated to cost about \$50,000. The two architects whose plans were disregarded have entered a protest as to the action of the trustees, who in advertising for plans stated that the final competition would be decided by an expert architect, and then did not submit the drawings to any outside authority, but chose Mr. Beyer's plans at a meeting attended only by the members of the board.

Indianola (Ia.) P. L. The board met and organized under the new library law on August 3, 1894, at which time the library contained 2679 v. In August, 1895, it contains 2929 v., including 585 v. of public documents. The total number of visitors for the year is 25,875. No record of home circulation is given, but it is probably insignificant, as a charge of 10 cents is made for each book taken from the library.

Iowa libraries. An "Iowa library column" is an interesting feature of the *Daily Iowa Capital*, of Fort Dodge, Ia. It is conducted by W. H. Johnson, of Fort Dodge, and is published monthly in the *Capital*. The column is devoted

to the monthly and annual reports of the libraries of the state, and to items of interest concerning them, "for the purpose of promoting an interest in library work" throughout Iowa.

Le Mars (Ia.) P. L. Added 347; total 3065; issued 17,240; new cardholders 348. Receipts \$1619.16; expenses \$884.80. There are 25 periodicals on file in the reading-room.

Lawrence (Mass.) F. P. L. (23d rpt.) Added 1251; total 37,999. Issued, home use 124,254 (fict. 42.4%; juv. 33.7%); visitors to ref. room 8957. New cardholders 989; total registration 7184. Receipts \$11,009.12; expenses \$11,009.12; the appropriation for 1894 was overdrawn \$1547.43, owing to the introduction of electric lighting.

Work with the schools has been continued, and on 121 teachers' cards 2038 books have been issued. The librarian has found that many of these books are subjected to unnecessarily severe usage, and he thinks that teachers should be held strictly accountable "for all unnecessary wear and tear of books committed to their charge"; he also deprecates the use of fiction on teachers' cards.

A duplicate card catalog is now in preparation. The library possesses no printed catalog. "There have been 11 special lists printed in the bulletins, containing works in the library relating to the useful arts. Two or three more such lists will complete the subject, and then it would be a good plan to publish a special catalog, consolidating these lists, in order that all who are interested may know at a glance what works on the industrial arts the library contains. We have a manuscript catalog of fiction and juvenile literature, brought up to date, which it would pay to print, and sell at a small sum per copy. Other special finding-lists might in time follow, until we should virtually have a classified catalog of the whole library."

Macon (Ga.) P. L. According to the last report presented by the librarian, the library is a last self-supporting. Within the past few months the membership has increased from 188 to 276, and the circulation for July was 1136, as against 605 in March. The interest on the building debt is now the only obligation to be met by the library, and this it is proposed to raise by subscription.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. The South Side branch of the library was reopened on August 7, in new and attractive quarters. The branch occupies the first floor of a corner building on Franklin avenue, and consists of reading-room, newspaper-room, library-room, the latter divided into book-room and delivery-room, and toilet-rooms. Reading tables and chairs for children are arranged in the delivery-room. The branch contains about 4000 v., exclusive of reference books; of these, 1700 are printed in some of the three Scandinavian languages, and 100 are in Welsh. \$500 was recently appropriated for the purchase of English fiction, to be added to the collection at this branch.

New Orleans (La.) City L. Plans have been submitted for the new city library, which it is pro-

posed to establish in St. Patrick's Hall. The building, which for some years past has been used as a criminal court, is to be altered by the removal of partitions, so as to form a large main hall, surrounded by a gallery with alcoves for study; it will be thoroughly refitted and furnished, and will house the present library now in the city hall, and probably the Fiske collection, formerly in the possession of Tulane University. It is possible that provision may be made for a more adequate support by the city.

New York P. L.—*Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.* Securities and other property valued at about \$2,000,000 have been turned over by the trustees of the Tilden estate to Edward King, treasurer of the recently consolidated New York Public Library. The endowment funds of the Lenox and Astor libraries were some time since placed in Mr. King's hands, and active arrangements for the organization of the library will soon be under way.

New York libraries. The New York State Library bulletin "Public libraries, no. 3," June, 1895, is devoted to "Statistics of New York libraries for 1894." It is similar in plan and arrangement to the bulletin of the same name for 1893, but brings the record of library progress down to June, 1894. Full statistical tables show the condition of 475 libraries registered by the university, and of 225 libraries that are unregistered; information as to name of librarian, number of volumes, home and reference use, endowment, ownership, terms of use, etc., is given. The record for the year includes new libraries established, gifts and bequests, new buildings erected or in process of erection, changes in administration, and improvements in arrangement and cataloging.

New York State L. The Abell investigating committee, appointed by the legislature to examine the civil service system and the Regents' office of the state university, devoted several days early in August to an investigation of the administration of the state library and of Mr. Dewey's work as secretary of the Regents. A series of charges which had been preferred against Mr. Dewey, alleging his use of his position for personal purposes, were disposed of by him in detail at the committee session of August 10. He explained the library work of the university, the system of travelling libraries, the methods of the library school and the various departments under his charge, and demonstrated that the Regents were, at the present time, doing more work with \$25,000 for public library purposes than was done previous to two years ago, when \$55,000 was the annual appropriation for distribution pro rata among the public libraries of the state.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. (38th rpt.) Added 3062; total 52,821. Issued, home use 136,083 (fict. 45.85%; juv. 26.03%); lost and pd. for 21; no record of ref. use. New cardholders 2932; total registration 5715. Receipts \$14,817.26; expenses \$14,764.98.

"The total issue from the Garfield, Sumner, and Lees schools, which from October to June each year serve to some extent as branch libraries,

was 4495 volumes. The books so issued are read not only by the pupils, but also in a great number of cases, as reported by the children, they are read with avidity by the pupils' parents, who thus derive advantage from the library brought more nearly within reach.

"The work of revising and enlarging our system of classification has gone on steadily during the year, and we hope to complete the work easily during the coming 12 months. The number of new cards already in place in the drawers of the subject catalog now exceeds 18,000."

Mr. Wilcox gives a short history of the library from its organization in 1855 as the Peoria City Library, *apropos* of the new building, the contract for which was signed on July 10.

Work on the building has already begun. Bids were submitted in competition, the successful architects being Richardson & Salter, of Chicago. The building will be three stories and basement in height, 87 x 135 feet, costing, it is estimated, \$75,000. The first story will be of stone, and the others of sand brick. The roof will be a hip-roof of slate and the building will be provided with all modern conveniences. The main entrance will be through a large vestibule and hallway. To the right is a room, 65 x 25, to be devoted to the uses of the Peoria Scientific Association, which for more than two years has been without a home. To the left of this room are the rooms of the city superintendent of schools, the board of school inspectors, the bindery, and the unpacking rooms.

On the second floor are to be the directors' room, the librarian's office, a large reading-room, the newspaper department, cataloging-room, and cloak-room, the women's reading-room, the delivery-desk, and the stack-room. Then there are the general reading-room and the attendant's work-room. On the third floor will be a study-room, patent-room, two classrooms and stack-room, also an art gallery.

The building will probably be completed this year, and it is the intention of the authorities to at once greatly increase the number of books.

Philadelphia. Univ. of Pennsylvania L. The library of the university has recently been enriched by the purchase of the library of the late Prof. Beckstein, of the University of Rostock. The collection is noted especially for its full sets of German philological journals and periodicals, its reference books, and its many works in ethnography, philology, archaeology, etc.; it contains about 15,000 volumes and pamphlets.

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L. The work of removing the library from its old quarters to its new building is now in progress. The new home of the library is the old Reynolds homestead, which has been thoroughly refitted for the purpose. On the first floor all the partitions which divided the main body of the house into four rooms have been removed and the whole space turned into a reading-room. A large bay-window occupies the place of the former front door, and the windows have been walled up, leaving a series of square windows near the ceiling, which admit abundant light and do not interfere with the bookcases ranged

round the wall. This room will contain the reference collection, of some 3000 volumes, which will be shelved along the sides, classified and accessible; it will also contain the office of the reference librarian, Mr. Bowerman. Back of the reference-room is the main hall, connecting with the delivery-room. At the right is one stack-room, with a book capacity of 20,000 v.; a similar stack-room is in the floor above. On the second floor also is the cataloger's room, a room for special study, and a lecture-room for societies or clubs. The third floor is to be occupied by the Rochester Historical Society. The building has been made as nearly fireproof as possible, and in fitting and arrangement everything has been done to meet the needs of the library.

South Orange (N. J.) F. P. C. L. (9th rpt.) Added 468; total 4331. Issued, home use 19,118; visitors to reading-room 13,606. New cardholders 239; total registration 1077.

There has been a most gratifying increase in the use and appreciation of the library; "most encouraging of all has been the interest shown by the children, who have contributed \$113 for the purchase of juvenile books and \$40.73 to be added to the building fund. Both these contributions were unsolicited, and the entertainments, by which the money was obtained, were planned and carried out by the children themselves."

On November 28 the trustees were offered a site for a new library by Eugene V. Connett, on condition that \$7500 be raised as a building fund. This offer was accepted and the sum of \$7000 has already been raised for the purpose. The library was in 1893 granted \$300 by the town, but this has not been continued and its support is derived chiefly from gifts, proceeds of entertainments, etc.

Troy (N. Y.) Y. M. A. L. A. The fine memorial window, given to the library by Mrs. W. Howard Hart, of Troy, as a memorial of her late husband, is described and illustrated in the September issue of *The Bookbuyer*. The window, which was designed by F. Willson and executed by the Tiffany Glass Co., "represents an interesting scene in the printing-office of Aldus, on the 22d of August, in the year 1502, when the printer exhibited to the Doge Leonardo Loredan the first pages of the eight-volume edition of the 'Terza Rima' of Dante. The artist assumed that upon that occasion there were present the artist Francesco Francia, who designed and engraved the type; Bembo, who edited the work; and Alberto Pio, whose money enabled Aldus to issue this, the first popular edition of Italy's great poet. All the personages represented appear to have been drawn from portraits, while the details of costume and architecture are uniformly correct."

Washington, D. C. Congressional L. On August 22 A. R. Spofford, librarian of the Congressional Library, whose accounts are in process of investigation by the Treasury department, transferred to the Treasury of the U. S. \$22,000 from his private funds, in settlement of the shortage said to exist in the pay-roll accounts of the library. The money was not accepted, and the matter now rests with Presi-

dent Cleveland. The investigation into Mr. Spofford's accounts has, it is said, revealed a deficit of about \$35,000 in the pay-roll, copyright, and search-fee accounts. No official information on the subject has been given out from the Treasury department, and Mr. Spofford, in a recent statement, repeats his former assertion that the shortage is due simply to over-pressure of work, lack of adequate force, and careless methods. This view seems to be the generally accepted one, and Mr. Spofford, in press comments on the matter, is accused of blamable carelessness and bad management, but not of intentional wrong-doing.

Westerly (R. I.) P. L. On August 17 the library completed its first year of work. During that time the 5000 v. on its shelves have been increased by 2000 more, the greater part of which were gifts. About 1600 v. are still to be cataloged, but these are roughly classed and not withheld from circulation. About 30 magazines are on file in the reading-room. There are, at the close of the year, 1358 cardholders; the circulation for the period was 26,905 (fict. and juv. 23,747), and the estimated use of books in the reading-room was 6000.

FOREIGN.

Battersea (Eng.) P. Ls. (8th rpt.) Added 1479; total 34,460 (ref. 9961). Issued 206,519 (ref. 20,753). Receipts £4295 16s. 10d.; expenses £3312 14s. 4d.

Leeds (Eng.) F. P. L. (25th rpt.) Added 6355 (ref. 1. 2058); total 189,362 (ref. 1. 49,039). Issued, home use 893,798 (fict. 481,656); ref. use 145,114; no. borrowers 29,088.

During the year a series of 12 lectures were delivered in the art gallery on "Art," "Bridge construction," "Celestial geology," and "Music"; they were attended by over 6000 persons. One of the most important additions to the library was Prof. E. Muybridge's great work on "Animal locomotion." "This book has been referred to 1000 times since its purchase, and has often been specially consulted for practical purposes by lithographic and other artists, and professional men."

Besides the central lending library and the reference library, there are 22 branch libraries in operation.

London, Eng. An association for assistant librarians has been formed in London, having for its objects the promotion of the social and intellectual interests and professional efficiency of its members. It is intended to unite all persons engaged in library work other than chief librarians.

Gifts and Bequests.

Portland (Cl.) Town L. The directors of the library recently received from Horace R. Buck, of Worcester, Mass., an offer of \$2000 for the library, on condition that the name be changed to the Horace R. Buck Library. The offer was accepted on July 10, and an addition to the present building will be constructed. The library contains at present about 800 v.

Librarians.

ARNOLD, Edwin C., librarian of the Taunton (Mass.) Public Library, resigned that position on August 2, his resignation to take effect October 1. Mr. Arnold has been librarian of the Taunton Public Library for the past 20 years, and in accepting his resignation the trustees passed resolutions expressing their full appreciation of his work.

ATKINSON, J. D., librarian of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, resigned his position July 27, his resignation going into effect September 1.

BANKS, Mrs. Martha H. G., of Newark, N. J., a graduate of the New York State Library School, has been engaged to assist in the recataloging and reclassification of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, necessitated by the alterations of arrangement and shelving now in progress. The fixed location numbering heretofore used in the library is to be replaced by a modified Cutter system.

CUTLER, Louisa S. The following resolutions on the recent death of Miss Louisa S. Cutler, were adopted by the trustees of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library on August 16:

"The trustees of the Utica Public Library announce with feelings of deep regret the sudden death of Miss Louisa S. Cutler, who within a day or two before her death was in the discharge of her duties as chief librarian; and who has, ever since the organization of this library, been its principal manager.

"Coming to this position in November, 1893, after thorough preparation under the most experienced teachers, highly educated and very enthusiastic in everything relating to books, it is largely owing to her ability, constant care, tact and good judgment, that in the brief years of its existence we have been able to achieve so great success, which has tended so largely to increase the usefulness of this library.

"The Board of Trustees deem it fitting that there should be spread upon the minutes an expression of our high regard for the character and abilities of Miss Cutler; therefore be it

"Resolved, That in the death of Miss Louisa S. Cutler we have sustained a loss that seems to be irreparable; possessing as she did in a remarkable degree, executive ability in the arrangement of her duties; organizing and classifying the different departments in such a way that all worked in perfect harmony; at the same time meeting most fully the wants of all classes and conditions of those who availed themselves of the privileges of the library.

"Courteous, obliging, and always kind, she impressed upon every visitor, by her culture, familiarity with everything connected with books and their arrangement, a remarkable knowledge of their contents, and their use to best advantage by every student.

"The catalogs and finding-lists prepared under her supervision are models of convenience, the almost daily use of which brings to the mind of every visitor an appreciation of her service and her acquirements.

"While her death will prove to the general public a great loss, to the members of this board it will be a personal grief.

"Resolved, That a copy of this minute be sent to the family of Miss Cutler by the secretary, with an expression of our sincere sympathy for their loss by this bereavement.

"J. G. GIBSON,
"R. S. WILLIAMS,
"H. S. MOORE,
"Committee."

CRANE, Joshua E., of Bridgewater, Mass., has been appointed librarian of the Taunton (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding E. C. Arnold, resigned. Mr. Crane is a graduate of

Brown University, a teacher of considerable experience, and a member of the Old Colony Historical Society.

EASTMAN, Miss Linda A., assistant librarian of the Cleveland (O.) Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian and cataloger of the Dayton (O.) Public Library. Miss Eastman has been connected with the Cleveland Public Library for the past three years, and for some time past has been in charge of the Niles avenue branch of the library.

HOPKINS, Anderson Hoyt, assistant librarian of the general library of the University of Michigan, has been appointed assistant librarian of the John Crerar Scientific Library, of Chicago. Mr. Hopkins was born in Carroll County, Michigan, in 1861. He entered the University of Michigan with the class of 1887 and slowly worked his way through college. For some time he was assistant to the professor of physics in the Ann Arbor High School, and for the past eight years he has been assistant librarian of the university library, having especial charge of the cataloging. He has made a study of the general subject of library administration, and was to have read a paper on "A handbook of library economy" at the Denver Conference of the A. L. A., but was unable to attend that meeting.

SAUNDERS, Frederick, librarian of the Astor Library, celebrated his 88th birthday on August 14. Mr. Saunders has been connected with the Astor Library for 36 years, having been appointed assistant librarian in 1859 and librarian in 1876, and he is still active and energetic in its management. He has for some time been engaged in the preparation of a history of the library, which, when completed, he intends to present to the consolidated New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations.

STEARNS, Miss Lutie E., superintendent of circulation of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library, was on July 1 elected assistant librarian of the Cleveland (O.) Public Library at a salary of \$1000. The action was taken without any previous communication with Miss Stearns, and when she was informed of it the board of the Milwaukee library promptly raised her salary to equal the Cleveland offer. Miss Stearns thereupon declined the Cleveland position and continues in her previous post at the Milwaukee Public Library.

UNDERHILL, Miss Caroline M., of Derry, N. H., has been appointed librarian of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, succeeding the late Miss Louisa S. Cutler. Miss Underhill is a graduate of the Columbia College class (1886) of the New York State Library School, and since her graduation has been assistant librarian of the Newark Public Library and librarian of the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia. In the autumn of 1894 she came to Utica to take charge of the library in Miss Cutler's place while the preparation of the finding-list was in progress, and she continued at the library, after the publication of the catalog, until her present election as librarian.

Cataloging and Classification.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Publishing Section. List of books for girls and women and their clubs; ed. by Augusta H. Leyboldt and George Iles. Part 2: Biography, by assistant librarians of the New York Free Circulating Library; History, by Reuben G. Thwaites; Travel, by Miss A. R. Hasse; Literature—poetry, essays, and criticism, by G. Mercer Adam; Folk-lore, by Stewart Culin. Bost., Library Bureau, 1895. 154 p. Tt. 10 c.

— — — Part 3: Fine art, by Russell Sturgis; Music, by H. E. Krehbiel. Bost., Library Bureau, 1895. 54 p. Tt. 10 c.

CLEVELAND (O.) P. L. The open shelf: being a list of books added to the library, April–June, 1895. 64 p. O.

The full classed list contains the usual brief annotations; there are also a list of "books on chemistry" (29 titles), an account of the Carnegie Library of Allegheny, and a short article on "The use of books," by Linda A. Eastman.

COTGREAVE, A., librarian of the West Ham (Eng.) Public Libraries, announces the preparation of a "Subject index of general literature contained in the Canning Town Public Library," of which he has issued sample pages. The index, which is somewhat on the order of the A. L. A. index, is to be a key, not to the books in the department of general literature, but to the contents of the books, indexing, besides separate articles or essays in composite books, special descriptions of individual subjects in single narratives or comprehensive works; the entries will include numerous biographical and historical notes. The index will appear in some 20 parts, and will, it is thought, contain about 20,000 references; it will be sold by subscription in two editions at five or seven shillings respectively.

FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LISTS (in Providence P. L. *Bulletin*) for August cover "Thomas Henry Huxley" and "Marine life," with the fulness and careful accuracy which are their usual characteristics. The value of these lists is too well known to require comment; they are the best examples of what can be done in this line of bibliographical work.

HOBOKEN (N. J.) P. L. Alphabetical catalog: authors, titles, and subjects. August, 1895. 321 p. O.

A good short-title dictionary catalog, with Dewey class and Cutter author numbers, evidently modelled upon the catalog of the Jersey City P. L. A supplementary list of 16 pages gives later additions. The 5-p. list of pseudonyms appended includes a large proportion of writers who are nowhere else entered in the

catalog; which is, to say the least, confusing. Heavy-face type is used for catch-words and authors' names, and the volume is neatly and clearly printed on white paper. Prefaced by extracts from the rules and regulations, an historical sketch of the library, and brief explanations and directions for use.

The *Library Newsletter* (Osterhout F. L.) for August devotes four pages to an article citing interesting books on "Nature study."

N. Y. STATE L. BULLETIN. Additions No. 2, November, 1894: subject index of law additions from 1 January, 1883, to 31 December, 1893. Albany, 1894. 509 p. O. 35c.

A supplement to the valuable subject index to the state law library, compiled by S. B. Griswold in 1882. The supplement, also prepared by Mr. Griswold, follows the form of the original index without modification. Subjects are arranged alphabetically, with abundant cross-references, and besides law-books proper many important published trials are included, as well as references to leading articles in 477 v. of American, English, Irish, Scotch, and Canadian law periodicals.

NOTTINGHAM (Eng.) CENTRAL F. P. LENDING L. Class-list of science; with an index of subjects and author; comp. by J. Potter Briscoe, public librarian, and Thomas Dent, sub-librarian. Nottingham, August, 1895. 28 p. O. 2d.

A detailed list, giving full contents of bound volumes of magazines, periodicals, composite books, etc. Title-a-line entries; dates are generally noted, and authors' initials only are given. The author and subject index covers five pages.

The PORTLAND (Ore.) L. A., publishes in the August issue of *Our Library* the first of four "Oregon check lists," containing about 200 titles and including, as far as possible, "everything on the subject published down to the end of 1850." Publications that the library does not possess are marked "wanted." An appeal is also made for contributions of local matters.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN devotes its August "Special reading lists" to "Early New England life" and "Useful books for women"—subjects that are well and interestingly covered.

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) L. BULLETIN for July has a short "Suggestive reading list for freshman class," citing some of the best literature in poetry, fiction, and essays.

U. S. GOV. PRINTING OFFICE. Division of documents. Monthly catalogue of publications issued by the Government of the U. S. nos. 1–3. Jan.–March, 1895. D.

The first numbers of the monthly catalog provided for by the new public documents law. (See p. 301).

Bibliography.

"ABNORMAL Woman," Arthur MacDonald's latest contribution to the literature of criminology and sociologic investigation, contains a 4-p. bibliography of the subject. (Washington, A. MacDonald, 1895. \$1.25.)

BERALDI, H. *La reliure du XIXe siècle* 2e partie. Paris, Conquet, 1895. 239 p. il. 4°.

BIBLIOTHECA philologica classica. Verzeichniss der auf dem gebiete der classischen. Alterthumwissenschaft erschienenen bucher zeitschriften, dissertationen, program-Abhandlungen, aufsatze in zeitschriften und recensionen. Beiblatt zum jahresbericht über die fortschritte der classischen alterthumwissenschaft. Jahrgang 22, 1895. (4. hefte.) Berlin, S. Calvary & Co., 8°. 6 m.

BJORNSON, Bjornstjerne, is the subject of a bibliography, compiled by W. C. Carpenter, in the *Bookman* for August-September (p. 62-68); it gives biographical particulars as well as a chronological record of his writings, and is illustrated by a portrait.

BRUL, K. *Bibliographical guide to the study of the German language and literature*. Paris, Hachette, 1895.

HOEPLI, ULR. *Bibliotheca historica italica: centesimo catalogo della libreria antiquaria di U. Hoepli; opere antiche e moderne sulla storia civile, militare, religiosa, artistica e letteraria d'Italia*. Parte 1, *Storia generale*; parte 2, *Storia regionale e municipale*; appendice 1a, *Statuti*; appendice 2a, *Bibliotheca Sabauda*. Milan, U. Hoepli, 1895. 496+56 p. O.

HYPNOTISM is the subject of a brief bibliography covering p. 265-270 of R. H. Vincent's "Elements of hypnotism." (N. Y., Scribner, 1895, D. \$1.75.)

JACOB, A. *Notes sur les manuscrits grecs palimpsestes de la Bibl. Nationale*. Paris, E. Leroux, 1895. 14 p. 8°.

JADART, H. *Les débuts de l'imprimerie à Reims et les marques des premiers imprimeurs (1550-1560)*. Paris, A. Claudin, 1895. 8°. 10 fr.

LOMBROSO, A. *Saggio di una bibliografia ragionata per servire alla storia dell'epoca napoleonica*. Fasc. 4. Rome, Modes & Mendel, 1895. 148 p. 8°.

Part 4 covers authors in Be-Ben; among the most important notices are those devoted to Beauchamp, Beauharnais, Benedetti, etc.; errata and additions for parts 3 and 4 are included.

LUNDSTEDT, B. *Sveriges periodiska litteratur: bibliografi*. v. 1, 1645-1812. Stockholm, 1895. 8°, 178 p. 6 m.

A careful chronological list; part 2, covering the literature from 1812, is in preparation.

SOCIALISM. An excellent bibliography of socialism is contained in W. Dwight Porter Bliss's "Handbook of Socialism," recently imported by Scribners. (N. Y., Scribner, 1895. \$1.25.)

VICAIRE, G. *Manuel de l'amateur de livres du XIXe siècle, 1801-1893: éditions originales; ouvrages ou périodiques illustrés; romantiques; réimpressions critique de textes anciens ou classiques; bibliothèques et collections diverses; publications des Sociétés de Bibliophiles de Paris et des départements; curiosités bibliographique*. Tome 2, fasc. 1. Paris, A. Rouquette, 1895. 192 p. 8°. 2.50 fr.

"Since the issue of Brunet's invaluable 'Manuel du libraire et de l'amateur de livres' in six volumes (1860-65), and its supplement in two volumes (1870-80), no more valuable guide to French literature has been published. It includes a record of original editions, illustrated works, works issued in parts and serially, fiction, new issue of old or classic texts, libraries and collections of a miscellaneous character, publications of the societies of bibliophiles in Paris and the departments of France, bibliographical curiosities, etc. The work is as exhaustive as it has been possible to make it, and includes every imaginable bibliographical detail, even to the description of the color of the original wrappers in which a work may have been published. The first volume covers the letters A-B. The concluding volume will contain a comprehensive author and subject index to the whole work."—*Pub. Weekly*.

WEGWEISER für die elektrotechnische fachliteratur. Schlagwortkatalog der bucher und lehrschriften für elektrotechnik und verwandte gebiete. Leipzig, Hachmeister & Thal, 1895. 52 p. 8°. 50 m.

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Library Journal, August, 1891.

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"Seven years ago, in reorganizing the Columbia College library, I spent much time in trying to discover how to get our foreign books and periodicals with the least delay, trouble and expense. The result of the comparison of three methods, viz: ordering direct from foreign dealers, ordering through one agent in London, or ordering through one agent in New York showed us that it was to our advantage to give Mr. Stechert all our foreign orders, as he delivered in the library in a single package and with a single bill at as low cost as we were able with vastly greater trouble, to get a half dozen different packages in different bills from different places. In reorganizing the New York State Library, I opened the whole question anew, and the result of the comparison was the same as before, and we find that the library gets most for the time and money expended by taking advantage of Mr. Stechert's long experience, and the careful personal attention which he gives to our orders."

MELVIL DEWEY, *Director of N. Y. State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

"Mr. G. E. Stechert of New York has served us with fidelity in procuring English, French and German books, both new and second hand and also periodicals. His terms are more reasonable than any others that have come to our notice, while he has always guarded our interests very carefully. We find it a great convenience to have one agency in New York, represented by branches in different European countries."

Prof. ARTHUR H. PALMER, *Librarian of Adelbert College, Cleveland, O.*

"Your methods and facilities for doing business, as I have examined them here as well as at the Leipzig and London ends, seem to me admirably progressive and thoroughly live. I deal with you because I judge it for the advantage of this library to do so. If I did not, I should not. Up to date I am unable to find a method which is, all things included, so economical of time and money as dealing through you."

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, *Librarian of College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.*

"Our library committee speaks in the highest terms of your services. You have not only saved us many dollars, but have shown an intelligent appreciation of our wants for which we thank you."

A. S. COLLINS, *Act. Librarian of Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.*

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

LONDON. PARIS. LEIPZIG. NEW YORK.

THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 20. NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1895

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ANOTHER SHORT TALK TO LIBRARIANS.

AS an introduction to this talk, if you have not already done so, will you kindly read that given on same page of the September number of the JOURNAL? That referred chiefly to the "Indexer Books," this will be about the "Continuous Revolving Indexer." Next month we shall have something to say about the new "Pamphlet Binders," which we are convinced will solve the hitherto unsolved pamphlet problem in libraries.

We confess to belonging to that rather numerous class of Americans who are freer than they ought to be in the use of adjectives; hence, when called upon to describe something a good deal better than ordinary, we run short, so instead of following the usual beaten track, we shall try to give only cold facts.

When we took hold of the Rudolph Indexer some six or eight months ago, it was, even as then made, so marked an improvement on the old card system that we thought it about perfect. Experience soon demonstrated that very important improvements could be made, and we set about making them. In the meantime orders kept coming in which were pigeon-holed until the improvements could be perfected.

Formerly the card-holders were made of heavy cardboard with metal edges attached to the board and turned over to furnish the grooves. These were unsatisfactory for various reasons: they were unsightly; they swelled, warped, and shrank with the changes of the atmosphere; the fastenings to the metal would break loose; the hinges were imperfect, and the cards did not slide readily in the grooves. We now make them entirely of metal, weighing even less than the old style; the hinges are perfect and a slight pressure is sufficient to slide the whole column of cards, or any portion of them, up or down as desired.

One of the most serious objections for large libraries was that only one person at a time could consult the Indexer. We now propose to furnish them so that one, two, four, six, eight, ten, or twelve persons can use them at the same time. The case for twelve persons will be about 12 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and will permit the indexing of from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five thousand volumes.

From the start we have had no fears as to the adoption of the Rudolph Indexer for all new libraries. The problem has been to adapt it to the use of the present cards, of which there are hundreds of millions in the libraries of the country. By the employment of metal card-holders and other changes in construction, we are able now to supply cases adapted to the utilization of the present cards in any library and their continued use if desired. This improvement applies also to the Indexer books and minimizes the expense of changing from the old to the new system.

Other changes and improvements have been made which we have not space here to enumerate. We shall commence filling orders for the improved cases about October 1st.

Write us fully for any information desired.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS KANE & CO.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

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NO. 10

LIBRARIANS are again reminded that an annex conference, so to speak, is to be held this year in the South by grace of the enterprising ladies who are connected with the Woman's Department of the Atlanta Exposition. The date fixed is November 29—a date somewhat unfortunate at the North, because it does not admit of the safe digestion of the Thanksgiving dinner at home, but it should be matter of thanksgiving that the library spirit is to have promising development at the South, the section of the country, as has already been pointed out, where there is most opportunity for progress. We trust that every librarian who can will certainly go to Atlanta. It is ladies' day, to be sure, but the gentlemen will be welcomed, and will probably be permitted to speak as well as to hear. We appeal, therefore, to both the loyalty and the gallantry of the profession for a representative delegation from the North for this occasion.

It is sometimes true that distance lends enchantment to the view, and we are not fully informed whether the international bibliographical conference which met recently at Brussels is entitled to so large a name, or is, perhaps, the development of a private scheme. We have before us, however, the two pamphlets on the decimal classification issued by the projectors of this plan, one giving a general summary of the proposed modification, for international purposes, of Mr. Dewey's system, and the other giving details in the department of sociology. The first is in French exclusively; the second is in French, with an index in English, French, and German. The value of an international scheme is, of course, in its uniformity, and the system as perfected by Mr. Dewey is so widely in use in this country that it would be difficult to conform it to a new version at this late day. On the other hand, as this was devised before Mr. Dewey had library experience, it is doubtless true that decided improvements can be made on the original scheme under expert advice and

with the large experience of to-day. Messrs. La Fontaine and Oulet, of the International Bibliographical Office, have certainly brought forward an interesting subject, and we trust it may be taken up internationally, and thoroughly worked out.

PHILADELPHIA is commonly reputed by its critics to be a slow city, and the New York comic editor is apt to consider the tortoise characteristics of the City of Brotherly Love as a never-failing resource when the larder of fresher jokes is exhausted. Nevertheless, Philadelphia has more than once come to the front in library matters, and it is most interesting to note what remarkable progress has been made in its free library system in the few years since its origin. Starting with the small libraries conducted by the Board of Education, it was later extended by the transfer to the city of the Free Library of Philadelphia, established independently by the bequest of Mr. George S. Pepper, which, although under the direction of the city, and receiving from it a yearly appropriation, has been heretofore conducted independently of the various city libraries. An ordinance now pending, however, provides for the consolidation of the two systems under the control and direction of the Free Library, which is to receive and administer all municipal appropriations for library support. It is to be hoped that this consolidation may be carried out, as it would be not only beneficial as a means of securing economy and unity in administration, but would be a great stride toward the attainment of a free library system worthy of the city in size and equipment. A further indication that the plan of consolidation is gradually gaining ground is found in the recent offer of the president of the Mercantile Library, noted elsewhere. The trustees of that library express their desire to make the library free to the public on condition that it receive an appropriation from the city. This sounds very promising,

but it is more than doubtful if the offer, as it now stands, will be or should be accepted. No change in the real ownership or management of the library is contemplated by its trustees, and although three ex-officio trustees from the city government would be added to the board, the library would maintain an independent existence, simply throwing its doors open to the public. Under these circumstances it would by no means serve as a central city library, consolidating and administering the entire free library system of the city. There can be little doubt that a central library will eventually be obtained, be its nucleus the Free Library of Philadelphia or the Mercantile Library, and in the meantime Philadelphia is certainly setting an example to many cities in its present library progress. New York must, perhaps, wait the more full development of the new library scheme under the consolidation of the great libraries, and Brooklyn has yet to make a start.

THE death of Miss Jessie Allan is doubly sad because of the excellent reputation which her work won for her and the pleasant affection which all librarians who knew her had come to feel for her, and because her death has given rise to a fresh discussion as to the possibility of infection from contagious diseases through library books. Miss Allan had been suffering from consumption for some years, and it has been suggested that its origin was of this character. Those who knew Miss Allan and the delicate organization which did so much good work in a good cause, would scarcely need this explanation of her illness and death, which is perhaps scarcely in evidence as to the difficult question of the spread of disease through libraries. Possibly there is some danger from this source; since the bacillus was discovered danger is found to lurk in places hitherto unsuspected. But the greater danger, perhaps, comes in over-estimating this source of danger and frightening people into a nervous condition which in itself almost invites disease. Doubtless, when contagious diseases are rampant in one locality, the public library, like the schools, like all places where people come together, becomes a centre for the possible spread of an epidemic; but the danger in most cases is so small a percentage of the possible risk that, under the influence of a discussion like the present, librarians are apt to overdo precaution and create unnecessary alarm. The mere fact that life in the city is apt to be as long, if not longer, than

life in country places, is in itself evidence that centres of population are not necessarily the dreadful places that the theory of the bacillus might suggest, and the same is true in its degree of the public library.

Communications.

CHILDREN'S READING-LISTS WANTED.

THE Plainfield Public Library would be very glad to receive copies of lists of books for young people. Any librarian who has published such a list will confer a favor by sending a copy to our address. All lists received will be promptly acknowledged.

EMMA LOUISE ADAMS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,
PLAINFIELD, N. J. }

THE TWO-BOOK METHOD AT PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY.

I REGRET that the Pratt Institute Free Library was not able to send an account of its two-book system for your recent symposium on that subject, as it did not adopt the system until September 1. We have for a long time given two books on a teacher's card, provided one was not fiction, and we have now extended the privilege to all borrowers, even children. Our system of charging in these cases is as follows:

Only one book of fiction is allowed the borrower at one time. Fiction may be kept one week and all other works two weeks. Only one card is used by the borrower and different colored stamping-ink is used to distinguish fiction from non-fiction. The borrower's card is divided into parallel columns marked "taken" and "returned."

When a work of fiction is drawn the following method is employed:

1. The dating-slip in the book is stamped with date of issue and date when due.
2. The borrower's registration number is entered on the book-card and also the date.
3. The borrower's card is stamped in *blue* in the column marked "taken."

When the book drawn is not fiction the same method is employed, except that the date on the borrower's card is stamped in *green*.

When a book is returned the date of return is stamped in red in the column marked "returned," directly opposite the date taken. Thus if the book returned is fiction, the check is made opposite the blue date; if not fiction, opposite the green date.

By the use of these two colors to distinguish between the two classes of books all confusion is avoided, as the attendant at the return-desk is able to tell at a glance which date to check off, even if the books are returned at different times.

The system has been in operation since September 1 and we think it is going to be satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

MARY W. PLUMMER.

PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. }

PRINCIPLES OF SELECTION OF BOOKS.*

By MARY S. CUTLER, *Vice-Director N. Y. State Library School.*

THE subject assigned to me is the principles which should guide in the selection of books for a small library, which term, for purposes of discussion, shall mean from 500 to 5000 volumes.

The work of the American Library Association for the last 17 years, the willingness on the part of all librarians to go out of their way to help the new libraries, and in New York state the library law of 1889 and the Public libraries department have made the organization of small libraries specially easy.

The problem of the selection of books is the most difficult one the small library has to face.

There are three things necessary to a successful library—good books, good methods, and a good librarian. To my mind, good books and a good librarian are infinitely more important than good methods. But in these days it is about as easy to have good methods as antiquated ones, and certainly trustees have no excuse for starting out with anything less than the best. These should in all cases be simple, economical, and practical, having due regard to probable growth. By methods I would include not simply cataloging and classification, but everything that has to do with the attractiveness of the library rooms and the comfort of the reader.

Nor do I think it difficult to secure in any town a local librarian who can be trained to carry on the simple methods which have been adopted, and who shall be active, alert, wise, and hospitable in making the library available to every reader.

The real problem now remains—the selection of books. 1. For the original library. 2. For the expenditure of the small appropriation for new books.

1. It is seldom that a new library is built from the foundation. There is usually a collection of old books to start with, often the combination of several old collections. It is a case requiring heroic treatment. They should be gone over carefully and all those not well suited to the library should be thrown out. To do this requires courage, but it pays.

For the selection of the original library the "A. L. A. library catalog" will probably be used as the basis, supplementing this with the

New York travelling library lists and the catalogs of other small libraries.

2. The selection of new books for the library. I will consider here the principles which underlie selection, though they would also apply to a considerable extent to the selection of the original library.

a. Who shall select? b. What shall he select? c. How shall he select?

(a.) Who. Who will be competent and willing to study the field, *i.e.*, the books and the readers, so that the small yearly appropriation shall in his hands produce the best possible results? In many cases the librarian will not be fitted for it. If not, it will be done by some member or members of the library committee.

There are three requisites—abundance of time, knowledge of books, and sympathy with the popular taste. I believe that, if possible, the library committee would do well to put the responsibility in the hands of one of their number, reserving the veto power for exceptional cases. This plan would be effectual only on condition that the person selecting secured the co-operation of a large number of persons. This can easily be managed in a town or village by a person with a wide acquaintance.

It is important to get a great variety of points of view. Above all avoid the literary bias. It is so easy for things to fall into the hands of a small clique of dilettanti, with a fine appreciation of the best literature, but entirely lacking in sympathy with the sturdy life and thought of every-day people. Books should be ordered on approval, then they should be wisely distributed and read before purchased. Children's books should be read by children to see if the book is interesting, then by some one who makes a special study of juvenile literature to see if it is up to the required standard.

Novels should be read by persons of widely differing tastes. Specialists should be used with care. They are of unusual service in a college library, but it is hard to find one who has any respect for a book on his own subject written from a popular standpoint. I would rather say, get help from those who take a special interest in a subject, and inform themselves on it without being specialists; *e.g.*, a book on amateur photography might be submitted to an amateur photographer.

* Paper read before the N. Y. Library Association, New York, Jan. 11, 1895; Buffalo, May 17, 1895.

(b) What? The idea of completeness, unless in the line of local history, should be banished. It is, perhaps, an instinct of a scholarly mind. It is also the refuge of the lazy and ignorant buyer. To buy all the books of an author, or all the books in a series, for the sake of completeness is the worst possible policy. A very few authors may merit such distinction, but it should be because each book has proved its claim on the needs of the library, not on the ground of completeness. It is even more dangerous to get all the books of a series, for even reputable publishers yield to the temptation of working cheap books into a really valuable series.

The strength of a small library is in a perfect adaptation of means to end; i.e., books to readers. It makes itself ridiculous by following the aims of an encyclopædic library, which it can never attain.

In a small library a dull book, an inappropriate book, is not only of no service to the library, it is a positive injury. Two or three such books will often lose for you permanently a reader whom you have been beguiling to use the library. For the same reason a strong policy regarding gifts is imperative.

As a rule omit law and medical books, paper-covered books and all books purely technical, unless the latter are likely to be used by a considerable number of people. However, if managed with care, it is desirable to buy technical books for a few people where they cannot afford to buy them for themselves.

Regard should be had to balance of subjects, though it is unwise to follow a hard-and-fast rule. It is well to bear this in mind whenever additions are made, which should be at least once a quarter, or, better, once a month. At the end of the year neglected subjects should be filled up.

In making additions current books will naturally use up a large share of the funds, possibly two-thirds, but the remaining one-third should be carefully reserved for the regular addition of standard works and of old books needed to meet demands of the readers.

Close observers of the reading in popular libraries tell us that children and untutored adults do not enjoy reading short stories; also that many children are exceedingly fond of poetry. The contrary would seem likely to be true. The fact is, therefore, worth mentioning from its relation to selection. It suggests the desirability of studying the circulation.

It is well to bear this in mind when planning the charging system. In the book-card system which is generally used, the addition of the author and title to the call number of each book on its book card will expedite this study of the circulation. Of course, purchases should not be in direct proportion to circulation. 80 % of the circulation might be fiction; it should not for that reason form 80 % of the library.

(c) How? The *Publishers' weekly* is indispensable. The *Nation*, *Critic*, *Dial*, and *Literary world* are the most useful critical journals. The following plan is approved by the usage of some of the best medium-sized libraries:

Check in the *Publishers' weekly* all books likely to be wanted, cut out and mount on slips. Annotate titles with abbreviated references to critical articles. When ready to order, select the most timely and useful books in the list, leaving the others as a reserve fund. Order on approval. Add to slips opinions of those who have read or examined the books.

When reading reviews one not infrequently finds an admirable concise criticism or evaluation of an author. Copy these on slips and arrange alphabetically by authors. It will be of service to the person selecting and to his successor. It will not be worth while for standard authors; but it will be specially useful for authors who are authorities on special subjects.

I will give two or three illustrations of this idea:

JACOBS, Joseph.

"Mr. Joseph Jacobs has made an honorable name among folklorists, and is the editor of the official organ of the English Folk-lore soc." *Christian Union* bk. annual. 5 D. 91. p. 1141.

FREDERIC, Harold.

"As the London correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* he has distinguished himself as almost the only competent letter-writer fr. the Old World to the New. . . . He sometimes has a curious squint which prevents his seeing straight; but for good, all-round work, great industry, and capacity for saying what he has to say in clear, interesting English, Mr. Harold Frederic is the best of English correspondents." . . . *Review of Reviews*, S 91, 4 : 227.

HEARN, Lafcadio.

"Mr. Hearn is a student of style. After that he is a dreamer of dreams, and somewhat later still a collector of facts. . . . There is masterly variation. But whatever the form and whatever the matter, the strife is always for effect. It is almost always artistic, but it is rarely free

from the impression of self-consciousness." (See N. Y. *Daily Tribune*, 28 O'94, p. 14, column 41.)

This principle is used to advantage in Mr. Lemcke's extremely useful "Catalogue of German literature."

The whole subject of the selection of books is a fascinating one. I have only touched it on the surface. It is a subject which is to appear oftener on library programs and occupy more and more the attention of the best librarians. I believe that 10 years from now we shall be

ashamed of the libraries of to-day, because they are collections, not selections. I am glad that the program of this meeting does not stop at principles of selection, but goes on to discuss individual books. This has already been done in the meeting of the Massachusetts library club and will be an important feature of the A. L. A. meetings. Why should we compare notes on charging systems, book supports, and entry of pseudonyms and be afraid to talk about the books themselves? "This ought ye to have done and not to have left the other undone."

DIRECTORIES IN PUBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARIES.

BY REUBEN G. THWAITES, *Secretary State Historical Society of Wisconsin.*

I WONDER how many of our large public reference libraries are in the habit of accumulating miscellaneous city and state directories, old and current? Not many, I fancy; yet, if members of our craft generally understood the practical value of these, in numerous lines of research, there would be a wider demand for this now largely neglected class of books.

I have visited many an ambitious city library, whose otherwise enterprising chief has looked me to scorn when I inquired whether he had a full file of his own city directories—"We have no room for 'such rot!'" Yet, if you will bear with me, these contemporary lists of the city's inhabitants, together with full files of the local newspapers—the daily mirror of the city's life—would be quite as important on his shelves as anything else he has there; more so than many of his volumes.

The duty of each city librarian to collect local directories and newspapers is to me so self-evident that it seems superfluous to argue the matter. What I would like to do is to call the attention of reference librarians to the value of general collections of directories. The office of the reference library is to supply information to the public, be it practical or æsthetic, and several classes of persons in every large community find miscellaneous directories of great importance to them: the genealogist, the biographer, the student of names, eagerly pore over these dusty old books and find in them many a missing link; detectives tracing the whereabouts of criminals, and lawyers hunting heirs to estates could ill dispense with directories; postal officials seeking clues for forwarding "blind" mail matter, where perhaps a New Orleans street is inadvertently written on an envelope intended for Winnipeg, need direc-

tories and plenty of them; and not altogether to be despised is the man who wishes to select addresses to which more or less appropriate circulars may be mailed. A wide range of queries, many of them of supreme importance, are answered by the directories; any keeper of a collection of them can tell you curious tales of his experiences which would make good material for the fiction-writers—I do not now recall that any one has yet given us a directory story. I make no charge for thus suggesting a new and fertile field to A. L. A. members who are ambitious to load the magazines with out-of-hours' copy. In a variety of ways—commercial, professional, and literary—collections of directories are of real value, and they are eagerly sought. Public librarians are seldom appealed to for this sort of thing, for it is generally recognized as a field which not many of them enter; a few historical societies and state libraries do something in this line, more or less spasmodically, but there is room for some large reference library, centrally located, with ample means, to make a record here; its collection will not lack patrons.

Meanwhile, the leading directory men themselves are, in some measure, meeting the public demand for this sort of literature. By exchange or purchase, sometimes by both, many of them have in their central offices considerable libraries of current dictionaries of other American and foreign cities, those of say four years of age being removed from the cases as fast as the latest crop comes in. All publishers in cities of the first class—with the exception of the Trow Directory Co., of New York—and many of those of the second class, make a practice of exchanging directories in order to accommodate

their own customers. The Trows, who keep a collection covering 500 cities — probably the largest in America — purchase the books direct, and will not exchange; they themselves furnish advertisers with lists of names, and contract to address and mail circulars.

The regulations for the public use of these directory libraries vary greatly. I think the Trows make no charge for single consultations, but impose a fee for the use of the books when lists are copied from them; in St. Louis the Gould Directory Co. charges 25 cents for each single reference, and in Chicago Polk charges 10 cents. I have been told that Boyd, of Washington, employs in his library five or six young women to wait upon customers, and charges two dollars for a three hours' consultation; and I have it from what seems good authority, that a not uncommon rate in several other cities is a dollar for the detailed use of each directory. The Postmaster-General orders a copy of each of the leading directories for each of the first and second class post-offices, but these are not open to the public.

The principal directory libraries in the United States, accessible to the public, and covering

from 50 to 500 cities each, are in Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Hartford, Jersey City, Kansas City, Louisville, Milwaukee, Nashville, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Richmond, San Francisco, St. Louis, Syracuse, Topeka, and Washington; there is also one at Toronto. For commercial purposes these collections of current directories doubtless serve their patrons sufficiently well; but, as above pointed out, none of them keep up their files for more than a few years back; thus they are of little avail to the student in history and sociology, whose investigations, as often, indeed, do those of the estate or criminal lawyer, cover a far wider period than this. Without injuring the business of those who maintain private libraries of current directories, any public librarian, in a large town, who has abundant resources of space and money, can at least gather and preserve the old directories, and make himself blessed to many searchers for facts; indeed, he will not need much money for this purpose if he is intrenched in the good graces of the local directory firm, and contents himself with the castaways of the latter's growing collection.

FICTION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.*

By EDWIN H. WOODRUFF, *Librarian of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.*

THIS topic, as a matter for discussion by librarians, is undoubtedly somewhat frayed; and probably the final word will never be uttered upon the subject. But as it is said that charity is extremely beneficial to the giver, even though it may not add greatly to the welfare of the recipient, so perhaps we may be permitted to talk over this old question merely for the purpose of clarifying by expression our own more or less unsettled views, though the process may not add to our neighbors' information or change their opinions.

Moreover, the subject is large enough to offer ample room for consideration. Fiction deals largely with human emotions and their operations, and on this side we skirt the rugged domain of ethics. Its instrument is literary form, and here we are brought alongside the pleasant field of æsthetics. And to ask whether the city or state should supply fiction for the amusement of the people is to be launched into the irrepressible conflict that political scientists

and economists are waging over individualism and socialism.

At the 1894 meeting of the American Library Association the question of fiction in public libraries was again brought up, the addresses having been elicited by this question: "Is the free public library justified in supplying its readers . . . books of entertainment only, such, for example, as the ruck of common novels?" It is not, "for example," the ruck of common histories, such as Froude's seemed in the eye of Freeman, or the ruck of popular scientific works — "Oh, my! science," as it is called by the impassive and relentless Simon Pure scientific investigator. But it is the "ruck of common novels." It turns out that "ruck," according to the dictionary, is a harmless word and means only the common run. But whatever the dictionary says one feels the contemptuous implication. So, too, in following back, through the volumes of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the abstracts of the annual reports of public libraries, one remarks the tone of despair with which one public librarian refers to the in-

* Read before the Library Association of Central California, San Francisco, May 10, 1895.

crease of two per cent. in the circulation of fiction in his library, and the corresponding outburst of joy by another librarian at the reduction of three per cent. in the circulation of fiction in his library. At the Chicago conference of librarians in 1893 a summary was given of answers to requests for opinions by librarians upon the circulation of fiction. And it was to this effect: "The American Library Association, voiced by 60 of the 75 librarians to whom letters were sent, gives forth no uncertain sound as to the necessity and duty of restricting the provision for fiction (novels, strictly so speaking) to the smallest possible quantity of the best quality."

Does this not indicate that we are always placing fiction on the defensive? It is true that such prejudices may have arisen from the librarian's honest care for the soul of the reader and may be based upon actual observation of the evil effects of fiction-reading. But it may well be asked if much of the prejudice is not an inherited relic from our Puritanic great-grandparents, to whom story-books were silly and wicked and who found the imaginative side of *their* natures fully terrified and satisfied with a blazing description of "the other place" which, in a two-hour sermon, some local Jonathan Edwards could pave with the incandescent skulls of unbaptized infants.

If this is an evil to be suppressed, what is its extent?—what is the strength of the enemy? The Chicago summary just referred to shows that in response to the question, "What is the per cent. of issue of fiction in your library?" over 50 replies were received and that the average yearly issue of fiction was 56 per cent. The lowest was eight per cent., the highest 80. The fact that one library shows only eight per cent. issue probably indicates that at least one library was included that did not pretend to supply fiction. It is not unlikely that 56 per cent. was somewhat of an underestimate; for in going through the abstracts of the annual reports for 1891–2, as given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and taking the public and subscription libraries as they come, it will be found that the average issue of fiction for 54 libraries was 68 per cent. This list included libraries of all sizes and in various parts of the country, from the great Boston Public Library, which issued 73 per cent., to the small library at Santa Rosa, California, which issued 63 per cent. The highest was the Carnegie Library, Allegheny City, with 90 per cent., and the lowest the Cleveland Library,

with 42 per cent. Among those issuing the larger per cent. were Chelsea, Mass., 85 per cent., Jersey City, 86; and the lower per cent., Lawrence, Mass., 43, and Cambridge, Mass., 45.

It is not an unreasonable approximation to say that the average annual per cent. issue of fiction in the public libraries in this country is 68 per cent. But this is not so appalling as it seems. It practically means that of every three volumes issued (not to the same person, of course) two are fiction and one is not fiction. It is to be noted that the library is not therefore filling 68 per cent. of the reading time of its constituents with fiction, for, say that at a liberal estimate it takes one-third as long to read a novel as to read a scientific or historical book in order to get the ascribed benefit of the instructive book, then 68 should be divided by 3 and the result compared with 32 in order to determine whether the public library is devoting itself chiefly to the improvement or entertainment of its readers.

But let us grant that the public library fills with imaginative literature, of a more or less high order, 68 per cent. of the time that its constituents give to books. Is this, on the whole, such an undue proportion as to be injurious? Here, to be fair, one must ask whether the total amount of time given to the reading of imaginative literature supplied by the public libraries is extravagant when one considers it with reference to the total amount of time given by the same persons, under the stress of modern life, to work always present or impending.

A tentative classification of those to whom the library supplies fiction, and an inquiry into the purpose for which they read it, may determine whether 68 per cent. issue of fiction is an evil of the magnitude it seems, and whether this demand is not in response to a legitimate need.

First, then, as to the professional man — lawyer, scholar, or doctor — who works chiefly with his trained intellect. These readers may be dismissed briefly, as they probably do not rely upon public libraries for their fiction. But, nevertheless, instances of novel-hunger among such men shows how imperatively those who are under the pressure of brain-work demand to be taken out of themselves. You will recall those passages in "Darwin's life and letters" in which we find him resting every day in the forenoon between 9:30 and 10:30 with a novel being read to him, and again in the afternoon resting and listening to a novel or other

book not scientific, and again, after an hour's work, returning to the novel once more. His son says: "He was extremely fond of novels, and I remember the pleasure with which he would anticipate having a novel read to him. He took a vivid interest in both plot and character, and would on no account know beforehand how the story finished." Darwin himself says: "Novels which are works of the imagination, although not of a very high order, have been for years a wonderful relief and pleasure to me, and I often bless all novelists. A surprising number have been read to me, and I like all, if moderately good, and if they do not end unhappily—against which a law ought to be passed. A novel, according to my taste, does not come under the best class unless it contains some person whom one can truly love, and if a pretty woman, all the better." These instances are not amiss, for if such men, with the larger lives they live, find a happy relief in fiction, how much more do those who work with their hands need some of the life and movement of the novel. But the men of intellect who read novels do not ask the solicitude of the public librarian. Indeed, any attempt to correct their novel habit would be an impertinence.

To turn now to a second class of fiction-readers, namely those persons of too considerable leisure who read novels to kill time, and are not under the necessity of doing useful things for themselves, or even of knowing about the useful things that others are doing for them. Of this class Lydia Languish is the type. How many librarians join with Sir Anthony Absolute in his exclamation, when they think of the Lydias who devour "Reward of constancy" or the "Mistakes of a heart": "A circulating library in a town is an evergreen-tree of diabolical knowledge which blossoms through the year; and depend upon it, Mrs. Malaprop, that they who are so fond of handling the leaves will long for the fruit at last." But let us not worry for the fate of these readers. The Lydia of to-day is not languishing; she is knowing, and takes her story with a grain of salt, and the class is getting smaller for causes which the librarian does not control. The many opportunities now open to women, in which they may find pleasant employment for their faculties, rids them of the necessity they formerly felt of living their lives through novels, because they could not live them in the working world.

There is a third and very important group of

fiction-readers for whom the librarian feels a wise concern—the children. Here, no doubt, there is real responsibility; somebody, whether it be parent or librarian or teacher, or all three, should guide the reading of children. But above all do not let us feel that we should guide the child away from stories, but through them, and as we go through them let us not hurry, but saunter. How many librarians think that they are ordained to snare a live boy with Oliver Optic, put him into anæsthetic dreams by a book of travel, kill him with a large dose of history, and then stuff the remains with popular science. This is to think that the boy has but one side to his nature—his insulated intellect. A board having but one side is a pretty thin board. The true line of progression on this side of his nature is from Oliver Optic to Thackeray and George Eliot, not from Oliver Optic to Kant's "Critique of pure reason." He should be able to feel as well as to know. Matthew Arnold tells of an English youth who, when called upon to paraphrase this line in "Macbeth," "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?" turned it into "Can you not wait upon the lunatic?" and adds: "If I were driven to choose, I think I would rather have a young person ignorant about the moon's diameter but aware that 'Can you not wait upon the lunatic?' is bad, than a young person whose education has been such as to manage things the other way." It is proper for the librarian to direct the reading of the young so far as he can. But while he is doing so he ought not to be rigid with the conviction that the ultimate aim of the child's reading should be Herbert Spencer, and that any tendency Thackerayward should be checked. It would seem that with the inordinate amount and variety of knowledge that is crammed into school-children at present it is not impossible that the time may come when the librarian will find it incumbent upon him to turn about and shunt off the child from Herbert Spencer and toward Thackeray. At any rate, it is a fair question to ask if the reading of imaginative literature by children is really excessive when we consider the unrelaxing efforts that are given to their instruction about the unvarnished prose facts of human existence.

There is one other class of fiction-readers left to consider. These are the wage-earners. Some 25 years ago a philanthropist in New York State founded a great university in which students were to acquire a university educa-

tion and at the same time do profitable manual labor. The institution is a great university still, but the original idea was abandoned early. It was found that the student's energy has a limit, and that if all is given to manual work nothing is left for mental work. The librarian of the Carnegie Library, Allegheny City, says in his report for 1892, "It may safely be stated that the majority of readers are from the great middle or working class." And it is in that city we find the largest per cent. issue of fiction. Here is the testimony from another manufacturing town. The librarian of the Bronson Library, Waterbury, Ct. (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 17: 48), after long attention, says he is convinced that the large per cent. of fiction means that we are an overworked people. The kind of labor performed by three-quarters of the operators demands unremitting attention, and probably no other means so innocent can be found to take the place of fiction. Miss James, the librarian of the People's Palace, London, says: "Fiction is most popular; I do not deplore the fact. Most of it is standard literature, and we East Enders have so little imagination that no harm is done in stimulating this faculty."

The hard grind of daily toil tends to limit the emotions and make them automatic. The feelings, except those that are primitive, tend to stagnate. They need to be stirred, rectified, and how can this be done more innocently than by imaginative literature, even though crude and inartistic, if it is honest and clean. It seems to me that in a community of working people even 90 per cent. issue of fiction is none too great if 10 hours a day are given to the struggle for reasonable existence. There are some ambitious artisans who want to read something other than fiction, and to these the library should afford every opportunity. But the fact remains that the vast majority of wage-earners most likely need, and should therefore have, such clean fiction as they may ask for, even though it makes the per cent. issue of fiction run up to 90. As a result of this view of the needs of readers is, then, the 68 per cent. issue of fiction, shown by the statistics from public libraries of the United States, really excessive?

But if it is an evil, what are the remedies? Novels may be roughly classified as follows:

First, classics, among the older of which we may name Fielding, Smollett, and Richardson; and among the modern, George Eliot, Thackeray, and Dickens.

Second, the common run, varying in the de-

grees of commonness from Hardy, Black, and Howells to Roe, Holmes, and Southworth.

Third, the vicious and immoral, such, for example, as those of the so-called decadents.

Novels of the first class are not likely to be harmful. They belong to the history of literature and their style is not in accord with modern tastes. The second-named class is not harmful, unless, like every other thing harmless in itself, it is used to excess. Whether, considering the conditions of modern life, it is likely to be used to excess I have tried to show. And just here, in connection with this class, it may not be superfluous to say one word in favor of much of what is called sensational fiction. It may be thought that by squeezing out sensational fiction, the quality of a library is being absolutely improved; but it is just this sensational fiction that bridges the gap between the *Police Gazette*, which libraries, of course, cannot keep on hand, and something better. And there is no other way for the helplessly and not hopelessly depraved to get across the gap than by using sensational fiction. Such fiction may be violating good taste and to the intellectual reader may seem puerile. But if it is not immoral it would seem to have a legitimate place in the public library.

The third class of fiction ought to be excluded from the public library; if the professional man or person of leisure wants it he should buy it himself; it should be kept from the young, and the working people do not want it. These want, like Darwin, a novel that ends happily, and in which at least there is one character the reader may love.

In conclusion and for the benefit of those who think that 68 per cent. issue of fiction is excessive, let me enumerate some remedies that have been successful. First, the formation of literary reading clubs. These may change to a considerable extent the character of the reading of the leisure class. Second, the establishment of vital relations between public school and public library. This may effect a change in the character of books read by the young. Third, the placing of new books where the public may see them. This may entice the attention of readers of any class away from fiction. Fourth, the personal influence of the librarian and his assistants in turning the people from fiction to some other kind of literature. But the librarian should be quite sure that the reader whom he is enticing away from fiction ought to be enticed from fiction.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

THE Office International de Bibliographie, which was successfully launched under the patronage of the Belgian Government last year, held a conference at the Hôtel Ravenstein, Brussels, September 2-4. The conference was determined upon too late in the season to secure the international character to which its interest and its importance entitled it, although the number of communications received by the committee showed that the plan had aroused general interest among bibliographers.

At the opening session between 40 and 50 members were present when M. le Chevalier Lescamps-David, the president, welcomed the delegates. Among them were M. Fétis, the venerable chief librarian of the Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels; A. J. Wauters, Stainier, Limousin; J. Carl, and Paul Bergmans. The primary object of the congress was explained by one of its principal organizers, M. Henri Lafontaine, who described it as an attempt to arrive at a general system of cataloging at once simple and scientific. The system proposed is known as the *classification décimale* and is founded on the Dewey D. C., which has been modified in various details by MM. H. Lafontaine and P. Otlet, the directors of the Office International de Bibliographie. As a practical illustration of their system, MM. Lafontaine and Otlet exhibited a "Bibliographia Sociologica," in which over 4000 books are classified and cataloged. At the congress the system was the subject of much and severe criticism, but the first session concluded, after much discursive argument, with the resolution that the conference considered the decimal system highly satisfactory from a practical point of view, and in view of the general application of the Dewey system, recommended its integral adoption by bibliographers throughout the world.

The second day's session was largely controversial, and covered many questions which were discussed with animation. The leading subject was the advisability of instituting, or rather of creating international bibliographical unions, and a resolution was passed to press the project on the Belgian Government. The constitution of the Office International de Bibliographie was discussed at length and with divergence of opinion. In the end it was unanimously agreed that the Office should be, above all, an exclusively scientific association.

Its functions are to include the classification and description of the products of human thought—to determine the *unités bibliographiques*, so as to facilitate and perfect the uniform and scientific character of international classification. The Institut is to hold an annual session, at which the progress of the previous 12 months will be reviewed, and it will select its members from among persons, institutions, and associations practically engaged in bibliographical or immediately kindred work.

The third session was a short one. On the proposition of M. Otlet, it was decided

that the tables of the decimal classification be translated into German and Italian. Before the congress adjourned M. Deschamps briefly reviewed the chief points which had been ventilated during the session. Following this came an informal inspection of the working rooms of MM. Lafontaine and Otlet and of their 30 collaborators. When it is stated that within a very short period they have practically prepared for the press nearly half a million titles of books and pamphlets, some faint idea of the magnitude of their undertaking may be obtained. It is, as the *London Athenæum* correctly judges, "by far too large for private enterprise, or even for a society; and, indeed, it cannot hope for success without the practical adhesion of the various governments. Given this, its advantages would be manifold to every country in the world."

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MARYLAND.

At the 29th convention of the Maryland State Teachers' Association, held at the Blue Mountain House, July 9-12, 1895, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, presented an interesting paper on "Public schools and public libraries," in which he urged the establishment of public libraries throughout the state and that such a general law be passed by the state as would lend official sanction to such libraries. He said, in part: "The state of Maryland is the original home of the American public library. Two centuries ago, in 1695, the Rev. Thomas Bray, D.D., was appointed commissary of the Anglican Church in Maryland. The Church of England had been recently established in the province, and needed some one, as it was thought, to superintend it. For that position Dr. Bray was selected, and he began at once to procure clergymen to cross the ocean and take charge of the 30 parishes into which the province had been divided. One of the arguments made against leaving England was that those who went to America would have no literature, and would not be able to inform themselves sufficiently in theology and other learning to make them fit to preach the gospel. To do away with this objection, he determined to found a library in each parish, and an especially large one in the capital town. These libraries varied in size from 10 to 314 books. Greater than all these was the finest library of the day in America, the one of 1095 volumes sent to Annapolis as the provincial library. This library was intended to be used not only by the clergy, but also by the gentry of the colony, and books from it circulated throughout the neighboring portions of the province. Occasionally we still come upon books belonging to these old libraries, and several hundred volumes of the old provincial library are still preserved in the library of St. John's College.

"Maryland thus began well. In 1704 she passed the first library law in America, establishing a library commission and a library system, but the matter practically ended there. Over a

century and a half later a law was passed authorizing school district libraries, but it has not been utilized in a majority of the school districts. A school district library is not the ideal public library. The unit is too small. There are 2160 school districts in the state outside of Baltimore. It is absurd to suppose that there can, in addition, be that number of effective public libraries in the state. The amount of money allowed each of such libraries is too small. Very little can be done with \$20 a year, the amount which the average school library obtains under the present law. In the whole state last year less than \$600 was returned as appropriated for that purpose, and 11 counties made no return of having given money for libraries during the year. Not one return of an appropriation for a library in a school for colored children is found. I am far from denying that good has been accomplished by district school libraries, nor do I urge the abolition of the system, for a small and well-selected list of reference-books, to be kept in the school-room, will be of great assistance to teachers, and through such libraries books can well be circulated among the scholars. What I do maintain is that the district school library utterly fails to supply home reading for the people at large, and that if we are to satisfy the desires of the people with good literature to be read in their homes, we must find some other system.

"The question to be solved is that of the state at large. 600,000 people of Maryland live in communities not possessing a public library. This question has been taken up and carefully considered by other states. In all there are over 20 states with library laws, and in these are over 700 public libraries. All these laws have one common characteristic—the people tax themselves for a library if they want one, and each place decides for itself if it wants one or not. What is needed is a library for the people, owned by the people and used by the people. The public library is the natural supplement of the public school.

"In Maryland I believe the election district is a unit worth trying to use as a basis for the public library. It seems to me that there might be success with a law providing that on the petition of a certain number of voters an election district may determine whether it wished to have a public library. In case it voted in the affirmative, it should choose a board of directors for this library, the board to consist of three, six, or nine members, according to the population of the district. To these directors should be paid yearly by the tax collectors a tax amounting to one or two mills on the dollar (the amount, whatever it be, being fixed by the general law), such money to be used by the directors for the maintenance of a public library, free to all inhabitants of the district. The various minor details of administration would have, of course, to be filled in. I believe such a law would do much toward encouraging the formation of libraries in the country districts."

Dr. Steiner's paper was earnestly discussed, and the association appointed a library commis-

sion of seven members to work for the passage of a state law authorizing the establishment of public libraries on the lines suggested by Dr. Steiner.

THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA.

VERY important changes are contemplated in the development of the free library system of Philadelphia. The progress of the Free Library has been very satisfactory since its inception in 1891. It was opened originally in March, 1894, in two or three rooms in the city hall, temporarily loaned for the purpose. In February of the present year it was removed to its present comparatively commodious quarters on Chestnut street. On the first day in the city hall, 120 books were distributed and on the first day on Chestnut street the circulation was 1743. Over 6000 volumes a week are now taken out by the public.

On the last day of 1894, under two several ordinances, the city councils created the existing board of trustees for establishing and maintaining the Free Library, and in June of the present year an act of assembly was duly approved authorizing cities of the first class of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to levy a tax and make appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of free libraries.

It is now proposed by an ordinance pending in councils, that hereafter all appropriations for a free library shall be made exclusively to the trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia or their legal successors, and that the six branch libraries which have been established by the city shall be placed, from the beginning of next year, under the control of the Free Library board. The work of the branches has been admirable, but this movement will tend both toward economy and better service. It is proposed to largely increase the number of branches and by liberal use of the telephone service and small wagons to enable the clients of the branches to have practical and prompt use of the books both of the branch and also of the central library. Complete catalogs will be provided at each branch, and if the proposals of the board are carried out there can be little doubt that Philadelphia will be on the high road to attaining a free library that will well compare in a short time with any other city in the Union.

The Mercantile Library has also made a proposal to place its books at the disposal of councils, to the extent of making that institution a free library, but at the present time its offer is hampered by many serious conditions. Its president says that it cannot amalgamate with the Free Library—that the books can never become the property of the city, nor can its funds be made over to the city.

When the Free Library of Philadelphia was established by the city, it made over to the city all of its books and the income of its large fund, amounting to nearly a quarter of a million dollars, received from the bequest of Mr. George S. Pepper.

WHAT A FREE LIBRARY DOES FOR A COUNTRY TOWN.

THE following "reasons why" a free library is beneficial to a country town are from the first (1895) "Connecticut public library document." Reprinted in a local paper, village librarians may find these hints a simple and effective library advertisement:

1. It keeps boys at home in the evening by giving them well-written stories of adventure.
2. It gives teachers and pupils interesting books to aid their school work in history and geography, and makes better citizens of them by enlarging their knowledge of their country and its growth.
3. It provides books on the care of children and animals, cookery and housekeeping, building and gardening, and teaches young readers how to make simple dynamos, telephones, and other machines.
4. It helps clubs that are studying history, literature, or life in other countries, and throws light upon Sunday-school lessons.
5. It furnishes books of selections for reading aloud, suggestions for entertainments and home amusements, and hints on correct speech and good manners.
6. It teaches the name and habits of the plants, birds, and insects of the neighborhood, and the difference in soil and rocks.
7. It tells the story of the town from its settlement and keeps a record of all important events in its history.
8. It offers pleasant and wholesome stories to readers of all ages.

A LIBRARIAN'S EPITAPH.

AMONG the many quaint epitaphs to be seen in the old Charter Street burying-ground of Salem, Mass., is the following tribute to one of the early librarians of Harvard College, which may well cause the librarians of the present day to ponder upon the many virtues common to the profession, even in days when the "library movement" was unborn:

In this Grave are depofited
The Remains of Nathanael Ward, AM
Late Librarian of Harvard College
Whom
A penetrating Genius
Improved by an extenfive Acquaintance,
With the liberal Arts and Sciences,
Rendered Superiour to most.
His native good Senfe,
And literary Accomplifhments
Attracted univerfal Notice;
While his amiable difpofition
And focial Virtues,
Efpacially,
His fingular Frankneff, and undiffembled Benevolence
Gained him the Efteem and Love of all.
He was a dutiful Son, and affectionate Brother,
A faithful Friend, and agreeable Companion.
A Sincere Piety towards God
Crowned his other Virtues
And promifed a Life eminently ufeul.
But a Blafed Hope
In the Vigor of Youth,
Amidft happy Proffpects,
Cut off by a raging Fever
He breathed forth his Soul,
October XII in the Year
MDCCLXIII Aged XXIII

CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS AT THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

NOVEMBER 29 is this year to be known as Library Day in Georgia, in honor of the Congress of Librarians to be held on that date in the assembly-room of the Woman's Building at the Atlanta Exposition. Miss Anne Wallace, who is chairman of the congress, has arranged for an interesting and instructive program, and the meeting should be most helpful in fostering a library spirit, not only in Georgia, but in the other southern states. Among the librarians who are expected to attend and present papers at the congress are Miss Mary S. Cutler; Miss Mary E. Sargent, of Medford, Mass.; Miss Alice B. Kroeger, of the library department of Drexel Institute; Miss Hannah P. James; Miss Nina E. Browne, of the Library Bureau; Miss Theresa West, and Mrs. Carrie W. Whitney, of the Kansas City Public Library. The attractive library in the Woman's Building will be the headquarters of the visiting librarians.

Library Association of the United Kingdom.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 1895.

THE 18th annual conference of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held this year in Cardiff, Wales, September 10-12. The first session was held in the Cardiff Free Library, on the morning of Tuesday, September 10, and was presided over by Lord Windsor. About 200 delegates were present from various parts of the kingdom.

The opening address of the chairman dwelt particularly upon the necessity of a wise and careful selection of books. Librarians nowadays had to deal with a perfect avalanche of books, and extreme discrimination was needed. Another difficulty that confronted public libraries was lack of space. The shelf-room at their disposal was limited, and, however well a library was selected, the process of weeding was always necessary. The value of catalogs and books of reference had greatly increased of late years, owing to the prodigious number of books with which they had to deal, and it would be interesting to know how many volumes annually found their way into the store-rooms of the British Museum. Librarians were obliged to consult the tastes of a great variety of readers. As to the class of literature to be read, it was better to read light literature, so long as it was not pernicious, than not to read at all. Romantic fiction had exercised an enormous influence upon national life and character from the earliest times; it was a mirror of the habits and customs of mediæval times, and in reviewing the literature of mediæval days there was ample evidence to prove that romantic fiction formed the staple reading of our forefathers. Surely the law of the survival of the fittest need not condemn us to a population of blue-stockings.

Librarians had a great opportunity for good work in assisting readers in the choice of books. Within the last 50 years a reading public had arisen which could be counted by millions in England alone. It was to be hoped that a great future was opening out before them, and that writers of genius might be found sufficiently strong to take their place among the giants of all ages. Meanwhile librarians must play their part in directing the stream into its proper course so far as was possible, so that no valuable crop should be carried away by the flood of literature, but that its waters might fertilize the land and produce in due time a rich harvest of ripe fruit.

Miss Dorothy Taylor, of Cardiff, then read a paper on "Hospital libraries," in which she urged the claims of three classes of hospital libraries, viz., those for the use of the medical staff and students, for nurses, and lastly, for patients. She had sent circulars to 70 hospitals and infirmaries in London and the provinces, and the statistics showed that only 25 libraries exist for the use of patients, varying in size from 100 to 4000 volumes. The discussion which followed educed the fact that in nearly all large towns surplus papers and magazines are sent by the public libraries to the hospitals, and it was suggested that in order to secure supplies from private houses a systematic collection should be made.

Mr. Barrett, of Glasgow, opened a discussion on "How best to display periodicals." The recent rapid development of periodical literature made this question really of considerable importance. In the Mitchell Library Mr. Barrett is able to exhibit 386 current periodicals, each having a definite place; but it is difficult to persuade readers to return them to their proper places when finished with. The plan adopted at St. Martin-in-the-Fields seemed to meet with general approval. There each periodical is fastened in its place with its name boldly labelled above.

The next paper was read by Samuel Smith, of Sheffield, "On the public librarian: his helps and hindrances." This paper, as it touched on a good many contested points in practical librarianship, evoked a somewhat heated discussion; and among the hindrances to the progress of the librarian Mr. Smith instanced the wretched salaries paid in several important public libraries, where the rule was for well-educated youths of 15 years of age to begin at 6s. per week, with a prospect of attaining to 10s. per week in five years' time.

On Wednesday the association resumed its conference under the presidency of Peter Cowell, chief librarian of the Liverpool Public Libraries. Miss Ellen Verney aroused great interest by her paper entitled "The Middle Claydon (Parish) Public Library: a successful experiment," in which she showed what had been done in a rural parish with a population of only 225, and so small an available penny rate as £9 per annum. The adoption of the free libraries act under such circumstances, she said, evoked a healthy sentiment of public spirit opposed to

the spirit of patronage which generally prevailed when a reading-room was condescendingly founded by some rich individual of the neighborhood. The first requisite was to put the village library on a sound business footing so as to give it the element of permanence, which only the adoption of the act could supply, after which there was ample scope for volunteer effort. It had been shown that there was a real appreciation of good literature among classes that hitherto had lacked opportunity of developing such tastes, and that libraries could be made a success without "penny dreadfuls" and "shilling shockers," even in a small rural parish. The public library under the act of 1892 appealed to the inhabitants as no other library could, and became a power for good to the whole neighborhood. The lending library and reading-room are greatly used, and every Wednesday the room is thronged with the laborers and their wives. The library now contains over 1000 v.

The next paper was read by John Shepherd, of the Cardiff Public Library, and dealt with "The collection and arrangement of topographical prints, drawings, and maps." In the discussion which followed, Mr. Welch, of the Guildhall Library, strongly emphasized the advantage of preserving local prints and drawings on separate mounts and unbound, as this admits of their being easily photographed or divided into special collections for exhibition. Several members spoke, and the result showed that the practice of collecting local prints in public libraries had become very general, and that some libraries contained costly and important collections.

The next paper, on the "Bibliography of Monmouthshire," was by Mr. W. Haines, and in his absence was read by Colonel Bradney.

A paper on "Welsh publishing and book-selling," by Mr. Eilir Evans, of Cardiff, gave rise to a discussion on the use of the Welsh language, in the course of which Sir William Bailey said he thought it was about time the Welsh gave their productions to the English people in the English language. If the works of Buchanan, Burns, and Sir Walter Scott had been printed in Gaelic, they would scarcely have been known beyond the limits of Scotland. Some of the finest poetry in the Church of England hymn-books had been written by Welshmen, but few hymns had been rendered in English compared to the great mass of really beautiful hymns buried in the Welsh language, of which the English people knew nothing. Why should the genius of Wales be cribbed, cabined, and confined by adherence to their own language? It might be patriotism, but it was patriotism in a wrong direction. This speech evoked an energetic protest from Mr. Williams, of the Swansea Free Library, who declared that the English language was too poor in expression to convey the eloquence of the Welsh nature.

Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, of Nottingham, read a paper entitled "How to extend the library movement," which was followed by a practical discussion.

The final session of the conference was held on Thursday, September 12, under the presidency of Lord Windsor. "Workingmen's libraries in Glamorgan and Monmouthshire" was the subject of a paper by Evan Owen, of Cardiff, who emphasized the need of helpful institutions for the benefit of colliers. He pointed out various obstacles to be overcome in meeting the needs of that particular class, such as the migratory habit of the collier. Many colliery libraries were thriving and prosperous. The passing of the free educational and the parish councils acts had been a great incentive to their formation. What was essential to the success of a colliery library was a fair start on a sound and proper basis. Now that Wales had been blessed with intermediate schools and university colleges, a great deal might be expected of her sons and daughters. If a good system of colliery libraries could be established the social edifice of the mining community in "gallant little Wales" would be practically complete. During the discussion of the paper Lord Windsor recommended a scheme of affiliation of such libraries for purposes of mutual co-operation, and Dr. Garnett suggested the utilization of electrical communication between the different districts by telegraph or telephone for local library work.

"The public library and the elementary school—a note on an experiment," was the title of a paper by J. J. Ogle, of Bootle, who described a scheme of affiliation between board schools and the free libraries which had met with encouraging success. In the discussion that followed, Lady Verney urged the desirability of providing works on local topography and history in such libraries so as to interest the children in objects and places within their reach. Such books would be of great value to the members of cycling clubs, which largely consisted of boys, and would serve to give interest to their excursions. John Williams, of Swansea, thought such a plan should be extended to schools other than elementary, and suggested that the scattered libraries in the different technical schools should be concentrated in the public library and made available for general reference. Mr. Cowell followed up this suggestion by relating the experience of the Liverpool Public Library, where they applied the money which had become available under the customs and excise act to the purchase of technical books not only for the reference library but also for their branch libraries, a list of the works so bought being circulated in the work-shops of the city. The result was that in the succeeding 12 months an increase in the circulation of technical books took place to the extent of 12,000 volumes. Such books, however, soon got out of date, and had to be frequently replaced by the latest editions, entailing an expense for which they had to make up their minds.

Miss Petherbridge, of London, read a paper entitled "A cataloging class for Great Britain and Ireland," which led to a somewhat animated discussion, most of the cataloging experts present protesting that such a scheme would re-

sult in deadening uniformity and discouragement of individual work, and would do a great deal more harm than the good which would be gained by having all cataloging done at a central bureau.

After a short excursion by steamer and luncheon in the town hall, the members visited Cardiff Castle, by the invitation of the Marquis of Bute.

At the evening meeting Mr. Boosé, librarian of the Royal Colonial Institute, read a valuable paper upon "The colonies and the registers of colonial publications." To the discussion which followed Mr. Cundall, librarian of the Jamaica Institute, contributed a note upon library work now being done in Jamaica. This was followed by a paper on "Free libraries and the local press," by Mr. Joseph Gilbert, of Day's Library.

Mr. MacAlister, the honorary secretary of the association, then read a paper on "The future of the library association: a forecast," which, he stated, was practically an introduction to the resolution which stood in his name, recommending that the association take steps to become incorporated. He briefly sketched the amount and kind of work that might be done by the association if it were strongly established and endowed, and urged the great importance of securing a continuity of effort which should be independent of the fluctuations of an income derived merely from annual subscriptions. He believed that the wealthy friends of the movement would be quite willing to endow the association; but it must first prepare itself by incorporation to hold property and otherwise to develop its resources, and results of incorporation.

The report of the council, with the treasurer's audited accounts, having been adopted, Mr. MacAlister moved:

"That this meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom believes that the time has come when it will be for the permanent advantage of the association that it should be incorporated, and that its objects will be greatly furthered and helped by the improved status which incorporation confers; that it approves and indorses the decision of the council in the matter of petitioning for a royal charter of incorporation, and instructs and empowers the council to take all necessary steps to bring the matter to a successful conclusion."

After considerable discussion, this resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously. Mr. MacAlister then moved his second resolution:

"That the council be, and is hereby, instructed to revise the constitution, with a view to the requirements of an incorporated society; and that the revised constitution be submitted for confirmation to a special general meeting to be held in London in November next."

Mr. Welch, of the Guildhall Library, moved as an amendment that the matter be deferred to the next annual meeting; but this amendment being lost, the original resolution was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

Mr. James Yates, librarian of the Leeds Public Library, in the name of his committee, invited the association to hold its next annual meeting at Leeds, an invitation which was unanimously accepted. This brought to a close the formal business of the meeting.

State Library Associations.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

THE Massachusetts Library Club held its annual meeting on October 2, 1895, at Malden, by invitation of the trustees of the Public Library. The First Baptist Society having kindly placed their chapel and social-room at the service of the club, the meeting was called to order in the chapel at 10:15 a.m. The forenoon session was devoted to a discussion of children's reading, and the afternoon session to a consideration of some of the philanthropic aspects of library work.

Mr. D. P. Corey, president of the board of trustees, made a brief address of welcome.

President Foster in opening the meeting referred to the impressiveness and significance of architecture, and said that few communities possessed so impressive a monument as the Converse Memorial Building, in which the Malden Library is housed. A paper on "Some successful methods of developing children's interest in good literature," describing the work done by Mr. James M. Sawin, principal of the Point St. Grammar School, at Providence, R. I., was then read by Mr. Foster. It was hoped that Mr. Sawin would have presented the paper in person, but he was unfortunately prevented, by illness, from attending.

Mr. Sawin's experience represents 27 years' work in one school. His plan comprised a careful study of the public library, a selection therefrom of school literature, and, thirdly, the careful study of the works selected, striving to fit the books to individual pupils. The pupil keeps the book a certain time, and then gives an account of the substance of it. What it is intended to induce is not so much knowledge of a book as the habit and right way of reading a book. At first stress was laid on oral work, but this has now given way to written summaries. The attempt is to lead children from paraphrases of great writers and extracts to the complete original. The case was mentioned of one boy who was turned from detective stories and now has a private library of 600 volumes.

Mr. Foster said that a librarian could cultivate knowledge of the interests of the various teachers and send them clippings to use in stimulating classes — acts of heroism, current events, and incidents appropriate to young people. Over 20,000 of Mr. Sawin's lists of selected books have been distributed.

Mr. Horace E. Scudder said he was glad Mr. Sawin brought to the front the personal element. Nothing is so sure of results as contact with the individual. The recognition of the library idea as an adjunct of school life is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. The idea of the enrichment of human life through good literature is a great fact of the last few years. A boy was given toy tools for working in his garden, because he was interested in horticulture, but the boy preferred his father's old hoe and rake. The amount of good literature suitable for all ages is enormous. In 1867 Mr. Scudder was asked to edit a magazine for young people.

For four years he introduced old ballads, history, etc., and had the gratitude of parents and the appreciation of the children. We should not depend largely on literature written for children. The one-syllable folly came soon to an end. Stories from ancient authors are of doubtful value. Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" form perhaps a good introduction to the drama, which is difficult of approach for children. But it is not good to read an abstract or digest of Scott. A work of art should not be whittled down. If children are to be taught the old Greek stories let them read Palmer's translation of the "Odyssey." Give them the best there is. They may not understand all, but there will be bright spots they will never forget. The accidental things like chronology and the lives of the authors are not of great value. The essential thing is the living spirit of literature. A little fellow who learned to love the "Odyssey" in Palmer's translation, heard it spoken of as Palmer's "Odyssey." When his parents were to entertain Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, the boy was much interested, and asked if Mr. Palmer was married before or after Christ. The fact that he did not comprehend that Mr. Palmer was the translator, not the author, of the poem, did not in the least interfere with his appreciation of the work.

Mrs. Harry E. Converse then sang a solo.

Miss A. L. Sargent, treasurer, presented her report, which showed a balance on hand of \$278.66.

Mr. Lane called attention to the recent action of the A. L. A. Publishing Section in placing the membership fee at \$5. Members receive all publications charged against their subscriptions at 20 per cent. discount, and may order additional copies at the same discount. The "List of subject headings" is now ready, and the "List of books for girls and women and their clubs" is in process of publication. An "Index to portraits" is promised for the future.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 p.m., and the members sat down to a most bountiful repast.

Mr. C. W. Birtwell, secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Society, opened the afternoon session with a paper on "Books enough and to spare." He urged that the securing of books from public libraries should be made easier and more attractive. He looked forward to the day when there would be a free delivery of books. If the newspapers could scrape the world for news and get it to us, often before it happens, for two cents, he could not see why the public library could not have free delivery, or even send a cart-load of books and say to the busy, tired woman, who has no time to go to the library, "Here, my poor woman, come out and see what I have got."

Mr. R. E. Ely, president of the Prospect Union in Cambridge, said that among the working people were found two classes, one feeding on husks, and one not feeding at all. We must try to get at them through personal sympathy. Take them through libraries. They tell others. In the Prospect Union is an iron-moulder, over 60

years old, an agnostic and philosophical anarchist. He heard a lecture on Wordsworth, and next day saw a book of poetry; he read something that expressed his thought. So he is a great reader of poetry now, and Shelley is his idol. Every library should have a person with tact and kindness to give his time to help the public. Put bulletin boards about the town, and post lists of books in the churches and the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Woods, of Andover House, in Boston, said: "You must not only offer good influence, but go out and compel people to come in. The place where the books are should be attractive, and a social element should be cultivated. Settlements might become distributing centres for public libraries. Mr. Barnes, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, has made a study of children's ideas of religion, of beauty, and of form. This study is necessary if books are to be carried wisely to these people. The library should circulate pictures."

Miss N. E. Browne, of Denison House, said that arrangements had been made with the Boston Public Library to have a station at the House. The library furnishes an attendant, and Denison House gives the room. About 250 books have been placed there, and more are promised if a constituency is secured. It is found that the people want *short books*.

Mrs. A. R. Marsh, of Cambridge, described the work of the Book Club, that branch of the Cheerful Letter Exchange. Each member has the care of 20 correspondents, to whom letters are written and books sent monthly. During the past year 1171 books (exclusive of magazines) were distributed thus to people who are too poor to buy, and unable, for one or another reason, to draw books from public libraries. Many of the correspondents are mothers in places where there are poor schools or none. Some correspondents circulate books among their neighbors, or to ships in port, or among colored people, etc. Lists of books asked for by correspondents are printed in the monthly paper of the society, *The Cheerful Letter*, which is issued under the care of Miss L. Freeman Clarke, Jamaica Plain. Mr. Lane asked that librarians co-operate with the Cheerful Letter Exchange by sending them duplicates not needed.

Mr. Jones, chairman of the committee on lists of select fiction, presented a report of progress, accompanied with samples of blanks used and proof of list No. 1. As the estimated cost of the list is large when compared with the income of the club, the question of continuing the work was, according to the wish of the committee, referred to the executive committee with full power.

Mr. Whitney, of Watertown, in presenting resolutions of thanks to the trustees and librarians of the Malden Public Library, to the First Baptist Society, to Mr. Foster, the retiring president of the club, and to all who contributed papers or remarks to the meeting, said: "It is particularly fitting that this Rhode Island meeting should be held in a city where a Williams is chief librarian, and under the protection of a Baptist church. Massachusetts was unjust and

most unwise in the earlier days of its history, before the liberalizing influences of public libraries were so apparent on every hand, in expelling one from its borders for religious differences of opinion, but we are glad to see that Rhode Island does not cherish unkind thoughts toward us, as is shown by her contributions to this present meeting, and may we always, as to-day, forget that Rhode Island is not a part of our old commonwealth."

Resolutions were adopted instructing the executive committee, if practicable, to arrange during the winter for a meeting of the club to which library associations in other New England states should be invited to send delegates, and all persons in other New England states active or interested in library work invited to attend.

A proposition having been made looking to the creation of a class of corresponding members, not resident in this state, it was referred to the executive committee to report an amendment to the constitution at the next meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. K. Bolton, librarian of the Brookline Public library; Vice-presidents, F. H. Hedge, librarian Lawrence Public Library, Miss L. A. Williams, librarian Malden Public Library; Secretary, Wm. H. Tillinghast, assistant librarian Harvard College Library; Treasurer, Miss A. L. Sargent, Public Library, Medford.

The secretary not being present, Mr. Bolton acted as secretary *pro tem.* during the meeting.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, *Secretary*.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE fall meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held October 2, in the David M. Hunt Library, Falls Village. The building, erected by the Misses Hunt in memory of their brother, is a tasteful and substantial one of brick, which cost \$10,000, and has rooms for the high school on the lower floor. The meeting was in the afternoon and evening, in order to insure a full attendance, and many visitors from neighboring towns took advantage of the fine weather and full moon. Guests were met at the noon train by a committee of ladies, and taken to homes in the village, where they were entertained at dinner and for the night, a bountiful and daintily served repast being spread in the vestry of the Congregational church at tea-time. The pretty little library was beautifully decorated with ferns and potted plants, and filled to overflowing both afternoon and evening with an intelligent and appreciative audience. Twenty-two different towns were represented, and nearly 100 delegates registered.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 by the president, W. K. Stetson. Rev. C. W. Hanna, of the Congregational church, welcomed the association in a hearty manner to the "promised land."

After the president's response, and the usual reports of secretary and treasurer, an interesting paper was read by Miss Cate E. Herrick, of the New Haven Public Library, on "Open shelves

at New Haven." Since July of the present year the experiment of permitting free access to the shelves has been tried, with very satisfactory results. Readers have found out that there are many classes of books in the library besides novels, and are using them with pleasure and profit. A children's room has been opened in one of the galleries, and children are free to choose all their own books from the shelves. Books are of course misplaced, and one assistant spends two hours every day putting them in order, but the advantages of the plan outweigh the disadvantages.

Miss Annie B. Jackson, of North Adams, Mass., told of methods employed in the public library of that town in the "Circulation of children's books." In 1883 there were only 75 or 80 books for children in the library, and there had to be "boys' days" and "girls' days." Since then the children's department has grown and is carefully classified, and the proportion of history, biography, travel, and science called for is much larger than in most libraries.

Miss Louise M. Carrington, of the Beardsley Library, West Winsted, opened a discussion on replacing worn-out books. The general opinion of the meeting was that good and valuable books should be replaced, but that money may be better spent for new books than for new copies of many gone-by novels, or of obsolete books of information. The poor paper and binding of some modern books were condemned, Arthur W. Tyler, of the new \$300,000 Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, speaking of the 17th century as "the time when they printed for the glory of God, and not to make money."

In the evening the ladies of Falls Village entertained the whole audience at supper in the chapel opposite the library. At the evening session Mrs. Donald T. Warner, of Salisbury, read an historical sketch of the Scoville Memorial Library in that town, quoting some of the rules for the Smith Library given by a generous resident about 1775: "If any person shall be uneasy about a book, he shall have it for one copper." The fines for misuse of books are on record: "Leaves doubled down, 2 pence; book nastied with coloring stuff, 1 shilling; drop of tallow, 1 shilling." This collection and the later Bingham Library were the beginning of the collection now housed, through the generosity of the Scoville family, in a fine stone building of Norman architecture, with a clock-tower, chime, auditorium, and Steinway grand piano.

The Rev. John De Peu, of Norfolk, made a scholarly and thoughtful address, taking for his subject Tennyson's "Merlin and the gleam," tracing in it the development of Tennyson's mind, speaking of him as the poet of the grandeur and sublimity of human life, and of his confident assurance, hope, and faith in God, and saying that he never wrote a line that would disgrace the rectory where he was born. The address was a suggestion to the librarians of means of interesting readers in a more careful study of Tennyson.

Mr. Harden, from the New York office of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., spoke of paper and

binding, and the advantage of glue prepared with rubber for making the backs of books flexible.

Miss C. M. Hewins's account of the meetings of the A. L. A. Conference at Denver and Miss Josephine S. Heydricks's description of the pleasures of the post-conference trip were so graphically portrayed that the entire company almost felt that they too had been to Colorado and the cañons of the Rockies. With a unanimous vote of thanks to their kind entertainers, the association adjourned to meet February 22, 1896, in the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury.

THE association has recently issued its "Handbook" for 1895, containing a list of the officers for 1894-95, a list of the officers since the foundation of the association, the constitution, a summary of the meetings, discussions and addresses held since the preliminary meeting in February, 1891, and a list of the members, who now number 82.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

THE formal sessions of the club do not commence till November, but a pleasant preliminary excursion was had on September 5th. Forty-one of the members met together at Darby, where they were received by Mr. Robert P. Bliss, librarian of the Bucknell Theological Library, and Miss Burnap, of the Chester Free Library, from whence they went in a chartered car to Marcus Hook.

About four o'clock in the afternoon they inspected the Chester Free Library, and a short meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, when there was a brief discussion on the subject, "How can you best promote the best use of books in a public library?" The discussion was opened by Mr. Thomson, and remarks were made by Miss Kroeger, Miss Burnap, Miss Middleton, Mr. Bliss, and one of the committee of the Chester Free Library.

They next visited the Bucknell Library, where Mr. Bliss and some of the trustees did the honors. The literary curiosities were examined and a very enjoyable time was given to the visitors.

After dining together in Chester the party returned to Philadelphia, and are looking forward to their next meeting, toward the end of October, when they are to be received by Mr. W. J. Latta at his residence on Wissahickon Heights, who promised to afford them an inspection of his very fine collection of Napoleoniciana.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE fifth annual conference of the Michigan Library Association was held in Kalamazoo, September 24-25. As the president, Mr. Utley, was unavoidably absent, the first vice-president, Miss G. M. Walton, librarian at the Normal School, Ypsilanti, presided at the meetings. The first session was called to order at 3 p.m., and after a few introductory remarks by the vice-president the president's address was read by the secretary. The subject of the paper

was "Helpfulness to library readers." It said that the earlier meetings of the A. L. A. and of the state associations had naturally been largely devoted to questions of interior design and management of libraries, to technical details of interest to library workers, but that this year the aim in the A. L. A. meetings had been to bring out that aspect of library work which pertains to the great educational influence which libraries should exert, and the attitude of library workers toward readers who come to the library and toward the community in which it is situated. Librarians should meet people with tact, in a spirit of cordial helpfulness. A brief review was given of the papers in this line of thought written for the Denver meeting by Prof. Little and Miss Cutler.

Miss Sarah A. Cochrane, of the Detroit Public Library, read an interesting paper on "The card catalog." The advantages of this form of catalog were stated, and the most approved methods of managing it were clearly and concisely summarized.

The subject of "Local bibliography and the indexing of local newspapers" was enthusiastically treated by Mr. B. A. Finney, of the University Library, Ann Arbor. He said that newspapers contain material for local history that is not put into print in any other way, and unless they are bound and cared for much valuable information will be irredeemably lost. A brief interesting review of early newspapers in the state was given, the first being started in Detroit in 1809. The names of papers of which complete files can be found in the state were mentioned. The list was a short one. The importance of having local papers preserved in the libraries as the most suitable place was urged, and it was stated that editors are, as a rule, very willing to contribute copies of their papers for this purpose. Inquiry showed that of the libraries represented at the meeting four were binding files of papers. In regard to indexing items of local interest, Mr. Finney thought that the work could be done with comparative ease, in a minimum of time, while the librarian was reading the paper. Selecting only items of local interest and indexing usually under only one heading, the work would not consume more than an hour for each issue of a paper, and the index would be of increasing value as years pass.

At the evening session a very pleasant address of welcome was given by Dr. Slocum, of Kalamazoo. Mr. L. B. Gilmore, of the Detroit Public Library, read a paper on "Classifying and numbering United States public documents." He said that attempting to make a proper disposition of these documents is troublesome and sometimes exasperating. Still it is a matter of great importance, and the work should be done in a spirit of interest and patience. In the libraries of Michigan, designated as depositories, there are 37,000 volumes of public documents, and it is believed that in a set of them there is as much valuable information as in any equal number of other publications, yet they are often consigned by librarians to the attic or the basement, instead of being so arranged and cataloged as to be of ser-

vice to the public. In the Detroit Public Library it is the custom to place them on the shelves by congress and session. Their system of numbering was explained by means of a chart. The importance of having them well cataloged was emphasized. Mr. Gilmore is of opinion that the work of cataloging them begun at Washington will not relieve the libraries of that work, as a catalog on the plan of Mr. Ames's comprehensive index would be too cumbersome, being weighted with a large amount of material never needed.

A pleasing address on "The public library from the citizen's point of view" was given by Prof. Hartwell, of the Kalamazoo schools. The citizen's point of view, he said, is one of great cordiality. There are none who are not proud of the progress of knowledge which is largely due to libraries, all are proud of the public library as an American institution, and of Michigan for her standing in regard to the growth of her public libraries. The citizen's point of view is one of great importance to librarians, who, like other experts, must avoid the danger of being so engrossed with the details of management as to forget the true end for which they labor—the intellectual interests of the general public. The librarian's true specialty is to make the influence of the library strong and far-reaching. The ideal value of the library should be prominent in the minds of its officers. As there are books which are simply mines of information, so there are others which embody the thought and imagination which are our heritage from all ages. "One class must die, the other lives and is literature. 'The garners of Sicily,' says Lowell, 'are empty now, but bees of all climes still fetch honey from the tiny garden plot of Theocritus.' To point out to eager searchers the garden plots whence the essence of intellectual life has been distilled is the highest opportunity of the library. It may thus give the transmuting touch which changes dead learning to vitalized and efficient character."

A pleasing incident was a brief informal address by Mrs. Kent, who was librarian in Kalamazoo 23 years ago. She spoke of the progress of the Kalamazoo library, and said that one of the pleasant experiences of her life had been having people tell her of the help that she had been able to give them while in the library.

The closing session Wednesday morning was devoted to reports, election of officers, and miscellaneous business. The secretary reported the addition of seven new members during the year, the total membership being 40. There are 38 public libraries in the state, containing an average of 179 v. for each 1000 population. The proceedings of the previous (1894) meeting, held at Ann Arbor, were published in the report of the State Superintendent of Instruction. The treasurer reported a balance of \$39.63.

The subject of place of next meeting was then brought up, and after a good deal of discussion as to the propriety of holding a Michigan meeting in Ohio, it was voted to have the

next annual meeting in Cleveland at the time of the A. L. A. meeting.

The following resolutions were passed :

"Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting that each library in the state should preserve at least one local newspaper as local bibliography and history, and index it if possible.

"Resolved, That the executive committee communicate with the Press Association with a view to making arrangements for an appropriate celebration of St. John's Day, June 24, 1897, the 500th anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg."

The conference was a thoroughly enjoyable one. The beautiful library building, the gift of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Van Deusen, was much admired. Dr. and Mrs. Van Deusen attended the meetings, and with the many other friends of the library not only gave their time and thoughtful attention to the papers and proceedings, but opened their homes to entertain all the members with a gracious hospitality that was gratefully received and highly appreciated.

The officers for the year are: President, H. M. Utley; Vice-presidents, Miss G. M. Walton and Miss I. C. Roberts; Secretary, Mrs. A. F. Parsons; Treasurer, Miss Lucy Ball.

ANNIE F. PARSONS, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

THE regular meeting of the Library Association of Central California was held at the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday, September 13, 1895.

President Rowell presided, and in an introductory address called attention to the death of Mr. C. C. Terrill, a trustee of the Free Public Library, and appointed Messrs. Cleary and Clark a committee to prepare suitable resolutions of respect.

He then introduced Miss Kumli, librarian of the Santa Rosa Public Library, who gave a thoughtful paper on the topic of the evening, "State aid to libraries." She dwelt particularly on the necessity of amending the state library law, pointing out some of the conflicting clauses, and suggesting improvements, from the standpoint of the library.

Mr. Harbourn followed in a paper covering the same general ground.

Mr. Layman, Mr. Clark, Mr. Cleary, and Mr. Dupuy made short addresses, and considerable discussion followed on the following branches of the subject: "Should the state make grants of money to public libraries?" "Should the state organize a system of travelling libraries?" "Should California have a library commission?" "Relation of the state and the state university libraries to public libraries," "Is any new legislation advisable?"

The chairman appointed a committee of five to formulate the views of the evening into a draft of a law to be submitted by them to the Code Commission now in session, for incorporation in the state codes.

The president announced that the topic for the October meeting would be "Library specialization and co-operation."

A. M. JELLISON, *Secretary*.

New York State Library School.

LIST OF STUDENTS, 1895-96.

THE fall term opened Wednesday, October 2, with the following students:

SENIOR CLASS.

Avery, Myrtila, Katonah, N. Y. B.A. Wellesley college, 1891.
 Betteridge, Grace Lillian, Brockport, N. Y. Wellesley college, 1887-89.
 Biscoe, Ellen Dodge, Albany, N. Y. Wellesley college, 1885-88.
 Bullock, Waller Irene, Baltimore, Md. Wellesley college, 1892-94.
 Corwin, Euphemia Kipp, Greendale, N. Y. Crawford, Esther, Missouri Valley, Iowa. B.L. Iowa Agricultural college, 1887.
 Curtis, Florence Rising, Ogdensburg, N. Y. Wells college, 1891-94.
 Olcott, Frances Jenkins, Nassau, N. Y.
 Pond, Nannie May, Woonsocket, R. I. B.S. Wellesley college, 1893.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Abbot, Etheldred, Utica, N. Y. B.A. Vassar college, 1895.
 Ames, Anne Seymour, Washington, D. C.
 Andrews, Elisabeth Parkhill, Wethersfield, Ct.
 Atkinson, Jane, Holicon, Pa. B.A. Swarthmore college, 1893.
 Fellows, Jennie Dorcas, Norwich, Ct.
 Flagg, Charles Allcott, Sandwich, Mass. B.A. Bowdoin college, 1894.
 Frisbee, Edward Seiah, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Amherst college, 1860; M.A. 1866; D.D. 1878.
 Hopkins, Julia Anna, Palmyra, N. Y.
 Iles, Constance Hurford, Providence, R. I. B.L. Smith college, 1895.
 Kueffner, Cecilia Wanda, Cambridge, Mass. University of Michigan, 1892-93; Radcliffe college, 1893-94.
 Langworthy, Louise, Alfred, N. Y. Ph.B. Alfred University, 1895.
 Lord, Isabel Ely, Essex, Ct.
 McNair, Mary Wilson, Oneida, N. Y. B.A. Elmira college, 1895.
 Morse, Anna Louise, Millbury, Mass. B.A. Smith college, 1892.
 Newman, Alice, Pittsfield, Mass. B.S. Wellesley college, 1893.
 Pierson, Harriet Wheeler, Florida, N. Y. Mt. Holyoke college, 1892-94.
 Smith, Bessie Sargeant, Wellesley, Mass. B.A. Wellesley college, 1895.
 Terwilliger, Mary Sayers, Alfred, N. Y. Ph.B. Alfred university, 1890; Ph.M. 1892.
 Thompson, Madeleine Sylvester, Passaic, N. J. B.S. Cornell university, 1882.
 Thorne, Elisabeth Gertrude, Skaneateles, N. Y. B.A. Vassar college, 1895.
 Waterman, Lucy Dwight, Gorham, Me.
 Willard, Julia Etta, Watertown, N. Y. B.L. Cornell university, 1885.

MARY S. CUTLER.

Library Economy and History.

LOCAL.

Alleghany, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (5th rpt.) Added 3784; total 27,201. Issued, home use 125,442 (fict. 66.95%; juv. 21.30%); ref. use 55,935; reading-room use of periodicals 159,791. New card-holders 2210; total registration 11,914. Receipts \$15,000; expenses \$14,875.16 (spent for books \$5976.13).

Mr. Stevenson says: "To say that the librarian's most important and difficult task is the selection of books is but to utter a commonplace. But after the selection of the book as literature is made, then comes the difficulty of selecting or procuring the books as a commercial commodity. This part of a librarian's work is growing more difficult every year, on account of the increasing use of wood-pulp paper by book publishers. It is no exaggeration to say that not a single American publishing house in this country makes uniformly good books. Even the old conservative houses that the librarians always depended on seem to be succumbing to the mercenary spirit that prompts the putting on the public of books that are not worthy of the name. Publishers say that the competition drives them to this. The only thing left for librarians to do is to omit all wood-pulp paper books from their lists, and that is what many are now doing. Most of such books have now disappeared from this library and are not likely to be replaced. As a general rule the wood-pulp paper book is no better as literature than it is as paper, fortunately enough. But this is not always the case. There are many standard English publications that cannot be found in any decent American edition. Of the 3000 volumes added the last year the larger number were books made in England, and with but few exceptions they are books that any library may be proud of."

Battle Creek (Mich.) P. S. L. Added 1104; total 13,139. Issued 42,772. No. card-holders 3689.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. The second annual photographic exhibit in the art department of the library opened on Sept. 26, to continue until Nov. 2. Every Thursday evening, at eight, during the exhibition, there is a stereopticon exhibition of photographic lantern slides, explained by Frederick C. Beach, of the *American Amateur Photographer*.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. It is planned to establish a music library as a department of the library. It will be arranged in a separate room, with reading-table and writing materials, and will comprise the various books on music contained in the library, in all about 400 v. The collection will include music as well as books on the subject, and Mr. Bolton hopes to induce music publishers to contribute to the collection. The songs and ballads peculiar to each country have been separated into groups, as have also the operatic works of the great composers. The

collection has been increased by recent gifts of books and music by persons interested in the work, and by publishers.

Chicago, Building Trades L. The Building Trades library, intended for the free use of workmen, which was opened in Chicago in 1892, has been discontinued after an unsuccessful existence. It was started by subscription among members of the trades unions and was a circulating library, free to all union members or persons recommended by members. Of the 4000 v. on the shelves at the beginning but 2000 remain. The project never won the interest expected, probably owing to the several great and accessible free libraries of the city.

Chicago, Newberry L. The third annual report of the trustees describes briefly the removal of the library to its new building. At that time the library contained 123,516 v. and 30,556 pamphlets, and the readers for the year (1894) were 58,618, of whom 45,850 were men.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The school board on Oct. 1 decided to sell the public library building, allowing the board of education to continue their use of it until Oct. 1, 1897. This gives the library 18 months in which to prepare for removal and settle on new quarters. It is hoped that the action may result in the erection of a new library building, which is much needed.

Denver (Colo.) City L. The two-book system was adopted at the library early in September. Two cards are used in charging the books.

Des Moines (Ia.) P. L. It has been decided to remove the library to temporary quarters until the new building to be erected by the city is completed. The overcrowded and uncomfortable condition of the present rooms makes the change necessary. The new quarters comprise the lower floor of the Rogg building, corner of Eighth and Locust streets, and afford about three times as much room as is now available.

Erie, Pa. On September 10 the corner-stone of a public library building was laid, with appropriate ceremonies.

Everett, Mass. Parlin L. The new Frederick E. Parlin Memorial Library was formally dedicated on September 17, the exercises being held in the local Y. M. C. A. hall. The attractive building, which cost \$21,972, was opened to the public on the following day.

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. On September 13 the trustees accepted the plans for the new library building submitted in competition by Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue, of Boston. There were 18 architects in the competition. The selected drawings were placed on exhibition the following day. The design adopted, based on the best available models, shows an effect of solidity in appearance and construction. It presents the typical Roman palace, with its central cortile — in this instance covered with glass, and used as a delivery-room. A vestibule, surmounted by a lofty dome, gives access to the librarian's, trustees', and central delivery-rooms. These three rooms occupy an area of 2250 square feet. The

main court extends to the full height of the building, with an arcade of marble columns entirely surrounding it on the second floor. The general delivery-room communicates, through fire-proof doors, with the stack-room, with an area of 2600 square feet, and also into a cataloging-room, with an area of 550 square feet. An historical or art collection room is on the principal floor. A reference-room of 800 square feet is arranged for, between the art and the reading rooms. A side entrance has been provided for which leads direct to the periodical and children's rooms, and also to the rooms of the school committee in the second story. From the floor level on Elm street is the principal basement entrance. A toilet-room, a large work-room and boiler-room, all taking in about 300 square feet, are in this part of the building. Arranged around the central hall, on the second floor, are the quarters for the school committee. A general office, board-room, a sub-committee-room, and superintendent's office are reached from the gallery about the central court. The structure is of the Italian renaissance style, and stands 56 feet high on the Main street elevation. The library will occupy a most commanding site, and its architecture is commensurate with its surroundings. Including the basement, the building will be of three stories. Over the front entrance the national, state, and city seals will be cut. The building will be 130 feet on Main street and 80 feet on Elm. The stack-room extends from the basement to the roof, and has a capacity for 400,000 v. By legislative enactment a loan of \$150,000 was secured, but at least \$100,000 more will be necessary to complete the ideas suggested by the plans. Mrs. Sara S. Brayton parted with the site, worth \$125,000, for \$50,000, and this leaves but \$100,000 to complete the construction of the building and put it in shape for use. Limestone or sandstone will probably be used in the construction.

Independence (Ia.) F. L. Added 10; total 3731; issued 14,483; borrowers 209. Receipts \$2586.62; expenses \$179.68.

The report covers the period from March 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.

"The library in June, 1895, was removed into the new library building erected in pursuance of the conditions of the will of the late Perry Munson, in which he made the munificent donation of \$15,000 for that purpose, the lots on which the same is erected having been donated by Jed Lake. It is now located in fine, commodious quarters, free of rent."

Johns Hopkins Univ. L., Baltimore. The fine Semitic library of the late Prof. Dillman, of the University of Berlin, has been obtained by Johns Hopkins University, through the generosity of a friend, who desires to remain anonymous. The purchase of the library, for 20,000 marks, was made by Prof. Paul Haupt, of the oriental department of the university, who returned from Europe on October 1, bringing the collection with him. The Dillman library, which contains about 5000 v., is especially rich in works upon the biblical languages, and is also very

full in the department of Ethiopic language and literature. It will be placed in the room of the Oriental Seminary, and will be known as the "Dillman collection."

Lincoln (Neb.) P. L. Added 752; total 10,905; lost and paid for 24; lost 4. Issued, home use 81,155 (fict. 80 %); ref. use 12,807. New card-holders 1175; total registration 4900. There are 178 magazines and periodicals on file in the reading-room.

The use of the reference-room, which is large and well lighted, increases constantly. All the bound volumes of magazines, Poole's index, and many reference-books have recently been placed in the reference room for free access, but in spite of this large addition to the unrecorded use of books, there has been an increase of 2466 over the previous year in the books issued for reference use. There has been a slight decrease in home circulation since the removal of the library, but this is probably only temporary. Miss Dennis suggests that the issue of two books on a card be tried.

Michigan State L., Lansing. Mrs. Spencer, the state librarian, has issued a general request that the various literary clubs, reading circles, etc., in the state send to her a copy of their season's program or outline of work. The law passed last winter authorizes the state librarian to assist and aid such societies as far as practicable, and Mrs. Spencer is anxious to make this work a helpful and useful feature of the state library.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. The bids for the new library-museum building were opened on September 28 and were found to be so low as to insure the construction of the building according to the accepted plans of architects Ferry & Clas. This was a pleasant surprise to the library authorities, who had feared that the estimates would largely exceed the \$500,000 appropriation. The bids range from \$400,000 to \$500,000. Contracts have not yet been awarded.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. The library has arranged an interesting exhibition of Bibles, prayer-books, and curios, the property of Rev. John Wright, the author of "Early Bibles of America." These, with a rare collection of Indian Bibles, the property of the public library, and a prayer-book of the fine limited edition, published by the last convention, are placed in the directors' room under a custodian. In the collection is Melancthon's Bible, with notes in his own handwriting, and a prayer-book that belonged to Shelley, with a letter of the poet's.

Montclair (N. J.) F. P. L. (2d rept.) Added 1723; total 4173; issued 23,289 (fict. 13,276; juv. 6242). No. borrowers 1532. Receipts \$5081.82; expenses \$446.39.

The trustees urge the necessity of a suitable and well-arranged reading-room. A general finding-list of all the books in the library has been prepared.

New Haven (Ct.) P. L. The children's department of the library was opened in the first

week of September, and has proved very popular. It is located in the gallery, extending nearly two-thirds the length of the building, and contains about 1200 v. One long reading-table is devoted to magazines and periodicals. The department is entirely distinct from the library proper, a separate list of card-holders being kept. There is no age limit.

Newark (N. J.) P. L. The library trustees, who recently returned from a tour of inspection among Eastern libraries, have decided to make a second trip to visit the chief libraries of the West. These tours of inspection are intended to furnish hints and suggestions for the new library building which it is planned to erect in Newark.

Newton Centre, Mass. Newton Theol. Institution. The new Hills Library of the Newton Theological Institution was formally dedicated on September 27, in the presence of a large audience. The building stands on the crown of Institution Hill, and is a handsome two-story structure in the Greek type of architecture, built of light brick, with freestone trimmings. The exterior is quite plain. In front there is an Ionic portico, flanked by two courts and windows separated by pilasters. In the basement is the stack-room, a reading-room, printing plant, three study-rooms, toilet apartments, and fire-proof room containing the heating apparatus. The main reading-room is located on the first floor, and is to be known as the Hartshorn memorial-room. Its dimensions are 40 x 58 feet. It is named in honor of one of the principal donors to the library fund. The entrance vestibules are on this floor, also the librarian's room, offices, and another stack-room. The rooms of the Backus Historical Society are located on the second floor; also the Backus library-room, toilet-rooms, and study apartments. The library has at present a capacity of 50,000 v., with opportunities for an increase of 25,000 v.

North Attleboro', Mass. Richards Memorial L. The memorial library building, presented to North Attleboro' by the children of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Richards as a memorial to them, was dedicated on the afternoon of Sept. 16. The new building is a substantial one of brick and stone, costing about \$60,000, finely fitted up inside, and allowing for the expansion of the library for years to come. The exercises were held on the lawn adjoining the library grounds. Previous to that time about 1000 school-children assembled and marched to the library, escorted by the Boys' brigade company of the Baptist church and a band. Until within a few hundred yards of the building the band played, but then the children struck up the well-known words of "Onward, Christian soldiers," to the music of which they proceeded to the grounds. There the building was formally presented to the town by Rev. George E. Osgood, and received by the chairman of the board of selectmen, John O. Hennigan. Then came an oration by Hon. John D. Long. The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the whole assemblage, led by the band. Later the books owned

by the town, over 4000 volumes, were removed from the present leased quarters to the new building, which was then opened to the public.

Oakland (Cal.) F. L. (17th rpt.) Added 3122; total 28,102. Issued, home use 118,605; visitors to ref. room 8218 (six months only). New borrowers 2045; total registration 8861. Receipts \$23,973.14; expenses \$23,555.92.

"Since our last annual report four delivery stations have been established for the benefit of those residing at a distance from the main library. They are located in the branch reading-rooms at the extreme eastern, northern, and western parts of the city. There is a notable increase in the number of books called for as well as an improvement in the character of books read, notwithstanding the fact that the borrowers are at a loss to know what to send for, owing to the lack of a catalog or printed lists of the books in the main library.

"The central reading-room, which from the inception of the library has occupied the lower floor of the library building, has been removed to more convenient quarters within a short distance of the library. This change has proved eminently satisfactory to the patrons of the reading-room. By the change we were enabled to fit up the lower floor of the library building as a delivery-room, removing some 10,000 volumes from the overcrowded room above. The removal of these books permitted us to arrange and display to better advantage the remaining 20,000 volumes, and convert the room into a quiet reading and reference department. This department is now in charge of an able assistant, who will devote his time to assisting students and others in their research."

The trustees call attention to the fact that "the work of cataloging the library is nearing completion. This has taken longer than was anticipated, but has been done in a thoroughly scientific manner and need never be done again. The Rudolph indexer system having been substituted for the antiquated card-catalog system, the catalog is readily accessible to every one visiting the library. But there is demand for a printed finding-list that can be consulted at home, and there is no doubt that such a publication would greatly add to the popularity and usefulness of the library and materially increase the efficiency of the delivery-station system. No catalog has been issued since 1885, and as the number of volumes in the library has trebled since then, it is practically useless."

At a city council meeting, held on September 11, \$2000 was voted to the library for the printing of a catalog, in accordance with the suggestion of the trustees, that sum being half of the amount asked for.

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. A children's department has been established, with free access to the shelves. The return and delivery of books and the reading of magazines by children are conducted here instead of in the main departments, as heretofore, with most satisfactory results.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. The corner-stone of the new library building was laid on the afternoon of September 30, a few of the directors and

friends of the association being present. The exercises were conducted by Librarian E. S. Wilcox. The erection of the building will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Philadelphia. THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY (in Phila. *Inquirer*, Sept. 22), 4½ col., il.

An account of the organization, growth, and present condition of the Library Company of Philadelphia, describing some of the more valuable books in the collection; illustrated with four cuts of the various library buildings.

Philadelphia. T. Morris Perot, president of the Mercantile Library, on October 1 addressed to the city councils a letter in which he offered to make the Mercantile Library a free public library on condition that the city appropriate a sufficient annual amount to cover its maintenance. In his letter, after giving a short history of the library and describing the extent of the collection, Mr. Perot says: "It is proposed to give to the citizens of Philadelphia the full use of this valuable library, and it is offered to the city so as to make it a public institution, open and free to all, the city being asked only to appropriate annually such a sum as will maintain it. Further, if so desired, this institution will accept the care of the libraries established by councils in several parts of the city and continue them as branch libraries. This will make these libraries doubly or trebly valuable to the people of the neighborhoods in which they are situated, as the main library can at any time throw into any of these branches 10,000, 20,000, or 30,000 volumes. If necessary it can, by establishing express wagons between the main library and the branches, deliver books from one to the other several times daily, thus giving to these branches the advantage of 180,000 volumes, in addition to those owned by themselves."

The directors of the library do not, however, propose to turn its administration over to others. The ownership and control of the entire property is to continue, as heretofore, in their hands, with the addition of three ex-officio trustees from the city government. Owing to this fact and the impossibility of consolidating the library — as a central public library — under these conditions with the various smaller libraries now established, it is a question if the offer will be accepted.

Piermont (N. Y.) P. L. The new library building was opened for inspection on the evening of September 16. The library is an outgrowth of the local Village Improvement Association and begins work with about 100 volumes, supplied by the Regents of the state university.

Richmond, Ind. Morrisson-Reeves L. The beautiful memorial window, given to the library in memory of Robert Morrisson, its founder, by his great-grandchildren Bertha and James W. Morrisson, is described and illustrated in an artistic little pamphlet recently issued by the library committee. The window illustrates the discovery of printing by Gutenberg. The central

window shows Gutenberg in the act of drawing a printed sheet from the press, and showing to his companions, Fust and Schoeller, the practicability of his invention. The smaller windows above depict representative facts in the history of literature and printing; these include the names, dates, and arms of Mollère, Lope de Vega, Dante, and Goethe; the book-marks of Caxton, Manutius, Vostre, and Plantin; and the names, dates, and arms of Chaucer, Bacon, Shakespeare, and Milton.

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds Library. On October 1 the library was opened in its new home without formal ceremonies. There was a large and interested attendance of visitors.

St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L. (5th rpt.) Added 1551; total 12,859. Issued, home use 108,882 (fict. and juv. .818 %); ref. use 915 (no record of general ref. use is kept).

"A large number of pictures accumulated in the library have been mounted on stiff paper and sent in portfolios to the schools for the use of the younger scholars. These pictures serve to illustrate history and geography lessons, educate the taste of the little ones and give them pleasure in beautiful things, and have been highly appreciated by both teachers and scholars."

"A list of 100 good novels published in December has been influential in improving the class of novels read."

San Francisco (Cal.) F. L. It has been decided to establish a children's department in a room on the second floor of the library building, heretofore used as a ladies' reading-room. It will be well provided with periodicals and accessible books, and will be used both as a delivery-room and a reading-room.

SHAW, W. B. The Carnegie libraries: notes on a popular educational movement in "the greater Pittsburgh." (In *Review of reviews*, Oct., p. 429-435.) il.

An interesting account of the Carnegie Free Library of Alleghany, the Carnegie Free Library of Braddock, and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, illustrated with views of the interiors and exteriors of the buildings and portraits of the librarians.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. The library was reopened on October 1, after having been closed for alterations since July. The book-stacks have been entirely rearranged and a second tier put in, several new windows have been made, and a large book-lift has been installed. The books have been reclassified according to the D. C., and a new catalog has been prepared and printed.

South Norwalk (Ct.) P. L. (5th rpt.) Added 313; total 3182. Issued 17,710. New card-holders 264; total membership 1091; visitors to library, 39,903.

Miss Scott urges the need of more shelf-room and of several standard reference-books.

South Orange (N. J.) P. L. The trustees have adopted plans prepared by Stephenson & Greene, of New York, for a new library building, to be erected on the lot given for the purpose by Eugene V. Connett, the village president. The building will have a frontage of 54 feet, with a depth of 30 feet. While simple in design, the general effect will be pleasing, the high peaked roof covered with red slate being broken by a half-dormer, relieving its plainness. The building is to be constructed of Indianastone up to the water-table, and above that point of gray pressed brick. The trimmings will also be of Indiana stone. The main entrance will be by a wide flight of stone steps leading up to a fine Norman arch. A wide hall runs through the centre of the building, at the rear of which is the librarian's office, opening through wide arches into the library-room proper on the one side, and into the reading-room on the other. There is also to be a trustees' room and the usual offices. The library will have shelving accommodation for 25,000 v., and the alcoves and shelves will be of oak, cabinet finished. The same trim will be used throughout the entire building. Provision is to be made in the erection of the walls for the putting in of a mezzanine floor of iron whenever in the future this may be desirable, and in this way nearly doubling the shelving capacity. Ground is to be broken at once, and it is hoped to have the building ready for use early next year.

Southampton, L. I. Rogers Memorial L. The Rogers Memorial Library was formally opened on Sept. 28, in the presence of a large audience, who later inspected and admired the building.

The building was designed by R. H. Robertson, a New York architect, who for many years has been a summer resident of Southampton. It is built of hard burned North River brick, with a slated roof, and stands upon the site of the old Southampton academy in the centre of the village, presenting a fine frontage of more than 100 feet, with open spaces on all sides. The plan embraces at the west end a handsome hall, with a seating capacity for 250 people. It is also provided with a large well-lighted reading-room, a reference and librarian's room, and in the centre, lighted from above, is the fire-proof room, of a capacity for the safe keeping of 20,000 volumes. Above are apartments for the custodian. The library cost \$20,000, and was built by Holland Emslie, of Cornwall Landing, New York. In addition to the Rogers bequest the sum of \$5115 was raised by private subscription, which is to be kept as a permanent maintenance fund. The trustees expect also that the hall will yield a good return. The library begins with about 1000 volumes of standard and popular books, to be increased by the active co-operation of an experienced committee.

4 *University of Illinois, Champaign.* Plans for the new library building, for which the last legislature awarded \$150,000, were selected on Sept. 22. The plans were submitted in competition, and four were selected as prize-winners. The first choice was given to the designs of E. G. Bolles, of Springfield, the three other archi-

tects receiving prizes of from \$300 to \$100, respectively. The plans chosen call for an artistic two-story building, having east and west fronts exactly alike. The main entrances are through great archways and are reached by steps down to the basement and up to the main floor, all steps being within the loggia. On the first floor are the main reading-room, periodical-room, reference-rooms, parlors, librarian's room, delivery-desk, etc. The arrangement of this floor gives from the delivery-desk an unobstructed view of almost the entire floor-space. The reading-room, 60 by 90, takes the north portion of the floor and extends up through the second story. The administrative offices will be on the second floor. Entering the rotunda from the west, the president's suite of rooms lies to the left, trustees' rooms to the right, registrar's and business agent's rooms directly in front. At the north end of the rotunda is a gallery separated from and overlooking the main reading-room on the first floor. There are three book-rooms, each having shelving capacity for 54,432 volumes, or a total of 163,296. The walls of the book-rooms are to be hollow, with inner shell of buff-enamelled brick. The interior construction is to be of the steel skeleton order, with porous tile fire-proofing, all heavy inner walls to be of brick. The exterior walls are to be of stone backed with brick, two colors of stone being used, one for the body, the other for trimming. Marble wainscoting and frescoing will be used throughout the structure. It is the intention to make the building as nearly fire-proof as it can be made, and to equip it with every convenience of the most modern and approved design.

Washington, D. C. Congressional L. Work is now in progress upon the underground book railway, which is to be put in operation between the capitol and the new Congressional Library building. A trench 1100 feet long has been made across the capitol park, and in it will be constructed a brick conduit six feet high and four feet wide, which will enter the basement of the library building and the basement of the capitol, connecting by shafts with the main floors of both buildings. A small cable will be run through this conduit, upon which will travel two book-carriers. Telephone wires will also be laid between the buildings, and it is thought that in this way it will be feasible to supply books directly to congressmen with ease and rapidity.

Washington Heights (N. Y. City) F. L. (27th rpt.) Added 626; total 10,063. Issued 22,552; visitors to reading-room 7652. Receipts \$2512.19; expenses \$1935.83.

"The increase in the number of books purchased has necessitated an increase in our shelving room, and we have about reached the limit of our present quarters. We have an average of about 30 readers per day making use of our reading-room."

Whippany, N. J. The Mrs. J. F. Roberts Memorial Library was formally opened in Whiponong Hall, in this town, on Labor Day. It contains about 2000 v.

FOREIGN.

Leipzig, Germany. The name of C. F. Peters, the Leipzig firm of music publishers, whose "Edition Peters" has long been the "hall mark" of the best in musical literature, is destined to be perpetuated in the Musikbibliothek Peters, dedicated January 2, 1894. The library, which has been open to the public over a year and a half, contains about 10,000 volumes, including the works of the leading composers. Among the curiosities of the library are the complete manuscript scores of a number of operas that have never been printed. The first annual report, edited by Emil Vogel, contains a bibliography of books on music and periodicals devoted to the subject issued in 1894; also, a list of the musical libraries of Europe. According to this list Germany has 103 libraries with more or less extensive collections of music, and 14 libraries devoted wholly to music; Austro-Hungary 39 general, 43 special; Switzerland, 9 general, 1 special; Italy, 60 general, 5 special; Spain, 7 general; France, 25 general, 5 special; Belgium and Holland, 12 general, 5 special; Great Britain and Ireland, 28 general, 4 special; Denmark and Sweden, 5 general, 1 special; and Russia, 3 general. In an appendix are printed hitherto unknown letters by Franz Schubert, edited by Max Friedlaender. — (*Jahrbuch der Musikbibliothek Peters für 1894*. 1. Jahrg. hrsg. von Emil Vogel. Leipzig, C. F. Peters, 1895. 116 p. O. pap.)

Upsala (Sweden) Univ. L. A history of Upsala University, by Claes Annerstedt, the chief librarian, has been recently issued which gives an interesting account of the development of the library up to 1702. Although the university was founded in 1477, it cannot be said to have had a library before 1620, when Gustavus Adolphus gave to the university his private library, kept in the former monastery of the Gray Friars at Stockholm. Before that time the professors of the university had used the library belonging to the cathedral. During the times of the Thirty Years' War the library several times received from the king and from successful generals gifts of the libraries of several Catholic monasteries, among others those of Braunsberg and Würzburg. Another of its early benefactors was the favorite of Queen Christina, Count Magnus Gabriel Delagardie, who gave to it in 1669 65 manuscripts, among them the famous "Codex Argenteus," the oldest specimen of Teutonic literature. After his death the library received, in accordance with his will, his own private collection, which was the finest then in the possession of any Swedish private man. The first 82 years of the library's history, here told, were uneventful. Narrow quarters, insufficient means, carelessness and bad management on the part of the authorities are the main characteristics. But the library grew. At the end of the 17th century it contained 30,000 volumes, most of them foreign, and the greater part Latin, works. In 1675 there were only 80 Swedish works, but in 1692 the library received the copyright privilege, although the printers were at first not over-an-

xious to obey the law in this respect. The librarians were taken from among the professors, and held the office in addition to work in the latter capacity. The work fell mostly on the amanuensis, who at the end of the period had the title of vice-librarian. In 1702 the post of librarian was assigned to Erik Benzellius, and under his régime the library entered on a new and more prosperous career. The present volume by the chief librarian of the library is, it is to be hoped, only the first instalment of a complete history of the institution. A. G. S. J. — (*Upsala Universitets historia intill år 1702*. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & Soner, 1894. 119 p. O.)

PRACTICAL NOTES.

PASTING BOOK-PLATES. — Miss C. R. Barnett, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, sends the following useful suggestion as to pasting book-plates: "Some of the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL may be glad to hear of a simple little device for pasting book-plates. Put a number of book-plates together so as to form a block about three centimetres in thickness. Make the sides perfectly even, and then paste a piece of paper on one side, thus making a block or pad of book-plates. When the back of the book-plate has been pasted it can easily be detached from the block. This solid block of book-plates is much more convenient than having a block of wood on which to rest the book-plate while it is being pasted. There is no danger of the book-plate slipping off the block, nor of getting paste on the front of the book-plate."

Librarians.

ALLAN, Miss Jessie, librarian of the Omaha (Neb.) City Library, died on September 12, after a lingering illness. The cause of her death was consumption, which attacked her in the autumn of 1893, and in the opinion of her physician was contracted in the handling of books infected with tuberculosis germs. For the past two years Miss Allan fought the disease bravely, trying different climates and methods of treatment, but without avail. Miss Allan was connected with the Omaha Library for 14 years and had been librarian for 10 years. She was born in Omaha, December 15, 1861, her family being among the pioneer settlers. In 1881, on leaving the high school, she entered the library as an assistant, in 1883 she was made acting librarian, and in the following year, when her sister, who was then librarian, resigned the position, she was elected librarian. In November, 1893, she was granted leave of absence on account of ill-health, and during her frequent long and sad vacations since that time her personal work at the library was necessarily slight. A week or so before her death she resigned her position on account of the condition of her health, and in accepting the resignation the following resolutions were passed by the board of directors

"The directors of the Omaha Public Library, for themselves and the reading public of Omaha, desire to express

to Miss Jessie Allan their sincere appreciation of her long, faithful, and efficient service as librarian. The best growth of the library has been coincident with Miss Allan's management and in large measure due to her personal effort. She brought to the work of librarian a natural aptitude, but over and above that she showed a peculiar alertness to the needs of the reading public and a zeal in meeting them that more than anything else established the present popularity of the library."

Miss Allan was an active member of the American Library Association, and had attended the conferences from 1888 to 1893, with the exception of the 1889 (Catskill) conference. She was vice-president of the Nebraska Library Association, and was always an interested and effective worker in library matters. She was well known and loved in Omaha and had many warm friends in the A. L. A. and in her profession generally.

The Omaha *World-Herald* says: "She was a little woman, alert and keen, a mere bundle of nerves and intelligence, and with a sort of genius for the work which she assumed. There are born librarians as well as born poets, and Miss Allan was emphatically the former. A knowledge of books came to her as easily as a knowledge of music comes to some persons. Moreover, her knowledge was not sporadic, nor her interest impulsive. She loved books well enough to be willing to labor long and hard, in order that they might be made useful to others. She was in touch with each improvement in the conduct of libraries, and the Omaha Library has been recataloged in the most improved manner, with various devices for assisting borrowers to the volume they desire. Much of this cataloging was done by Miss Allan when she was not in a condition to do any work whatever, but she had a strong spirit and an unflinching ambition that sustained her when others would have yielded to their pains and lassitude. Under Miss Allen's management there was always the most obliging service at the library. No reference was so remote that Miss Allan or her assistants, acting upon her instructions, would not endeavor to find it. No request was so preposterous that it would not be given respectful consideration. One who has had experience in the libraries of other cities must be keenly aware of the fact that in the Omaha Library was to be found unusual courtesy and obligingness. In short, Miss Allan, in the days of her health and vigor, was possessed of a strong public spirit, and she was determined to make the library as useful as possible to this community. She was well aware of the fact that it was a community which needed many books and good books, and exerted herself to make those books available to all, and to encourage those who needed them to borrow from the public shelves. A memory of the tall, vivacious, friendly little face of the librarian, of her trig little figure in its dark dress, of her large brow, and intense mentality, her hearty handshake, her reliable knowledge, will linger long with those who knew her. She was a 'gallant lady' and served this city well."

BARGER, Thomas. Owing to failing health and increasing years, the library committee of

the Liverpool (Eng.) Free Library, under whom he has served now for the long period of 43 years, have decided to recommend that a superannuation allowance be made to Thomas Barger, keeper at the Free Library, William Brown street, Liverpool. Mr. Barger joined the Free Library staff on the day the library was opened in Duke street, October 18, 1852. He has served under three chairmen and under three librarians — the late John Stuart Dalton, the late George Hudson, and the present librarian, Peter Cowell. During the cotton famine at the time of the American Civil War, some 30 to 35 years ago, Mr. Barger's services were specially in request, the attendance at William Brown street increasing so enormously that the corridors and ante-rooms at the library had to be fitted up, lighted, and requisitioned for readers; an attendance of 750 at one time and a daily issue of 3000 volumes was no uncommon record. After a long and meritorious service, laden with years, at the age of nearly 78, Mr. Barger retires with the respect and earnest good wishes of all his colleagues.

BARROWS, Benjamin H., was on September 9 elected librarian of the Omaha (Neb.) City Library, succeeding the late Miss Jessie Allan. Mr. Barrows was born in Davenport, Ia., in 1848, and came to Omaha in 1870, where for 12 years he was city editor of the *Republican*. He was for some years U. S. Consul at Dublin, and has always been strongly identified with journalistic matters. He was one of the original directors of the Omaha City Library in 1872, and has shown constant interest in its development.

HECKMAN, Frank B., of Philadelphia, was on September 26 appointed librarian of Branch No. 6 of the Philadelphia Public libraries newly opened in Germantown.

MCCRORY, Miss Harriette, of the Pratt Institute library training class of 1895, has been appointed librarian of the Millersville (Pa.) Normal School.

MORSE, Miss Anna, librarian of the Millbury (Mass.) Free Public Library, resigned her position on September 19, to take up the study of library work. She is now enrolled in the junior class of the N. Y. State Library School.

NELSON, Miss Sarah C., a graduate of the Pratt Institute library training class of 1892, has been appointed assistant librarian of the new Blackstone Memorial Library of Branford, Ct. Miss Nelson after her graduation was cataloger at the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library when it was reorganized by Mr. A. W. Tyler, recently appointed librarian of the Blackstone Memorial Library. Later she cataloged the Stoneham (Mass.) Public Library.

SAUNDERS, John M., for 52 years librarian of the Woodbury (N. J.) Library Co., died at his home in Woodbury on September 6, aged 83 years. Mr. Saunders was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the pioneers of the town, in which he had filled many positions of public trust.

SMITH, Charles W., was on September 4 elected librarian of the Seattle (Wash.) City Library, succeeding John D. Atkinson, resigned. Mr. Smith has been for the past few years in a Seattle law office. He was a student of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., and has been librarian of the Cayuga County (N. Y.) Historical Society, and of the Ives Seminary, Antwerp, N. Y.

UPHAM, Warren, secretary and librarian of the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, O., was on September 10 appointed secretary and librarian of the Minnesota State Historical Society, succeeding ex-Governor Marshall, resigned.

VAN HOEVENBERG, Miss Alma Rogers, on August 1, became assistant librarian of the Washington Heights (N. Y. City) Free Library, succeeding Miss J. P. Price, who had been in the library 22 years.

Cataloging and Classification.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. *Publishing Section*. List of books for girls and women and their clubs; edited by Augusta H. Leyboldt and George Hies. Part 4: Education and science. Bost., Library Bureau, 1895. 98 p. Tt. pap., 10 c.

The Book-Leaf, published by the Carson Harper Co., of Denver, which now contains the "Denver Public Library lists," has in its September number a 4-p. list of "Books on education in the Public School Library, September, 1895."

FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LISTS for September (Providence P. L. Bulletin) cover "Yachts and yachting" and "The White Mountains."

GERMANIA MÄNNERCHOR, *Chicago*. Catalog der Deutsch-amerikanischen bibliothek des Germania Männerchor, 1894. Chicago, 1895. 39 p. il. S.

A neatly printed little catalog, listing, by author only, some 500 books.

E. LEMCKE (B. Westermann & Co., New York) has issued the second part of his "Catalogue raisonné of world literature." This covers "French literature: the classics and belles lettres" in the same admirable fashion that Part I. covered German literature. These catalogs, though, of course, publishers' sales lists, are admirable in selection, arrangement, and annotation, and have proved helpful guides to many librarians.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB has issued the first of the monthly annotated lists of select fiction (for September, 1895), which were planned at the meeting held in Boston, March 1, 1895. The permanent committee of selection

consists of a chairman (Gardner M. Jones), a secretary (Miss N. E. Browne), and 15 readers. The readers are divided into sub-committees of three members. The chairman and secretary select such books as they think desirable to have examined, the lists being limited to fiction for adults, and send them to members of sub-committees for that purpose. All books recommended by each one of the three members of a sub-committee are placed on the list, the annotations being prepared from the comments of the readers. List 1 comprises 14 books, chosen from 31 submitted to the readers; the selection shows excellent judgment and the notes bring out the character of the book with terseness and lucidity. The lists are especially intended for the smaller libraries, which have a limited amount of money to spend for new books, and to such libraries they should prove a helpful guide. Members of the Massachusetts Library Club receive the list gratuitously; other persons or libraries may obtain them by subscription at 25 cents a year, all subscriptions to be sent to the secretary of the committee, Miss Nina E. Browne, of the Library Bureau, 146 Franklin St., Boston.

NATIONALIST CIRCULATING L., *Austin, Tex.* Catalogue; revised edition. 18 p. 10 c.

A primitive little catalog, listing, by title only, 541 books—a mixed assortment of novels, sprinkled with a few poems, histories, biographies, etc.

THE OTIS LIBRARY (*Norwich, Mass.*) BULLETIN contains in its September issue a "List of American historical novels in the library."

THE SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. BULLETIN (September) contains special reading lists on "Woman" and "Reading and the choice of books."

SANBORN, Miss Kate E., has just completed and Mr. C. A. Cutter is now printing an alphabetic order table for the consonants except S carried to the third figure (e.g., Ba 111, Bab 112, Babe 113), and therefore nine times as long as the consonant part of the original Cutter's Tables. It has long been evident that a table of this sort is needed for large collections kept in a single alphabet, like Biography and Fiction. Miss Sanborn had already prepared a three-figure table for the vowels and S, which can be procured of Miss Weeks at the Boston Athenæum, or of the Library Bureau. The new work will soon be for sale at the same places.

THE SPRINGFIELD (*Mass.*) L. BULLETIN for Aug. - Sept. has a short list of "Readings for English history."

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Library bulletin, August, 1895. Accessions to the department library April - June, 1895. 12 p. Q.

FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

Halbert, H: Sale, and Ball, Timothy Horton (The Creek war of 1813 and 1814);

Osborn, Frank Chittenden (Tables of moments of inertia);

Phelps, James Turner (Life insurance sayings);

Porter, T. Conrad (A list of the grasses of Pennsylvania);

Wellman, T. Bartholomew (History of the town of Lynnfield, Mass);

Weston, James A: (Historic doubts as to the execution of Marshal Ney);

Williams, H: Eugene (Temperatures injurious to food products in storage and during transportation).

Bibliography.

GAGNON, P. *Essai de bibliographie canadienne: inventaire d'une bibliothèque comprenant imprimés, manuscrits, estampes, etc. relatifs à l'histoire du Canada et des pays adjacents avec des notes bibliographiques*, Quebec, 1895. 711 p. 8°.

JAMES, M. R. *Descriptive catalogue of the mss. in the library of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge*. Cambridge, Univ. Press, 1895. 132 p. 8°, 5s.

THE "Life of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen," by his brother, Leslie Stephen, recently published by Putnam, contains in an appendix a bibliography of the principal works of Sir James Stephen.

THE MICHIGAN SCHOOLMASTERS' CLUB has prepared, through a special committee, an interesting "List of books recommended for a high school classical library." It is a careful bibliography of the most essential and helpful books in classical teaching, and was compiled with the co-operation of representative classical teachers in different parts of the country. The list is divided into 11 divisions, including books of reference, Greek and Latin languages, Greek and Latin literatures, religion and mythology, public affairs, private affairs, the fine arts, philosophy and science, miscellaneous essays, influence of Greece and Rome, and English novels, illustrating the life of classical antiquity. It comprises about 480 titles, giving place and date of publication, publisher and price, and is issued by Sheehan & Co., of Ann Arbor.

POHLER, J. *Bibliotheca historico-militaris: systematische übersicht der erscheinungen auf dem gebiete der geschichte der kriege und kriegswissenschaft seit erfindung der buch-druckerkunst bis zum schluss des Jahres 1880*. Band 3, Heft 5. Kassel, Kessler, 1895. 565-773 p. 8°. 8 m.

"PRIMITIVE man," by E: Clodd, a recent issue in Appletons' "Library of useful stories," contains a selected book list on the subject (2 p.), with suggestions for supplementary reading.

RAINES, C. W. *A bibliography of Texas; or, a descriptive list of books, pamphlets, and documents relating to Texas, in print and ms., since 1536*. Austin, Tex., C. W. Raines, 1895. 200 p., 8°. \$3; pap., \$2.

SLANE, Baron de. *Catalogue des manuscrits arabes du département des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale; fasc 3*. Paris, Impr. nationale, 1895. 657-820 p. 4°.

SAMMLUNG bibliothekswissenschaftlicher arbeit, herausg. v. K. Dziatzko. Heft 8: beiträge zur theorie u. praxis des buch- und bibliothekswesens. ii. Leipzig, M. Spirgatis, 1895. 121 p. 6 facsim. gr. 8°. 6 m.

THOMPSON, Corrie L. *Light railways: a catalogue of books, reports, papers, and articles relating to light railways*. Lond., P. S. King & Son, 1895. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Thompson is assistant librarian of the Institution of Civil Engineers. His catalog includes not only references to English writers, but also to French, German, and Italian publications.

"WHITE servitude in the Colony of Virginia," by James Curtis Ballagh, a recent issue of the Johns Hopkins University studies (13th ser., no. 6-7, 50 c.), contains a 4-p. bibliography of the system of indentured white labor practised in the American colonies.

WILLIAM OF ORANGE. A good 4-p. bibliography of William I. is appended to Ruth Putnam's "William the Silent, Prince of Orange." (N. Y., Putnam, 1895. 2 v., \$3.75.)

Humors and Blunders.

AT the book-counter of one of the large New York department stores a would-be customer recently asked: "Have you 'Ivanhoe'?"

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"Wiggin, Timothy's guest."—F.

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[The list on Napoleon, April] is "a reference-list of works and reviews which will give serious occupation to any student."—*The Nation*, April 18, 1895.

[Mr. Foster] "has resumed the publication of his 'monthly reference-lists.' This will be good news to the many who for years found these lists among the most useful of bibliographical aids. The lists are now issued in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of the Providence Public Library."—*Publishers' Weekly*, Feb. 2, 1895.

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THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 20. NO. 11

NOVEMBER, 1895

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE newly elected officials of the American Library Association, who, purely by coincidence, happen to be chiefly Western people, have shown in the most marked way their intention to make the administration of the association thoroughly national by making a general visit to the libraries of the Eastern states. President Dana, Vice-president West, and Secretary Elmendorf last month came East to Cleveland to arrange on the spot for the success of the conference there, and then continued their journey to the far East, as we must now call it, visiting many of the members of the profession in the leading library centres. This was a capital innovation, which has had the best results in obtaining, well in advance of the next conference, a thorough interchange of ideas as to its program and arrangements. It has also been a great satisfaction to those librarians who were not able to get so far West as Denver to have the Western representatives come East in this way. We have often pointed out how usefully broadening is this system of interstate visiting, which has been evolved in the development of the several national organizations corresponding in educational and other fields to the American Library Association. It gives in a large way a realizing sense that we are all part of a great nation, and that each member of the profession is, in his or her local centre, doing a work which is national in its radiating force. Nothing can be better than this, and to this spirit the new A. L. A. officials have contributed most effectively in what may be called literally their "new departure."

THE executive board has responded promptly and wisely to Mr. Soule's timely appeal for a reconsideration of the decision as to the long-deferred trip to Europe. Ever since the original missionary voyage of 1877, which resulted indirectly in the forming of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, and which made a strong bond between the members of the profession in the mother-country and in our own, there has been talk of an international conference abroad and a trip to Europe on a large scale, which should make it practicable to ob-

tain the benefit of the trip at small pecuniary cost. It has been "hope deferred" for a good many years now, and if the trip should be postponed actually from the 19th to the 20th century and to a year in which all Europe and the steamers between America and Europe will be crowded with tourists going to the international exhibition at Paris, many of the older librarians, as Mr. Soule, who is only among the middle-aged, pathetically observes, will feel that they must give up the trip altogether. The wisest possible course has been taken in submitting the question to a referendum of the whole profession. The plan, as outlined, is comprehensive, and will doubtless be improved in detail by the help of those librarians who know library Europe. We should suggest, however, that if a national conference is to be held that year, it should be at most only of two days' duration, chiefly as a gathering-place for those who are to start, and as affording opportunity for those who cannot go to give the others God-speed and *bon voyage*.

THE proposed meeting at Atlanta, which the Board of Woman Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition have so wisely and enterprisingly planned, has broadened into a Congress of librarians, to which two days, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 28 and 29, will be given. The title is perhaps rather a large one, but we are glad to note that a large spirit has come into the work, and the appeal and program, printed elsewhere, show that we were fully justified in hoping from this meeting a revival of library spirit throughout the South. The program is entirely in the hands of women, and all papers will be by women; nevertheless we do not err in suggesting that the men will not be considered intruders, nor will be compelled to "hold their tongues." It is especially gratifying to note that an immediate result of the conference will be a State Library Association for Georgia, and an endeavor to form state library associations elsewhere throughout the South. In all the important work which this exposition will do in opening the eyes of the South to its possibilities and in opening the eyes of the rest of the nation to what the new

South really is, there will be no better piece of work than this wholesome endeavor to deepen and broaden and fulfil the work of the library in the life of the people.

UNQUESTIONABLY the Publishing Section of the A. L. A. is proving itself by its fruits. There was some question, when this branch of the association was founded, whether it were worth while to attempt to cultivate the somewhat difficult field outlined for it. Through the wise self-restraint of not attempting to publish for itself, and by availing itself of such channels of publication as Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for the A. L. A. Index and as the Library Bureau for other publications, it has avoided the rocks and quicksands of commercial enterprises, and yet has been able to obtain for the library public the benefit of many printed publications which, without its encouragement and direct aid, could not have seen the light. The issue this fall of the "List of subject-headings," prepared practically by Mr. Gardner M. Jones, and of the "List of books for girls and women and their clubs," for which the profession is indebted chiefly to Mr. George Iles, both of which are reviewed at length elsewhere in this issue, are most valuable contributions to the professional bibliography, and in themselves justify the existence of the Publishing Section.

THE authorities of the Boston Public Library have done a capital thing in promoting the publication of a most tasteful and interesting little handbook for the new library and its collections. This seems to be a private enterprise, under the authorization of the library people, and it suggests a feature which could be made use of in many important libraries. Few offer, of course, the same opportunity as Boston's new library to attract the visitor; but there is almost no library that would not be the better off, would not be made stronger in its community, if its features and its collections were kept before the public by making it such a centre of attractiveness as this kind of description helps to make it. We commend the example to libraries in other cities.

THE report of the Denver Conference will be published as the December issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL—we trust with less delay than last year. As soon as the sheets of the report are put in our hands by the retiring Recorder of the

A. L. A., under whose charge the work is being printed, the Conference number will be indexed as usual, and the index to the volume will appear as promptly as possible—probably simultaneously with the Conference report.

Communications.

TITLES WANTED FOR THE ANNUAL LITERARY INDEX.

WILL all who are willing to aid in making the "Annual index to general literature" as complete as practicable please send to me, as soon as possible, titles of books published in 1895 that are worthy of inclusion in that list.

W. I. FLETCHER.

COLLEGE LIBRARY, }
AMHERST, MASS. }

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS.

I WISH to correct one statement on page 358 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL respecting "a separate list of card-holders" in our juvenile department. We have only one list.

I would like to take this opportunity to say that we like the separate juvenile department very much. In our case the crowds of children coming in after school caused much crowding and confusion in our delivery department. Although as many come in as before to their own department, they go to their "open shelves" and select their books with great pleasure for themselves and little trouble to anybody else. In general our "open shelves" are vastly more pleasant for everybody concerned than the old arrangement.

W. K. STETSON.

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DIRECTORIES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

I AM pleased to note Mr. Thwaites's article on "Directories in public reference libraries" in the last LIBRARY JOURNAL and desire to add a word on the same subject. I have long had a feeling that this class of books had been neglected. Besides being convenient for ascertaining addresses and mailing of circulars, directories and gazetteers almost always contain an introductory essay on the resources, population, and advantages of the city or state to which the work is devoted. This essay contains statistics which are generally much more recent than any census reports and more reliable than any other figures obtainable.

Through the courtesy of the St. Paul branch of R. L. Polk & Co., our library has a directory library of over 125 volumes, which are largely used by our people, and to which Messrs. Polk & Co. are constantly adding.

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THE DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

BY ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON, *Associate Librarian.*

We find in departmental libraries one of the newest and most perplexing of the problems which at the present hour confront the library profession. What is a department library? I trust no one will insist upon a definition. The variations are almost endless. Indeed the entire subject is too much in the region of speculative library economy to admit of any type being characterized as the ideal departmental library. In studying closely into the subject one perceives two decided extremes to be considered in treating this subject. On the one hand a departmental library may be expected to comprise the absolute resources along the line of the specialty or on the other hand only a small, well-selected, thoroughly weeded collection to be used for reference only. Between these two conceptions every type and variety of special libraries may be found.

In order to understand more clearly some of the apparent differences in departmental libraries let us look for a moment at their earlier history. We are conscious almost at the beginning of our investigation of a difference in kind as well as degree. This difference, moreover, seems to point to three separate origins, each distinct in themselves and each specializing with a different end in view.

The first type, which for convenience we might call the absolute departmental library, is the logical outcome of the system of close classification upon the shelves. It separates all the books of the library into distinct and individual libraries, each having a special range within which all the books upon that subject owned by the library is treated as if that were the entire library, provided with a separate room and a librarian of its own, trained to its individual requirements and responsible alone for its welfare. An excellent example of this type is to be found in the Newberry Library, of Chicago. The second type of departmental libraries is that one in which not every department is honored by a specialization but where only a few subjects are specially thrown forward and emphasized by being made departments of the collection, while all other subjects are included in the general library, which ranks as a departmental library for general reading. This type seems to have had its origin in connection with the great collec-

tions of scientific research and to be the very natural outgrowth of an early attempt to place within convenient reach of the specialist the list of bibliography which assisted him as he went from library to library in search of information. Gradually the books themselves, arranged in some simple and convenient system, have taken the place of the carefully prepared bibliographical lists. In Chicago we find all three of these types that I am attempting to describe, and in the Field Columbian Museum we see this second type of the departmental library. The special libraries here are Geology, Anthropology, Forestry, Botany, Industrial Arts, and Transportation. All other books are embraced in a general library of reference. As one would naturally suppose, these departmental libraries correspond in each case with great collections exhibited in the museum. No plan could have been happier, avoiding as it does the unnecessary duplication of the books offered by other libraries in Chicago, and pouring its entire strength into those departments which illustrate and utilize the treasures entrusted to its care. The third type of which the University of Chicago affords the example occupies a middle position. In the university departmental library we have at one and the same time the peculiarities and advantages of both of the other types. Here we have small departmental libraries on all subjects and at the same time a large general library containing books on all subjects; thus while we give all the advantages of the breadth of specialty we avoid the confusion and annoyance of the non-technical reader by serving him in the general library.

The departmental libraries are used in this case simply for reference and are supposed to represent only the working-tools of that department of instruction. Only the graduate students are expected to use these libraries, the general library being intended to be used by all undergraduate students as their departmental library. The beginning of this university type of specialized libraries is to be found in the days when our young women and young men were taught almost entirely from text-books. In those days the professor found it convenient to consult occasionally other authorities than the

one used as the guide for the class, so there was placed on a single shelf in the recitation-room ten or a dozen text-books on that subject. But to-day the university student no longer finds himself tied to one text-book, he is given his outline of work and must search for himself for the truth he seeks. As the methods have changed so have also the conveniences, and in the University of Chicago to-day we find that the little shelf with its dozen text-books has become the cozy departmental library, opening off from the recitation-rooms so as to be ready for immediate reference and increased to 500 or 1000 of the best reference-books that can be obtained of that subject, including not only the latest text-books but the best technical journals and in many cases the original sources of knowledge on that subject.

For four years I have been studying this problem of departmental libraries, and I shall attempt to give an outline of that work and its results. In order to present the question as it really exists I shall first need to present very briefly something of the relations of the different parts of our library system to each other.

The Library of the University of Chicago consists of a general library (including departments of reference, cataloging, and circulating, also a branch delivery station of the Public Library), 31 departmental libraries, two branch libraries, and more than 100 travelling libraries. The departmental libraries are supported in two ways, first by an annual appropriation from the board of trustees, and second by the payment of library fees from the students, each matriculated student being required to pay for the use of the library and libraries \$2.50 per quarter. The fees of the graduate students go to the departmental libraries, those of the under-graduates to the general library. The book account of each department is kept in the librarian's office, and as long as there is a credit to the account of any department the head professor is at liberty to order any book needed by his department. No order is honored at the librarian's office which does not bear the signature of the head of the department which originates the order, and no department is allowed to order any book or journal which is of use to more than one department, such works being kept in the general library, where all may use them. Each departmental library has its own catalog of the books in its own library. Each department is required to furnish the librarian with two fellows, whose duty it shall be to have charge

of the department library of which they are fellows, and to give at least two hours each day to the work of cataloging new and old books, making shelf-lists, and other work needed to be done in the library. The work is done entirely under the direction of the university librarian and the same systems and rules applied to all. A member of the regular library staff has the entire charge of the oversight of all the departmental libraries, and visits each one every day to answer questions in regard to administration, revise and correct the work of the fellows in charge, and makes a monthly report to the librarian of the condition and needs of each department. In some departments where the fellows were needed for other work two of the graduate students have been hired at a fellowship remuneration to do this work. The general library orders, receives, labels, and accesses all books before they are delivered to the different departments.

The plan now in use has been the result of many experiments and frequent changes. At present we are still working to improve and make more useful these special libraries.

We find many advantages of this system over former methods. It enables the student to become familiar with the bibliography of his subject as a workman with his tools; it admits of a much simpler system of cataloging and arrangement. It gives the special worker the quiet and seclusion needed and the incentive to individual research work.

We find it an objection to have these libraries so far from each other. In some cases a student in order to use another library must leave the building in which his own study work is done, cross the campus, and find it in another building. This, however, we hope to remedy when we have a permanent building, when our departmental libraries will be separate but all under one roof and opening into the general library. That will also correct another fault which we find that our special libraries is breeding in our students—a tendency to narrowness. It must be admitted that during college hours the first duty of the student is to read in the lines of his own work, but the young woman or young man who comes out of the university life with no other idea of books than as sources of information or tools of a trade is at best only half educated, and unless we can find some way of teaching them the blessed friendship of books and bequeath to them the culture which comes from the society of the great and wise in all de-

partments and throughout all knowledge, our boasted departmental libraries will have failed to give them the highest of all education. The questions connected with this problem of departmental libraries are many and perplexing. It is one on which much of the success of the universities and colleges of the future

will depend, for I firmly believe the day has already dawned when the student seeking an institution in which to receive his training will be guided and influenced in his choice not so much by the great learning of some professor as by the practical and successful administration of its library.

SOME SUCCESSFUL METHODS OF DEVELOPING CHILDREN'S INTEREST IN GOOD LITERATURE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF JAMES M. SAWIN, PRESENTED BY W. E. FOSTER,* *Librarian Providence (R. I.) Public Library.*

It somewhat tempers the disappointment felt at the illness which has made it impossible for Mr. Sawin to be present at this meeting, that I am for that reason able to speak of his work in the terms of emphatic commendation which would not perhaps be fitting if he were here. It certainly appears exceptional in the three particulars of its gradual development, its patient recognition of scientific principles, and its emphasis on the personality of the individual child. 27 years—the period of Mr. Sawin's principalship in this single school—is a long, enough period for some teachers to have sunk inextricably into hopeless ruts; long enough, also, as is seen in this instance, for a teacher to have gone on strengthening his hold upon his pupils, and his grip upon the principles underlying their development, to an extent which is noteworthy in its tangible results.

Among the earliest steps in the school referred to were the formation of a small school library, afterward very materially enlarged, and the establishment of a weekly "library hour" as a regular feature. When in 1878 the Providence Public Library was opened, no one was more quick to recognize the decided advantage to be gained, in these same directions, through its co-operation, than Mr. Sawin. The successive steps which that library has been enabled to take, in accumulating a collection of more than 1000 volumes, duplicated for use by the school-children, and in granting definite privileges in connection with their use, have been improved by Mr. Sawin to their fullest extent, and with rare intelligence. Both in the case of the books in the separate school library and of those drawn from the public library, it is noteworthy that his choice of a book for a given purpose has been made with as minute care as a surgeon would

use in selecting his instruments. The weekly exercise referred to is of decided interest, both for its oral and its written features. In its earlier stages the former were apparently more emphasized than the written features. The use, as has already been stated in print,* which the child shall "make of the book placed in his hands is by no means optional with him. He may not return it the next day; but must keep it at least one week, and in certain cases an extra week. He may not return it unread or superficially read, for he knows that he must give a satisfactory account of his reading." At these weekly exercises "the pupils are called upon to state in their own words the substance of some book—not necessarily the last one"—thus read. An instance which the present speaker described in print some time ago† may be here recalled, in which the pupil told in her own words nearly the whole of the story of the "Vicar of Wakefield." "In language which was plainly her own, bearing every indication of genuineness, sometimes, for a single moment, at a loss for the right word, but never losing the thread of the story, with a manner so interested that it carried with her the interested attention of her classmates who had not read it, this young story-teller went on from the beginning to the close."

Where the written feature has been employed, it has been with the purpose of cultivating the pupil's power of stating his impressions of the book with more deliberateness and exactness than in the verbal account. A work such as Scudder's "George Washington," for instance, is taken home by the pupil. After returning it he writes out from memory his abstract of its contents, in temporary form. After these have all been handed in, a limited number are selected to be read aloud at the weekly library

[* This account of Mr. James M. Sawin's work as principal of the Point Street Grammar School, in Providence, R. I., was presented by William E. Foster at the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, on Oct. 2, 1895.]

* Green's "Libraries and schools," p. 121.

† Ibid., p. 113.

hour, by their writers, "and to be criticised by other pupils. Afterward all the pupils rewrite their abstracts in ink, profiting by the verbal criticism received, and generally condensing them about one-third."* Some of these written abstracts are of great interest as showing the appeal which some work of the highest order has made to the child's interest. During the year each child in the room presents four such abstracts in historical and biographical works, and two in other classes, such as literature or science.

Since the direct motive which originally led to the undertaking of this series of measures was not so much a positive one as the negative one of diverting the attention of the pupils from a pernicious class of reading then prevalent, it would be a marked occasion for gratitude even if nothing more than the accomplishment of this purpose could be reported. But it is a significant fact that the positive side of the subject has now for many years been the predominant one; and a long succession of tangible instances of individual pupils brought to take a vital interest in literature, and to experience to the full the enjoyment which noble prose or matchless verse can awaken, testifies to the remarkable effectiveness of these measures. In any such undertaking it is the instances where the conditions were most unpromising which have the greatest significance. One such instance may be cited, where there was a most determined resistance on the part of the boy to giving his attention to any but the most worthless reading. By patient study the teacher possessed himself of the key to the boy's tastes and interests, and led him steadily upward, until the boy formed the habit of coming to him for suggestions of books to buy for himself. He is now somewhere very near the head of his profession in his own city, has been able to render the state marked services, and is altogether a man of so inbred a taste for the best that it is hard to think of him as ever otherwise. This was a case where the boy was reached, along one of the lines of the "literature of knowledge"—to use De Quincey's expression. Let me cite a significant instance where the same result was reached; in this case through the medium of the "literature of power." The boy, to use his own language, had been reading "dime detective stories." "These," he says, "were to my mind at that time glorious views of a life full of exciting adventure." He had already lost his

standing in his class, and his love for school had nearly faded out. On his teacher's bringing to his attention portions of "Marmion," for reading, he declared that he was not going to give up the stories that were so fascinating. He complied, however, with the teacher's request, and read the poetry. Next the teacher placed before him "Invanhoe." "The thought," he says, "of reading such a large book as 'Ivanhoe' was frightful, but when I had read these few pages which you selected, I wanted then to read the whole book." From these more exciting scenes which he seemed to crave, he was led, little by little, to read selections from standard historians and books of travel. The entire account of his awakening is full of interest, and the good he himself is doing is far reaching. He adds that he owes his situation, in an important manufacturing firm, to this awakening.

It is time to touch upon some of the objections most likely to be met with, as, for example, the doubt expressed as to the relation of work of this nature to the prescribed school curriculum; the extreme materialistic view, always to be reckoned with, and the limited time at the disposal of the teacher for any purpose. Not only has it been the aim of Mr. Sawin to make these exercises grow naturally out of the school curriculum, in every instance, but the "avenues," says Mr. Scudder, "to a child's imagination and love of beauty are more in number than our experience can count."* One such avenue is the study of geography. Another is the study of history. Another is the "school reader," text-book though it is, which, to quote Mr. Sawin, furnishes "good examples, in variety, of the best prose and poetry," and forms "a fair basis for instilling a love for the masterpieces of literature"—and of making a skilful transition to the wholes of which the extracts are a part.

While it is true that Mr. Sawin's aim has been to link the reading above referred to with the school curriculum, so far as possible, he has by no means aimed to have the child's interest stop with the text-book; and if any one should take the ground that the text-book, and nothing but the text-book, must engage the attention of the pupil, then this teacher must certainly plead guilty to not conforming to this standard.

As regards the question of time, Mr. Sawin occupies a strikingly unassailable position when he puts the necessity for these measures on the broad ground that reading of some kind on the

* As described in the *Journal of Education*, Nov. 30, 1893, v. 38, p. 348.

* *Atlantic Monthly*, v. 73, p. 255.

part of the pupil is inevitable; and that it is simply a question whether the teacher shall use the unequalled opportunity in his hands, for diverting the stream of reading into the channels of the best literature or not. The attitude of such a school as this toward the daily newspaper is typical in this respect; and when it is remembered how great a cause of perplexity the newspaper has formed in relation to the reading of the children in a household, one cannot too much admire the practical sagacity of the plan pursued in connection with the exercise on current events. Criticism invariably follows the presentation of any materials under this head which are to be described as "scandal," "gossip," "personalities," "chaff," or "rubbish." "The time of the child being limited, he naturally learns to devote his moments of newspaper perusal to those items only which are sure of a welcome reception at the school. Seldom, indeed, has the principle of 'parsimony' been more intelligently directed than in this instance;"* and this is equally true of the course which the children's reading follows in the matter of books. They approach the school's influence, in a large number of instances, with a strong interest in "nickel stories" and the like, and under the influence of measures like these are found not merely reading, but acquiring the taste for reading, such works as Scott's "Marmion," Franklin's "Autobiography," Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe," John Burroughs's "Winter sunshine," Dr. John Brown's "Rab and his friends," and Tennyson's "Idylls of the king."

Some of the methods of a teacher like Mr. Sawin are of noteworthy interest, and leave no room for wonder when we find that they have proved most inspiring to those of his pupils who, during this long period of time, have themselves become teachers and, from the starting-point of their own individuality, are reproducing the results in their teaching. One peculiarly interesting instance is that of a young girl who had had assigned to her for recitation a selection from William Ware's "Zenobia," a book of which it is pleasant to record that in my library at least it has never yet fallen into an undisturbed repose on the shelves. Several times in succession she returned it to her teacher, assuring him that there was nothing in it which appealed to her interest, and asking that something different be given her. The teacher's insight into the "capabilities" of this short extract took this

unusual direction. Standing at the black-board, with his back to the pupil, he said to her: "Imagine that I am a painter, and that you are to give me the necessary details for reproducing Zenobia's portrait, drawn from Mr. Ware's language before you. How shall I represent her? Of what height? Of dignified bearing, or not? How dressed? When speaking, is her body at rest or in motion? What about her countenance?" In the act of answering questions like these, the coating of unattractiveness which this extract had hitherto had for the pupil was completely broken through, with the result not only of an enthusiastic appreciation of this one selection on her part, but of the opening of her eyes intellectually to what is vivid and incisive in literature in general.

It is characteristic of Mr. Sawin's intelligent procedure that he has moved gradually in the extension of these methods to all the school grades. So completely have they permeated the upper grades that for years it has been the exceedingly rare exception, rather than the rule, to find any pupil without a public library card, although the applying for such a card is wholly voluntary. The last few years have witnessed an effort to extend these same influences to the lower grades of the school (which has a total of about 480 pupils), and here the difficulty chiefly encountered has been the great variety of books which, while brought down to the level of the child's apprehension, so far as regards the language employed, do not also descend unpardonably as regards their literary quality.

In conclusion, let me say that the work and influence of this teacher—paralleled, no doubt, in the communities of many libraries, and certainly paralleled in no slight degree in other schools in my own community—presents at once an instructive example to us as librarians, and a most striking exemplification of what Mr. Charles Francis Adams urged upon teachers as an aim, now nearly 20 years ago, in the following language: *

"If you, during your lives as teachers, can, among all your mass of pupils, find out and develop through your own personal contact only a few—say half a dozen—remarkable men and women, who but for you and your observation and watchfulness and guidance would have lived and died not knowing what they could do, then, if you do nothing more than this, you have done an immense work in life."

* *New England Journal of Education*, v. 38, p. 348.

* Address at Quincy, Mass., May 19, 1876. (Green's "Libraries and schools," p. 14.)

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE VARIOUS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.*

BY EMMA LOUISE ADAMS, *Librarian Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library.*

SELDOM does it happen that library workers meet with such hearty appreciation as did the New York Library Club at a meeting in Jersey City, when they were addressed by Dr. Gordon with the words: "We are indebted to you in large measure for the present advanced state of library knowledge. We have reaped advantage from your study and researches."

Broadly, that is the aim of every library association or club, a higher and more advanced state of library knowledge, to be attained by the study and researches, and I may add, the untiring industry and devotion of its members. And these are the notes characterizing every successful library club — industry and devotion. Overworked as most librarians are, it is no small thing to give their carefully hoarded leisure to serving on committees, preparing programs for meetings, and to the preparation of papers.

Yet all these are necessary if the club is to make its influence felt outside of its own little circle of members. A library club must be aggressive, especially in a state where there is much missionary work to be done.

The work of a library club may be divided into two parts — the extension of library interest, or its aggressive work, and its aid to individual members, or its home work.

As in a short paper it is impossible to touch upon the good work being done all over the country, by the state associations, only those will here be taken up which may be considered representative as aggressive workers or whose line of work seems especially worthy of our study.

Two clubs prominent in aggressive work are those of Indiana and Michigan. In 1893 the former issued an appeal to all librarians in the state, enclosing their constitution and objects, with the happy result of doubling their membership and hence their force. To quote from their report: "We have aroused and are stimulating library interest in the state, we are helping the new libraries and encouraging the old." That these efforts are appreciated is shown by the fact, that at this third annual meeting 16 more libraries were represented than at any previous meeting.

After increasing its force by a larger membership this club threw the weight of its influence against the intrusion of politics in library matters, pledging itself (at its 3d annual meeting, 1893) "to prevent the state library from again becoming a political plum," and in the present year we learn that "the state library has been brought under new legislation, which will result in taking the office and its organization out of politics. One of the last bills passed authorized the establishment of a state library board, providing for the administration of the state library, the election of a state librarian, and the appointment of his assistants and prescribing of their duties."

A paper read by the state librarian before the Michigan association on "The state library in its relation to people in the state" comprehended a bill which it was proposed to submit to the state legislature, providing for a distribution of state documents, for making the other libraries in the state associate libraries with the state library, enabling them to send to Lansing for books needed, and also making the state library in a measure an intelligence bureau, to which librarians in the state might apply for information in the details of library economy.

Some of these ends at least have been attained, for the Michigan state legislature has since passed a bill providing for the travelling library system, and for a very fair annual appropriation for its support. This association has also taken a practical way of interesting teachers in its work by having its reports printed with those of the state teachers' association, thus securing for them a wider reading and a recognition of the library's claim upon the people for support in common with those of the public school, and so advancing a step the much-to-be-desired union of school and library.

With the same object in view the Nebraska club has decided to hold its next meeting during the conference of the state teachers' association. Iowa also, at its fifth annual meeting, met for the first time as a section of the state teachers' association. This method certainly seems a practical way of popularizing the idea that the library and the school should go hand in hand, and it would be interesting to know how far it

* Part of a paper read before the New Jersey Library Association, Oct. 20, 1895.

has been successful, where the experiment has been tried, in interesting the teachers.

Somewhat out of the usual line is the system adopted by this club for raising the standard of library work by "a plan for library instruction in the state," which was proposed by Miss Crawford, and adopted with a few changes, and was outlined in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May, 1895.

Montana and Minnesota now also have the travelling library system. The library association of the latter state as a preliminary step issued a circular calling attention to "a plan by which every town and village in the state may be supplied with a circulating library."

Beside the full reports of the Wisconsin club with its two days' conference, the reports of some of our eastern associations seem somewhat meagre. We note with pleasure the passing of a law in April of this year providing for a library commission for that state—doubtless the result of the association's work.

Looking eastward, we find among the most energetic of library associations those of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York.

There being but 31 towns without libraries out of the 352 towns and cities in the first-named state, one naturally expects to find the members of the Massachusetts club discussing questions as to library management rather than the extension of library interest. But while it is true that their papers and discussions are of the greatest practical value to librarians, nevertheless we find the active library commission of that state bending its energies to bring those 31 lost sheep into the library fold, and the prospects are that Massachusetts will soon be the only state in the union having a library in every city, town, and village.

New Hampshire is, however, a close rival to Massachusetts. In 1894, as the result of the work of the state commission, 60 new libraries were organized. Doubtless those 30 New Hampshire towns which at the Lake Placid conference were reported as without libraries will not long remain so under the new law, which makes the establishment of libraries compulsory in this state. This law, which is, I believe, unique in library legislation, was endorsed and the propriety of its passage urged by the association. The more conservative position taken by Massachusetts in esteeming it better to *urge* rather than *force* towns to establish libraries would seem wiser.

Among the recommendations made to this

club in an address by Mr. Olin S. Davis [1893] are the following: That the state library should secure and record information as to the work and equipment of the libraries in the state, that the state should adopt the travelling library system, and that circulars should be prepared and distributed giving information as to improved methods of library administration."

After so notable a record of library progress, it is a sorry thing to have to record the interruption of the good work by the removal of the state librarian for political reasons. Like Indiana, New Hampshire will be obliged to set its face against the intrusion of politics and efface this stain from its otherwise fair record.

The association of the state of New York has caught the enthusiasm of its leader, and its policy, like his, is an aggressive one. This association has issued a handbook giving information as to its purpose and scope, but knowing that there were a number of librarians in the state unconnected with it, a circular letter, stating briefly the means by which it is planned to extend the usefulness of the organization was sent to the librarians in the state and enrolment urged. Two additional meetings yearly have been decided upon, and among the plans of the association are an occasional library canvass of the state and the publication of select lists of books. Papers of the greatest value to librarians are read and discussed in this club, and these occasionally find their way into the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, thus becoming a more permanent contribution to library science.

There being no general library law in Pennsylvania, the state library club is addressing itself to the subject of library legislation, and in the placing of a bill for the enactment of a library law before the legislature has had the assistance of the trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia, who are further to co-operate in securing its passage. A notable feature in the methods of the Pennsylvania club is its plan of publishing some of its more important papers in a series called "Occasional papers."

Connecticut is another of the many associations which is able to add to its record of work performed the formation of a state library committee. Of the newer state associations, as of Vermont and Ohio, I have not spoken, though in the former state a library commission has already been formed, which is very probably the work of the state association.

Reviewing hastily the work accomplished by

the state associations, we find in addition to the direct, practical help given to individual members, that through their united and zealous efforts they have been instrumental in the formation of new libraries, have influenced or brought about better library legislation, and have been the means of forming library commissions, and of advancing library interests in their respective states.

THE FIRST LIBRARY IN THE NORTH-WEST.

ON the west shore of the Ohio River, opposite Parkersburg, W. Va., is the little town of Belpre (short for Belle Prairie, and locally pronounced Bel-pry), settled on the Marietta grant by Revolutionary soldiers from New England in 1789-90. There is not much in evidence at Belpre to attract the average traveller of to-day, although a hundred years ago it was regarded as one of the most promising of the trans-Alleghany settlements. But to the student of Western history, Belpre is interesting because of its associations in connection with the Marietta "pilgrims"; and the librarian who is fond of tracing the beginnings of his craft may well turn his attention thither, for here at Belpre was established the first circulating library in the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio.

Old Israel Putnam, he of wolf-den fame, amassed many books. His son Israel emigrated to Belpre in 1796, and carried with him a considerable part of his father's collection—no small undertaking this, at a time when goods had to be carted all the way from Connecticut, 500 miles across broad rivers and over high mountains to Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela, and thence floated down that river and the Ohio 200 miles farther, by flat-boat. The professional freighters of those days knew how to charge for all this. Young Israel was public-spirited, and having been at such great cost and trouble to get this library out into the wilderness, wished his fellow-colonists to enjoy it with him. It would have been unfair not to distribute the expense, so a stock company was formed, and shares were sold at \$10 each.

Of the blessings wrought in this rude frontier community by the books which old Israel Putnam had collected for his Connecticut fireside there can be no more eloquent testimony than that borne by an old settler, who, in 1802, writes to an Eastern friend: "In order to make the long evenings pass more smoothly, by great exertion I purchased a share in the Belpre library, six miles distant. Many a night have I passed (using pine knots instead of candles) reading to my wife, while she sat hatcheling, carding, or spinning." The association was dissolved in 1815 or 1816, and the books distributed among the shareholders; many of these volumes are still extant as heirlooms in the vicinity of Belpre, and several are treasured in the excellent college museum at neighboring Marietta.

R. G. THWAITES.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH.

THE magnificent library given to the City of Pittsburgh by Andrew Carnegie was formally presented to the city by its donor and dedicated on the evening of November 5. The ceremonies were held in the spacious music hall auditorium of the library before an audience of over 2000 persons. The gathering was a thoroughly representative one. On the stage were the members of the library commission, the local Mozart Club, which furnished vocal music, and the guests of honor. The event of the evening was, of course, the presentation of the library to Chairman Frew by Mr. Carnegie. After the invocation, pronounced by Bishop Whitehead, and the singing of two choruses, Chairman Frew introduced Mr. Carnegie, saying: "No other introduction is necessary than to present you to the man whose munificence has made this possible—Andrew Carnegie." After the applause had subsided, Mr. Carnegie made his presentation address. He said in part:

"Fellow-citizens, one has not to study deeply or to travel far to learn that the path of the philanthropist is difficult, and to find through sad experience that how to do genuine good, and not mischief, by the giving of money, is one of the most difficult problems with which man has to deal.

"My views of wealth and its duties soon became fixed, and to these I have ever since sought to give expression upon fitting occasions, which are, that under existing industrial conditions, which we shall not see changed, but which may be modified in the course of centuries to come, surplus wealth must sometimes flow into the hands of a few, the number, however, becoming less and less under the operation of present conditions, which are rapidly causing the general distribution of wealth day by day, the proportion of the combined earnings of capital and labor going to labor growing greater and greater, and to capital less and less. To one whom surplus comes there comes also the question: What is my duty? What is the best use that can be made of it? The conclusion forced upon me and which I retain is this: That surplus wealth is a sacred trust to be administered during life by its possessor for the best good of his fellow-men, and I have ventured to predict the coming of the day—the dawn of which, indeed, we already begin to see—when the man who dies possessed of available millions which were free, and in his hands to distribute, will die disgraced. He will pass away 'unwept, unhonored, and unsung,' as one who has been unfaithful to his trust. There must sometimes be surplus wealth, then, and it is our duty to use this for the public good. But, having proceeded thus far, the most serious question of all remains: How is good to be accomplished? How is wealth to be used so that it will not tend to pauperize the community, or to increase the very evils we fain would extirpate? Distributed equally among all the people in the morning, we know that there would be pandemonium at night. Imagine a man with millions looking

upon the poorer districts of a great city, and saying, 'I shall cure all this.' To the wretched poor he says, 'You have not your share of wealth, take this:' and to each one he gives his portion. A few nights later this zealous philanthropist takes his friends to see what he has accomplished, the evils of poverty he has cured. Imagine the sight they behold. Poverty, wretchedness, misery, and crime cured, or even diminished? No, all these increased. The hitherto well-doing and industrious have seen the thriftless and idle in receipt of unearned funds, and these hitherto self-respecting people have said, 'Why should we rise in the dark and go forth to toil? There is no special reward for the toiler; the idle receive equally with the industrious; we shall join their ranks.'

"The surplus money gathered in one great sum and spent by Peter Cooper in establishing the Cooper Institute, of New York; by Mr. Pratt, of Baltimore, in establishing the Baltimore libraries; Mr. Pratt, of Brooklyn, in the Pratt Institute; the Drexel Institute, of Philadelphia, or spent by Seth Low for the Columbia Library, or by my friend and partner, and your distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Phipps, for the conservatories, is put to better and nobler ends than if it had been distributed from week to week in dribblets among the masses of the people; concentrated in one great educative institution lasting for all time, its usefulness is forever; it ministers to the divine in man, his reason and his conscience, and thus lifts him higher and higher in the scale of being; he becomes less and less of the brute and more and more of the man. I am not content to pass down in the history of Pittsburgh as one who only helped the masses to obtain greater enjoyment of those appetites—which we share equally with the brutes—more to eat, more to drink, and richer raiment.

"What we must seek for surplus wealth, if we are to do real, genuine good, are uses which give nothing for nothing, which require co-operation, self-help, and which by no possibility can tend to sap the spirit of manly independence, which is the only sure foundation upon which the steady improvement of our race can be built. We were soon led to see in the free library an institution which fulfilled these conditions and which must work only for good and never for evil. It gives nothing for nothing.

"The taste for reading is one of the most precious possessions of life, and the success of the Allegheny and Braddock libraries proves that the masses of this community fully appreciate this fact, and are rapidly acquiring it. I should much rather be instrumental in bringing to the working man or woman this taste than mere dollars. It is better than a fortune. When the library is supported by the community, as Pittsburgh is wisely to support her library, all taint of charity is dispelled. Every citizen of Pittsburgh, even the very humblest, now walks into this, his own library, for the poorest laborer contributes his mite indirectly to its support. The man who enters a library is in the best society that this world affords; the good and great surround him, welcome him, and humbly ask to

be allowed to become his servants, and if he himself from his own earnings contributes to its support, he is more of a man than before.

"Our newspapers have recently quoted from a speech in which I referred to the fact that Colonel Anderson—honored be his memory!—opened his 400 books to the young in Allegheny City, and attended every Saturday to exchange books, and that to him I was indebted, as was Mr. Phipps, for admission to the sources of knowledge, and that I then resolved that if ever surplus wealth came to me (and nothing seemed more unlikely, since my revenue was one dollar and twenty cents a week, as a bobbin boy in a factory—still I had my dreams!) it should be devoted to such work as Colonel Anderson's. In the opening to-night of this library free to the people, that boyish dream is again realized. But I also come by heredity to my preference for free libraries. The newspaper of my native town recently published a history of the free library in Dunfermline, and it is there recorded that the first books gathered together and opened to the public were the small collections of books of three weavers. Imagine the feelings with which I read that one of these three was my honored father. He founded the first library in Dunfermline, his native town, and his son was privileged to found the last. Another privilege is his—he has built and founded a library for the people, here in the community in which he has been so greatly blessed with material success. I have never heard of a lineage for which I would exchange that of the library-founding weaver. Many congratulations have been offered upon having given for this purpose which I have declined to receive, always saying, however, that I was open to receive the heartiest congratulations upon the city of Pittsburgh having resolved to devote part of its revenues for the maintenance of a library for its people.

"We now come to another branch—the Art Gallery and the Museum—which the city is not to maintain. These are to be regarded as wise extravagances, for which public revenues should not be given, not as necessities. These are such gifts as a citizen may fitly bestow upon a community and endow so that it will cost the city nothing.

"And now might I say to the board of trustees that if they ever wish for a simple test by which they can surely know whether the objects aimed at by the founder are attained or not, they have only to note whether the thousands who visit and enjoy the conservatories near us, so wisely given by my life-long friend and partner, Mr. Phipps, pass over here from these entrancing bowers, and find in a department of this building something also which attracts them and gives them pleasure and instruction. If so, the commission may rest assured our fondest hopes have been realized. If this building be so managed as not to attract these thousands of the common people to the museum, or hall, or library, and especially to the exhibitions in the art gallery, which will perhaps need most care, then there is still something left to be desired.

"Mr. Mayor, before closing let me say one

word to you as representing the city of Pittsburgh. The city grows apace. This site, you remember, seemed to many as not central. Today it is certainly not too far east for the centre of the Greater Pittsburgh, which already appears upon the horizon. The plan made for branch libraries may soon be inadequate, and require further attention. Already we have an important library at Braddock, which ranks with that at Allegheny City. For some years a surplus has been desired, that I might be able to give a similar library to Homestead, which is to be my next use of wealth. I hope to be able to go forward with that work the coming year. We intend to follow that with a similar library for Duquesne, and hope also to be able to provide a library for a community which has been so partial as to adopt our name, much to the surprise of Mrs. Carnegie and myself but I will not deny, also, much to our satisfaction, for we should rather stand well with our fellow-citizens in and around Pittsburgh than receive the plaudits of all the world beside.

"By the time the Greater Pittsburgh comes we shall thus have several libraries, which it may perhaps be thought best to incorporate with the general library system of Pittsburgh. Such other districts as may need branch libraries we ardently hope we may be able to supply, for to provide free libraries for all the people of Pittsburgh is a field which we should fain make our own as chief part of our life-work. I have dropped into the plural, for there is one always with me to prompt, encourage, suggest, discuss, and fortunately sometimes, when necessary, gently to criticise and advise, whose heart is as keenly in this work as my own, preferring it to any other, as the best possible use of surplus wealth, and without whose zealous co-operation I often feel little useful work could be done.

"Mrs. Carnegie and myself, who have given this subject much thought, and have had it upon our minds for years, survey to-night what has been done; the use to which we have put our surplus wealth; the community to which we have devoted it, and say to ourselves, if we had the decision to make again, we should resolve to do precisely as we have done. We feel that we have made the best of our surplus wealth according to our judgment and conscience. Beyond that is not for us. It is for the citizens of Pittsburgh to decree whether the tree planted in your midst shall wither, or grow and bear such fruits as shall best serve the county where my parents and myself first found in this land a home, and to which we owe so much.

"There is nothing at all we have done here that can possibly work evil; all must work good, and that continually. If a man would learn of the treasures of art, he must come here and study; if he would gain knowledge, he must come to the library and read; if he would know of the great masterpieces of the world in sculpture or architecture, or of nature's secrets in the minerals which he refines, or of natural history, he must spend his time in the museum; if he is ever to enjoy the elevating solace and delights of music, he must frequent this hall and give himself over to its sway. There is nothing

here that can tend to pauperize, for there is neither trace nor taint of charity; nothing which will help any man who does not help himself. Nothing is given for nothing. But there are ladders provided upon which the aspiring may climb to the enjoyment of the beautiful, and the delights of harmony, whence comes sensibility and refinement; to the sources of knowledge from which springs wisdom, and to wider and grander views of human life, from whence comes the elevation of man.

"We now hand over the gift; take it from one who loves Pittsburgh deeply, and would serve her well."

As he concluded his speech Mr. Carnegie turned to Chairman Frew, of the library commission, and presented to him a golden key in a plush case.

Mr. Frew followed with a short account of the completion of the library and its possibilities and introduced Hugh Morrison, librarian of the public library given by Mr. Carnegie to Edinburgh, Scotland, who in a brief speech congratulated the city and the citizens upon their acquisition. Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. John Dalzell also made addresses, and after the speech-making a reception was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie in the art gallery of the new building. Among those present on the stage were Bishop Phelan, of the Roman Catholic Church; Bishop Whitehead, of the Episcopal Church; three of the judges of the Supreme Court, and the judges of the County and District Courts; the Mayor of Allegheny, and the Mayor of Pittsburgh. Invitations to the ceremonies were sent by the library committee to the President, the chief state and municipal officers of Pennsylvania, to a large number of employees and artisans in all branches of business, whose names were furnished by prominent business and manufacturing concerns of the city, to the prominent librarians of the country, and to the various prominent artists, musical and scientific people of the United States.

The beautiful building, which was thus opened to the public, had its inception on Nov. 25, 1881, when Mr. Carnegie wrote to the mayor of Pittsburgh offering to expend \$250,000 upon a free library provided the city would appropriate not less than \$15,000 a year for its support. This offer was not accepted at the time, owing to the state of the municipal finances; but in February, 1890, Mr. Carnegie renewed his offer, proposing to give \$1,000,000 for the establishment of central and branch libraries, if the city would appropriate \$40,000 annually for their maintenance. An ordinance accepting the gift was passed on February 25, and a library commission was promptly appointed. The commission set apart \$300,000 for branch libraries, and appropriated \$12,000 for prizes for competitive designs to be submitted by architects. Out of the many plans received, the one by Longfellow, Alden & Harlow, of Pittsburgh and Boston, was chosen, and the contract for its erection was awarded on May 8, 1893. It was found that \$100,000 additional was required to carry out the design, and this sum was promptly added by Mr. Carnegie to the \$1,000,000 previously given.



MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE,
Founder of the Carnegie Library.



MR. E. H. ANDERSON,
Librarian of the Carnegie Library.



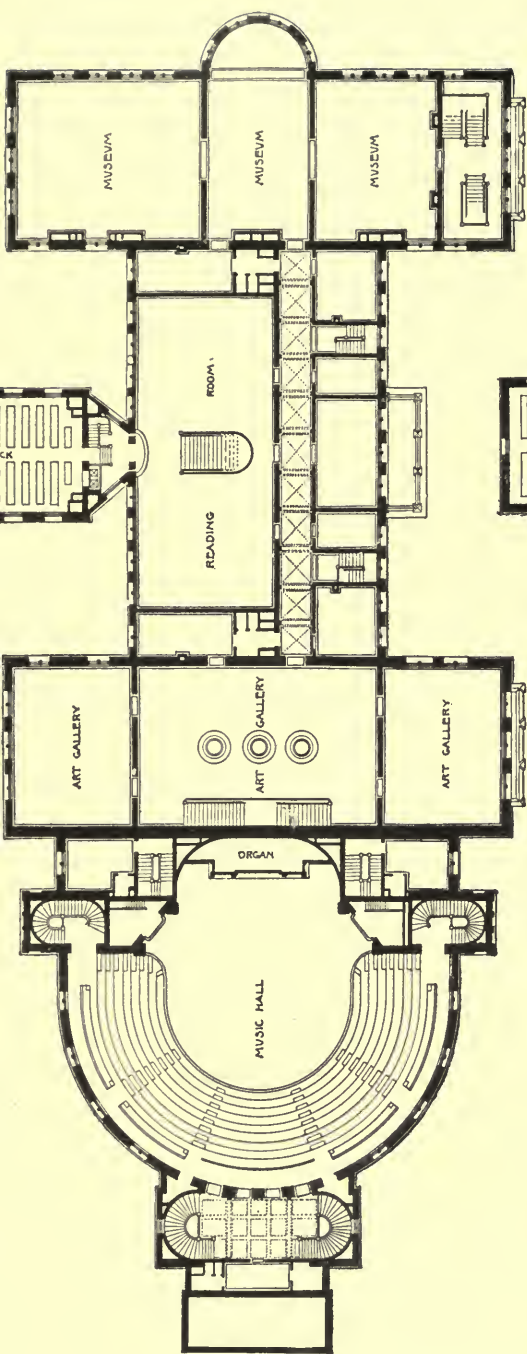
CARNEGIE LIBRARY, MUSIC HALL, ART GALLERY, AND MUSEUM OF PITTSBURGH.



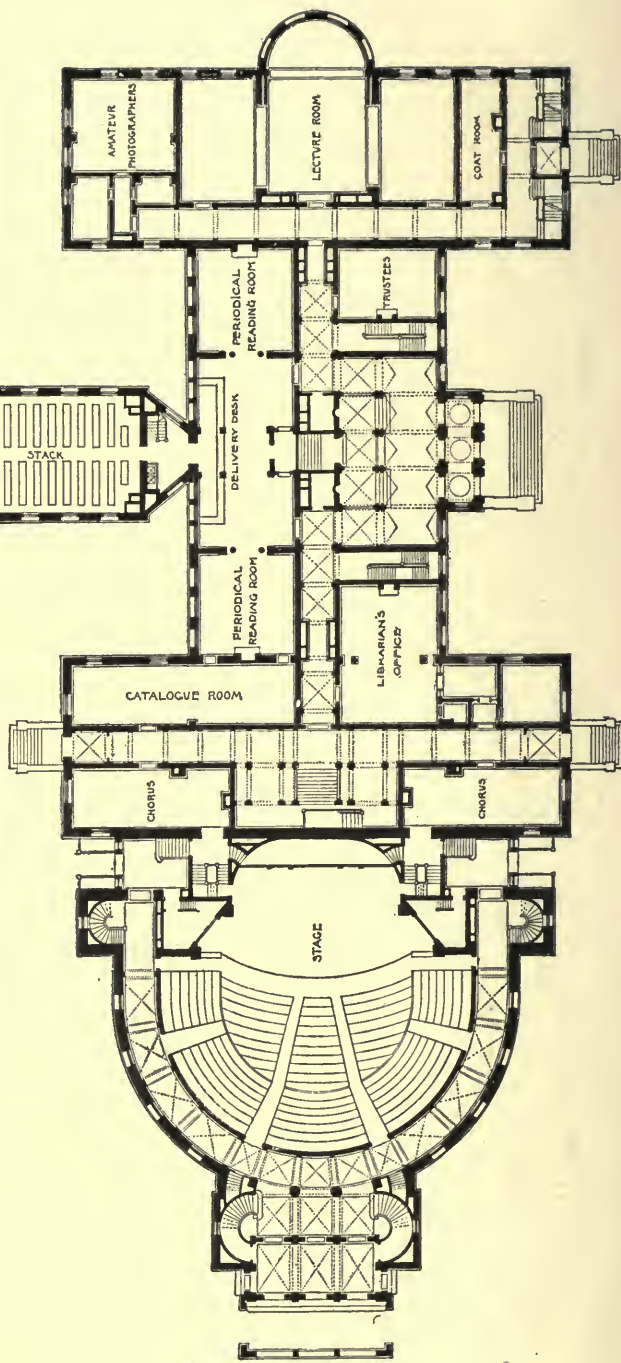
"THE GREATER PITTSBURGH."
Showing Carnegie Library System.



A CORRIDOR OF THE PITTSBURGH BUILDING.



Second Floor Plan,



First Floor Plan,

FLOOR PLANS OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

The building comprises a library, music hall, art gallery, and museum. It stands on terraced ground at the East End entrance to Schenley Park, overlooking a picturesque ravine, and is a granite structure something in the Renaissance style. On the front is a stately *porte-cochere*, triple arched and finished in stone balconies and surmounted by chandeliers of electric lights. The forward part of the building is semicircular in form, with a dome-like roof. From either side of this frontage rises a stone tower 175 feet in height.

The walls are of Cleveland gray sand-stone and the roof is covered with red tile. The building is encircled by a frieze in which are inscribed the names of famous men; upon the music hall, composers and musicians; upon the art galleries, artists, and upon the library and science wing, authors and great scientists. Over the library entrance is the legend "Free to all the people." At the rear are L wings. About midway on the east side rises the book-stack, in a tower-like structure of six low stories. The whole building gives the effect of strength and repose, from the sweeping lines of the centre and the beautiful curves of the front to the pyramid summits of the twin campaniles with their delicate arches.

The interior of the building, roughly speaking, is divided into four sections. Toward the front the entire width is taken up by the music hall, behind are the art galleries, back of these the library-rooms, with an extra entrance toward the park, and in the rear, toward the conservatories, are the rooms devoted to the various scientific societies. Entering the visitor finds himself before the huge mahogany doors, every panel of which is hand-carved. As they swing open, the colonnaded hall and vestibule are seen. Groined or vaulted ceilings give an imposing air to this threshold, and the delicate coloring in the panels of the ceiling give a very artistic finish to the big hall and vestibule. This entrance gives admittance to the beautiful music hall, with a seating capacity of 2100 and a stage capacity of 200.

The art-rooms on the lower floor lead to the periodical-rooms of the library department. These are really a single long apartment, cut into two by colonnades. At each end there is a huge projecting antique mantel and fireplace finished in plaster and marble. Throughout on the lower floors the door-jamb, window-checks, etc., are made of Keene's cement, and the woodwork is all of polished oak. To the left of the periodical-room is the stack-room with a book capacity of 250,000 v., and supplied with speaking-tubes and book-lifts. Cataloging-rooms, retiring-rooms, and store-rooms take up the other space.

The library entrance is on the park side. As one enters between fine mahogany doors, a broad marble staircase of pink Knoxville marble, from Tennessee, leads up to the reference-room on the second floor. In the grained and colonnaded vestibule, on the stairway and in the reference-room, the same delicate ceiling and wall decoration is found. The reference-room has a ceiling of obscured glass. Above each of the 200 panes is an incandescent light, which throws an

even and diffused effulgence on the readers below. On the second floor all the windows and doors are of polished mahogany.

Outside the reference-room, and running toward the music-hall end, is a corridor, which for color work, finish, and beauty of perspective is the gem of this fine building. It is grained and vaulted, and the coloring in the panels is beautifully delicate in buff, cream, green, blue, and gold harmonized. On one side extends the reference-room, and on the other are smaller rooms for special collections or study, one of them being occupied by the music library of nearly 2000 v., comprising the collection of the late Karl Merz, which was bought and presented to the library by a number of citizens.

The circulating department — naturally the centre of the library's activity — is on the first floor, opening back of the delivery-desk into the stack wing, the lower stories of which are reserved for circulating books, the upper stories for reference books. At either end of the lobby of the circulating department are the periodical rooms, one for scientific and technical periodicals, the other for those of a popular and literary character. The reference reading on the second floor is separated from the stack-room by the desk of the reference librarian, which it is planned to make a bureau of information. In the limited time for preparation the opening of a children's room was deferred, but this it is hoped to develop into one of the most important departments of the library; and it will be established as soon as possible.

The library opens with about 16,000 volumes, and the work of bookbuying is being vigorously prosecuted. The librarian, Mr. E. H. Anderson, formerly of the Braddock (Pa.) Free Library, has gathered about him a competent staff, and has pushed forward the great work of getting the library in thorough working order with astonishing rapidity. He has accomplished the remarkable feat of having a printed catalog ready for use on the day the library was opened to the public. This was done by the use of the linotype process, which allowed the work of printing to keep step with that of cataloging. The plan adopted was to use successive alphabets, settling the first before the second was completed, combining them together and then inserting a third. A specimen of the "filing proofs" — which to the uninitiated resembles nothing so much as a railroad map of the United States — was sent to the New York State Library School, as a curiosity in cataloging. The catalog includes about 9000 of the books now in the library, and it is intended to bring it constantly up to date by frequent new editions, which the linotype process renders possible. The complete card-catalog of the library is kept in the cataloging-room for use by the staff, while a set of the Rudolph Indexer books has been provided for public use.

The library was open for public inspection on Sunday, November 11, and the regular work of issuing and receiving books was begun on Monday, November 12. On Sundays the reading-room is open from two to six o'clock in the afternoon.

ART DECORATIONS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

*H. Carrington Bolton, in a communication to
The Nation.*

THE daily papers announce that the Chicago Public Library is to be magnificently decorated with mosaics; that the "reading-room is to be an exact transcription of the ducal palace of the 400 in Venice," and elsewhere in the building will be seen "pilasters in Austrian gold and green, shading into iridescent blues finished in bronze," as well as "a wainscoting 30 or 40 feet high, of statuary vein marble, each section of which is ornamented by a band of mosaics composed of Tiffany-Favrill glass, semiprecious stones, mother-of-pearl, and pure gold."

These extravagant plans for embellishing the interior of a building designed for the storing of books and the accommodation of readers, lead me to raise the question as to the propriety of making a library so attractive to the general public that it becomes a show-place instead of a quiet and comfortable resort for students; in short, to what extent should the fine arts find place in our public libraries? From several weeks' experience as a reader in the splendidly appointed Boston Public Library, I have found that the introduction of the much-lauded decorations by eminent artists is a great drawback to the undisturbed enjoyment of the privileges for which the building is primarily erected. The throngs of people who crowd the grand staircase to visit the splendid building are not content with gazing at the wall decorations by Abbey, Sargent, and others, but must needs tramp through Bates Hall as well, clicking their heels on the stone floor throughout its entire length.

One morning, as I sat at a table in the reading-room, I noted, within the space of one hour, a troop of 11 women tourists, two bands of school-girls personally conducted by their mistresses, besides scores of individual sightseers of all ages, alone or in groups of varying numbers. The authorities realize that readers are disturbed by these visitors to the art-treasures, and express a belief that, as soon as the novelty has passed, the disturbance will cease.

Should the reading-room be closed to casual visitors and open only to bona-fide readers, the tax-paying public would feel defrauded of the right to view that which has cost so great a sum. On the other hand, we hear of no complaints because the stack-rooms are not thrown open. Should the original plan be carried out, of placing Whistler's canvas on the east wall of Bates Hall, and other works of art in the panels which are as yet bare, readers might as well abandon attempts at serious study.

The splendid stone-work, the noble provisions for making the building fireproof, are worthy of all praise; but I have thought that if the princely sum expended on merely decorative features had been devoted to the purchase of books, the present stringency would not have arisen, and earnest students would not be obliged to conduct their researches amid the social surroundings of a public art museum.

CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS AT ATLANTA.

THE following circular has been sent out by the Board of Woman Managers of the Atlanta Exposition:

"The Board of Woman Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition, now in progress at Atlanta, having determined to hold various congresses during the exposition, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon was appointed chairman of the congress committee, and the success of the appointment is evidenced in the good results. Professional women from all parts of the country have been asked to speak upon their specialties, and the number of experts taking part in the congresses is second only to the gathering at Chicago in 1893.

"The congress of librarians, of which Miss Wallace is chairman, will convene November 29 and 30 in the assembly hall of the Woman's building.

"The object of the congress is to stimulate library growth in the South, and to discuss practical questions of library economy. The papers read at the congress are to appear in permanent form, comprising a valuable supplement to the World's Fair library papers, which will be issued by the Commissioner of Education in his next report.

"That the South has been slower than other sections of the country to take advantage of the great improvements in library facilities is owing to the lack of capital, but it is a well-known fact that a small library, well administered, may be of great service to the public. It is the object of this meeting to further the development of the modern library idea, that the library is an active factor in the educational world and not merely a storehouse for books.

"It is hoped that the congress will be the means of forming state associations after the plan of the American Library Association. Great advantages may be obtained from concerted action, and the organization of librarians as of other professions tends to better results in library work.

"There will be a meeting of the Georgia librarians immediately after the morning session, November 29, to organize a state library association.

"There will be an exhibit of modern library appliances by the Library Bureau of Boston in the Woman's building; all librarians are requested to call and examine this exhibit.

"All visitors to the librarians' congress are requested to register in the library of the Woman's building.

"The directors of the Young Men's Library, 101 Marietta street, extend a hearty invitation to visiting librarians to visit the library while in the city. The American Baptist Publication Society, through its manager, Mr. F. J. Paxon, invites visiting librarians to use the parlors and reading-room of the society, 93 Whitehall street. Mrs. Porter King, chairman of the Library committee, will entertain those attending the librarians' congress at an afternoon tea at her residence, 73 Merritts avenue, November 29, from 4 to 7 o'clock."

The program of the congress is as follows :

First Session, Friday, Nov. 29, 10 o'clock, a.m.:

Address of welcome on behalf of the board of Women Managers, Mrs. Thompson, President.

Address, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Chairman of Women's Congresses.

Address, Mrs. Porter King, Chairman Library Committee.

Music.

"The public libraries of America," Miss Hannah P. James, Osterhout Public Library, Wilkes-barre.

"Library training schools," Miss Mary S. Cutler, Vice-director State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

"The libraries of the West," Mrs. Carrie W. Whitney, Kansas City; to be read by Mrs. Moses Wadley, Augusta, Ga.

"The librarian's place in the professions," Miss Tessa L. Kelso, Washington, D. C.

Second Session, Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 o'clock, a.m.:

Roll-call and introduction: The roll will be called and every member present is expected to respond in person. Two minutes will be allowed each for making remarks or suggestions, or asking questions, etc., etc.

"Library work in its relation to the public school," Miss Mary S. Sargent, Public Library, Medford, Mass.

"The personality of the librarian," Mrs. J. D. Wilson, Andrews, N. C.

Music.

"The American Library Association," Miss Alice B. Kroeger, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Classification, catalogs, and modern library appliances," Miss Nina E. Browne, Library Bureau, Boston.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY AND THE COLLEGE PAPER.

A VALUABLE medium of communication between a college library and its public is the college paper, and it is a medium too often disregarded. At the time, especially, when the year's work is beginning and many new students are entering, a very timely article may be inserted in the college paper, outlining the resources of the library, explaining its practical workings, giving advice as to the use of books and the rules governing such use, and touching on a thousand and one different matters which will suggest themselves to each librarian of a college or university library, if he will but place himself in the position of the newly-arrived or little-read student. A chance inquiry recently revealed the fact that the drawers of the card-catalog here were thought, by one student at least, and a very bright one at that, to be repositories for periodicals. This misconception was almost equal to that entertained by the lady who, in the writer's experience, on being

directed to a certain drawer in the catalog in order to find a book, was surprised and disappointed, upon opening the drawer, to find it filled with nothing but cards.

Think, for a moment, how many really intelligent readers would be glad to be instructed, in a few words, about the plan of your catalog, but never take the initiative either in asking for information or in studying out the simple problem unaided; how many persons have never heard of Poole's "Index," and are ignorant of its use; how many, with a taste for the curious, have never seen Brewer's "Reader's handbook" or Walsh's "Literary curiosities"; how many young students of English literature have never opened Allibone's "Dictionary of authors"; how many hunters after scientific knowledge are unacquainted with Galloupe's "Index."

The editors of a college paper, especially if it be a weekly, are only too glad to receive "copy" from the librarian, and the librarian should be but too willing to avail himself of this means of publishing, free of charge, a weekly or semi-monthly or monthly bulletin of accessions, announcements, changes, special bibliographies, and all matter facilitating the use of the library, enlarging the scope of its influence, raising the standard of reading, and bringing students and library into such relations that their mutual helpfulness shall be increased.

P. F. BICKNELL,

Lib'n University of Illinois.

American Library Association.

TRANSACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

MEETING of the executive board of the A. L. A., held at the public library, Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, October 10, 1895. Present: President Dana, Ex-president Utley, Vice-presidents Carr and West, and Secretary Elmendorf, of the executive board.

Recorder, one vice-president, and treasurer, absent. Librarians Brett and Orr, of Cleveland, also present in consultation, and G. B. Meleney, of the Library Bureau's Chicago Agency.

Standing committees not fully completed at last meeting of the board were then named, as follows:

Co-operation.—W: H. Tillinghast, Katharine L. Sharp, M. Imogene Hazeltine, G: T. Little, William Beer.

Public documents, United States and State.—R: R. Bowker, D. V. R. Johnston, Frank P. Hill.

Library school and training classes.—J. N. Larned, Caroline H. Garland, Eliza G. Browning, Adelaide R. Hasse.

Endowment.—Pliny T. Sexton, George Iles, C: W. McClintock.

Mildred C. Wood, of the Cleveland Public Library, was appointed as an additional assistant secretary.

For the conference of 1896, at Cleveland, Chairman Brett and Secretary Elmendorf, the

local committee heretofore named, were instructed to add to their number as may be found desirable and necessary. Selection of headquarters hotel was referred to that committee, with preference for the Hollenden, if satisfactory terms can be arranged.

Date of conference decided upon to be from Tuesday to Friday, September 1-4, inclusive. Post-conference trip to Detroit and Mackinac Island from Saturday, September 5, onward; with closing session at the latter place. Return from there to be at individual option, with probabilities of side-trips by boat to desirable points. All to be arranged for by local committee, subject to modification if contingencies arise to require it.

General features of the program and exercises for the conference were discussed and decided upon.

Secretary authorized to prepare a circular of information for 1896, and send same out, up to 2000 copies, sending also to libraries not members of the association copies of the handbook of 1894. Also to send out provisional or first announcement circulars concerning program, etc., on or about April 15; and final announcements not later than August 1, 1896. With the latter to include copies of such papers as the program committee shall have accepted and printed, as heretofore directed by the association and executive board.

Resignation of Treasurer Cole on account of serious illness was tendered, but not accepted at this time. Edwin H. Anderson, of the Carnegie Free Library, Pittsburgh, was designated as acting treasurer pending Mr. Cole's recovery and resumption of the duties of that office.

A letter from C. C. Soule proposed a referendum circular regarding a post-conference trip to Great Britain in 1897, which was favorably entertained by the board. The secretary was authorized to prepare the same, in conjunction with Mr. Soule, and to mail it to members of the association at an early date, enclosing return postal for reply.

The secretary was also instructed to have compiled and published at once for free distribution 1000 copies of a library tract (somewhat after the nature of Dr. Poole's article in the U. S. special report of 1876), not exceeding 12 pages of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* in extent; provided the expense be sanctioned by the finance committee.

The president and secretary were directed to confer with Ex-president Dewey and the Bureau of Education relative to prompt publication of that much-desired A. L. A. Manual, the papers of the 1893 Chicago Conference. If immediate publication by the Bureau is found to be out of the question, then to endeavor to arrange for its issue by the Publishing Section.

Voted, That the finance committee be requested to authorize an expenditure of not exceeding \$100 for clerical help to the president and secretary in preliminary work for the coming conference.

H. L. ELMENDORF, *Secretary*.

EIGHTEENTH CONFERENCE, CLEVELAND, O., SEPT. 1-4, 1896.

THE Eighteenth Annual Conference of the American Library Association will be held at Cleveland, O., September 1-4, 1896, with post-conference trip to Detroit and Mackinac by boat.

At a meeting of the executive board of the association held in Cleveland, October 10, 1895, the following points in regard to the next conference were decided on, subject, of course, to such changes as may seem advisable.

Conference to open Tuesday, September 1; the afternoon to be devoted to an inspection of Cleveland libraries; the evening to an informal session, with no address except those of welcome from Cleveland people. This session is intended to give opportunity for the introduction of members to one another and for the renewing of old acquaintance.

First formal session Wednesday morning; President's address; probably an address by Mr. Justin Winsor on the work of the public library and the A. L. A. in the past; appropriate discussion by leading librarians of the matters that call for earnest and persistent effort in the immediate future. This session will be made, if possible, the most interesting of the whole conference. Wednesday afternoon: reports. These reports, like all the papers presented at this conference, save the few not appropriate for such treatment, will be printed and placed in the hands of members at least three weeks before the conference opens. The committee or individuals making these reports will, at this Wednesday afternoon session, be expected to be ready to make oral additions and recommendations and to reply to questions and criticisms. It is hoped that in this way a number of very important subjects which might otherwise be passed by without discussion will receive consideration. Wednesday evening will be given up to the Cleveland people. For this occasion the local committee has already certain interesting things in mind.

Thursday morning is to be a session for learners. Just what form this will take is not yet determined. An opportunity will certainly be given the beginners—those who might be called novitiates—to put questions to, and get pointed replies from, the older, more experienced members of the profession. Thursday afternoon will be given up to Cleveland's library interests. The Cleveland Centennial Exposition will be in progress and Thursday will probably be its "Library day." An invitation to attend the laying of the corner-stone of a new building for the Cleveland Public Library is a possibility. Thursday evening will be devoted to the consideration of the principles to be observed in the selection of books. The Supplement to the "A. L. A. catalog" will be printed and distributed to members by next July at latest, and will form the basis of discussion. Every effort will be made to get from those competent to speak opinions worth hearing on the sins of omission and commission in this Supplement.

Friday morning: election of officers and miscellaneous business. Friday afternoon from 2 to 4, a joint meeting of the A. L. A. and Trustees Section. Attempt will be made to secure the attendance of a large number of trustees. The feeling is very widespread among librarians that not enough attention has been paid to this part of the library world. From 4 to 6, meetings of other sections. Friday evening: annual dinner. Late in the evening the party will take boat for Detroit. Saturday in Detroit, and Saturday evening take the steamer for the Island of Mackinac.

The Hollenden Hotel has been provisionally decided on for headquarters in Cleveland, and convenient rooms secured for meetings.

By authority of the executive board,
H. L. ELMENDORF, *Secretary*.

A. L. A. ORGANIZATION, 1895-1896.

THE following revised list of officers is sent out by Secretary Elmendorf:

President: J: C. Dana, Public Library, Denver, Col.

Vice-Presidents: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.; Miss Theresa West, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.; C: R. Dudley, City Library, Denver, Col.

Secretary: H: L. Elmendorf, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

Treasurer: George W. Cole, Public Library, Jersey City, N. J.

Acting Treasurer: E. H. Anderson, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Recorder: C: Alex. Nelson, Columbia College Library, New York City.

Assistant Secretaries: G: B. Meleney, Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland, O.; F: W. Faxon, Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass.; S. H. Berry, Y. M. C. A. Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; T: L. Montgomery, Wagner Free Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Mildred Wood, Public Library, Cleveland, O.

Assistant Recorder: Miss Nina E. Browne, Library Bureau, Boston, Mass.

Executive Board: The president, ex-president (H: M. Uteley, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.), vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and recorder.

EUROPEAN POST-CONFERENCE TRIP, 1897.

THE following circular has been issued by Secretary Elmendorf on behalf of the executive board of the A. L. A.:

At a meeting of the executive board of the A. L. A., held at Cleveland, Ohio, October 10, 1895, a communication was presented from Mr. C. C. Soule, objecting to that action of the Denver Conference which recommended postponement of a European trip to 1900, for the following reasons:

(1) Because consideration of the trip has already been twice postponed to accommodate other plans, and another five years' delay would be nearly the same for the older librarians as indefinite postponement.

(2) Because an exposition year is not a good one for such a trip, as hotels, steamers, and cars will be overcrowded, and so large a party

cannot be comfortably carried and housed together under such conditions.

Mr. Soule argued that this very important subject should not be left to the chance decision of a conference, but ought properly to be voted on by all members of the association.

Upon Mr. Soule's proposition the board took action, instructing the secretary to take the vote of the whole association by letter.

In order to give more definiteness to the plan, inquiries have been made of tourist agencies as to the expense of a two months' trip, sketched out informally as follows:

New York or Boston to Queenstown, Cork, Blarney Castle, Killarney, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, through the Trossachs to Edinburgh and Carlisle, Windmere, Manchester, Birmingham, Kenilworth, also the round trip to Oxford, and open conveyances for driving from Kenilworth to Warwick, Stratford, and Leamington, London, Cambridge, direct to Liverpool, and from Liverpool to the United States. Second-class in Ireland, third-class in Great Britain, three substantial meals a day, first-class hotels, transfers between hotel and train or boat, and conveyance of reasonable amount of luggage, about 75 pounds to each passenger. This trip would cost not to exceed \$290 for each person. If 200 go, a special steamer can be obtained. So many librarians are interested in this excursion, and so many trustees and other friends are likely to want to see Great Britain under their auspices, that it is more likely that the number of the party will have to be limited than recruits drummed up.

The trip outlined above is intended to cover most of the interesting and important libraries of Ireland, Scotland, and England, and to take in as much natural beauty as possible without wasting time. It will leave time to visit other towns, to be selected later and on the advice of our English friends. A meeting with the L. A. U. K. in London is planned.

The object of an association trip ought to be to inspect those libraries from which we can learn most, and as it seems necessary to limit both time and expense to a minimum, no provision has been made for a Continental trip, but time enough could be given to London to allow any members who so desire a short trip on the Continent. Arrangements could probably be made for an extension of time on tickets of those desiring to remain after the return of the main party. It will, of course, be understood that this route is entirely provisional, only outlined now as a basis for calculation.

Every member of the association is asked to vote on the following resolution:

Resolved, That the A. L. A. conference for 1897 be held at some place near the Atlantic sea-coast, and that a post-conference trip be made to Europe.

If such a trip is voted, would you try to go?

If so, would you probably take with you any other persons not now members of the association?

Would any of your trustees or library force not now members of the association be likely to go? If so, how many

What two months would best suit you? Name preferred starting and returning dates.

Vote for or against resolution on postal card sent with circular. A careful record of the vote will be kept and the result reported. In case of a favorable vote, members entering their names now will, of course, have a preference if it becomes necessary to limit the party.

H. L. ELMENDORF, *Secretary*.

State Library Associations.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at the Jersey City Free Public Library on Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Cornelia A. See; Vice-Presidents, Miss Nelson, Miss Van Hoevenberg, and Mr. Herzog; Secretary, Miss Beatrice Winsor; Treasurer, Miss Emma L. Adams.

The committees on legislation and library commission reported progress and the association adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, In those states in which library commissions have been organized, the interests of library work have been greatly furthered, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the New Jersey Library Association that a law should be drafted appointing a library commission on lines similar to the commissions established in the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. And be it further

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the office of state librarian, the present incumbent be asked to co-operate with the New Jersey Library Association in securing the passage of a law providing for the appointment of this commission."

A special committee consisting of Miss Adams, Miss Van Hoevenberg, and Miss Winsor was appointed to collect and print all the laws of New Jersey relating to libraries.

Miss Adams then read an interesting paper on the "Work accomplished by the various state library associations." (See p. 377).

A recommendation made to the executive committee to hold an all-day meeting in January was received with great enthusiasm, and the outlook for a new lease of life for the New Jersey Library Association is very bright.

BEATRICE WINSOR, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE opening session of the first annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was called to order by President Brett in the banquet-hall of the Hollenden, Cleveland, Tuesday evening, Oct. 1.

Addresses of welcome were made by the mayor, Mr. McKisson, and Judge Hutchins, of the Cleveland Public Library Board. The response on behalf of the visitors was made by Mr. A. S. Root, of the Oberlin College Library, in a happy little speech, after which the president delivered his annual address, giving a brief history of libraries and library legislation in the various states and outlining methods by which the libraries of Ohio shall rank higher among its educational institutions, and by which they shall "be commensurate with the importance of our noble state."

On Wednesday morning the association met

at the Public Library, when the following papers were read: "Library co-operation," by Mr. R. P. Hayes, of Columbus; "Library work in a small city," by Miss Martha Mercer, of Mansfield; and "The country library," by Miss Charlotte D. Leavitt, of Elyria. The program being finished, a recess was taken and a visit made to the Case Library, where the remainder of the forenoon was spent.

The afternoon was devoted to visiting Adelbert College and its library, and the Case School of Applied Science, the president of each institution acting as host. One of the branch libraries was visited, where the ladies in charge welcomed the visitors and served refreshments.

The evening meeting was most interesting, the subject being "The library as an educational factor," and upon this theme addresses were made by some of the most prominent educators of the city. Miss Mary E. Comstock, principal of the Walton school, and Miss May H. Prentice, of the Normal school, spoke from the teachers' point of view, while Miss Linda A. Eastman, of the Dayton Public Library, treated the subject from the librarian's standpoint.

Superintendent of Schools Jones related an incident of a visit made in the company of his guest, Dr. Alcott, to the public schools of a Western city, where he introduced Dr. Alcott, who gave a five-minute talk, in each department, upon some incident in the life of his gifted daughter, which seemed to arouse a great deal of interest. That evening Mr. Jones called at the library for something of Miss Alcott's, but everything was "out." At the book-stores the demand for her books was so great a fresh supply was ordered time after time, and for months afterward the book trade of the city was increased as a result of that visit.

Mr. Evan H. Hopkins spoke upon the pernicious effect of bad books, and it was his opinion that a library should not supply trashy literature, no matter how great the demand. Dr. Johnston, principal of the West High school, was the last speaker of the evening, giving some valuable points to both teachers and librarians. It was a notable fact that each of the speakers paid tribute to the good work being done by the libraries of Cleveland through the excellent management of Mr. Brett and Mr. Orr.

At the business meeting Thursday morning the reports of the secretary and treasurer were submitted and new members received into the association, among them being the prospective governor of the state, Gen. Asa S. Bushnell, who sent a pleasant letter, which was read by Mr. Woodward, of Springfield, in presenting his name for membership.

The board of officers was re-elected, viz.: W. H. Brett, President; Mrs. Frances D. Jermain, R. C. Woodward, and Miss Nana A. Newton, Vice-presidents; Miss Alice Boardman, Secretary; Charles Orr, Treasurer; and Rutherford P. Hayes.

Standing committees that will report at the next meeting were appointed by the executive board, as follows: Legislation, consisting of five members, Mr. Conover, of Dayton, chairman; Library extension, composed of the col-

lege section of the association with Mr. Root, of Oberlin, as chairman; State documents, Mr. Orr, Cleveland, chairman; Library statistics, Mr. R. C. Woodward, Springfield, chairman; Sunday-school libraries, Mr. Robert Michel, Columbus, chairman; Auditing committee, Mr. Borrow, of Chillicothe, chairman. Invitations were extended by Springfield and Toledo for the next meeting, but after some animated discussion it was decided by vote to meet in Cleveland in conjunction with the National Association.

At the afternoon session Mr. Charles Orr, of the Case Library, read a paper upon the "Printing and distribution of public documents in Ohio," in which he advocated the use of better materials and a more systematic method of distribution. Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, of Jamestown, N. Y., was to have delivered an address on "Library extension in New York," but on account of illness she was unable to be present, much to the regret of the association, which adopted suitable resolutions and instructed the secretary to inform Miss Hazeltine of their action. After extending thanks to the press, the Board of Education, the school-workers, and especially to the local committee, the association adjourned.

The banquet, Thursday evening, at the Hollenden was a delightful affair and was a fitting close to a most harmonious and enjoyable meeting.

Alice Boardman, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

The Library Association of Central California held its regular meeting October 8, 1895. President Rowell presiding.

Mr. Peterson, of the Oakland Free Public Library, read a paper on "Library co-operation and specialization," in which he argued against the wasting of financial force by duplicating costly books which were already in neighboring libraries, and which might by a system of co-operation be made available to all, urging that such co-operation would tend to promote a friendly and fraternal feeling between the libraries. He thought that the library that does not specialize, however small the field may be, cannot in the highest sense deserve the name of library.

The objection suggested was that most libraries cannot afford to specialize, and that, especially in the case of free libraries, the taxpayers would naturally object to the using of funds for books of little direct service to them, and that for the present we can only hope to gain approval for the idea of co-operative specialization as the true theory and highest ideal for library workers.

Mr. Clark, of the San Francisco Public Library, read an able and interesting paper on "Relation of the state library to other libraries," in which he favored making state, United States, and official public documents the special features of state libraries. He thought the state librarian should have charge of the distribution of state public documents.

A discussion followed, in which Miss Hancock and Messrs. Harbourn, Peterson, Coleman, Cleary, and Laymon took part.

Mr. Teggart presented the following resolution:

"The Library Association of Central California has unanimously resolved that the librarian of _____ Library present to the trustees and directors of his library the great desirability of the mutual loan of works between the libraries of this district, and urge the advantages to be derived from the consent of the trustees to the elaboration of a method of co-operation between the libraries."

This was unanimously adopted.

The president announced the topic for the November meeting: "Book publishing and bookselling in California," and the meeting then adjourned.

A. M. JELLISON, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE ninth regular meeting of the Washington (D. C.) Library Association was held in the Columbian University, October 30th. It was the opening meeting of the season and was unusually well attended. President A. R. Spofford presided. The meeting was one of especial interest and significance to the association owing to the many additions to its membership. The office of the superintendent of public documents furnishes the largest quota of new members: Miss Hasse, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Silliman, Miss Gay, and Mr. Burns; two are from the library of the Department of Agriculture: Miss Barnett and Miss Hawks. In addition there were Miss Kelso, formerly of the Los Angeles Public Library; Rev. Mr. Shabelle, of Georgetown University; Mrs. MacMakin, of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department; Miss Dyer, of the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Stevens, and Miss Graham.

"Bibliography" and the "Free Public Library organized in Washington" were the topics considered. Dr. Charles Wardell Styles, of the Department of Agriculture, gave an interesting account of the bibliographic results of the Leyden International Conference of Zoölogists, which he attended as a delegate during September. An American, Dr. H. H. Field, has the credit of successfully planning and putting into operation at Zurich, Switzerland, a scheme of indexing the current literature of zoölogy, which may prove practicable in the larger field of indexing proposed by the Royal Society of London.

Mr. Oliver L. Fassig gave a brief account of the papers relating to bibliography which were read at the Denver Conference.

The chief interest of the evening was centred about General Greely's account of what has been done toward the establishment in Washington of a free public library. During the past spring and summer notices have appeared in the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL showing the progress made in this movement. Rooms have now been secured and fitted up: about 2000 volumes have been received as gifts and for deposit as reference-books, and additions are coming in rapidly. Space has been provided at present for only 5000 volumes, but there is plenty of available room for growth. The position of librarian has been offered to Miss Gilke, of the Mercantile Library in St. Louis, who will probably enter upon her new duties sometime during No-

ember. The library will be opened to the public in December. OLIVER L. FASSIG, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

THE first meeting of the season of the New York Library Club was held at the Mercantile Library, November 14. The meeting was unusually well attended, there being at least 60 present. The president, Mr. Stevens, was in the chair. The club was welcomed to the Mercantile Library by Mr. Peoples.

The committee on the decennial celebration reported that it had been decided to celebrate the 10th birthday of the club at the annual dinner in January. This introduced the subject of the joint meeting with the state association. It was voted to hold the January meeting in connection with the state association, and decided to invite the visiting librarians to be the guests of the club at the dinner.

Business disposed of, the first subject on the program, "Echoes from the Denver Conference," was taken up. Mr. C. A. Nelson, of Columbia College, read a paper on the sessions of the conference, in which he said that few meetings had given more satisfaction than that in Denver, for though at previous conferences there had been more papers, and longer papers, few had given rise to more interesting discussions. Mr. Nelson touched upon the value to librarians of Dr. Wire's paper on "Medical books in public libraries," and on the interesting subject opened by Miss Sharp's paper, practically the first in its field, on "Libraries in secondary schools."

Miss Winsor, of Newark, read a paper on the experiences of four adventurous members of the party in their trip to Salt Lake City. Mr. Bigelow, of the Society Library, who was to have reported on the Post-conference trip proper, was unable to be present.

The attention of the meeting was next called to the second subject, "New work undertaken by the libraries represented during the past year." Mr. Baker reported that the new Columbia library was above ground, and that the builders promised its completion in 1897. The special library problem that the architects had attempted to solve was the combination of the store-room for books with the seminar system of the university. During the past college year, July, 1894-July, 1895, 25,000 volumes were added to Columbia, the largest number ever added in one year, while 8000 more have come in since that date. Even temporary storage for them is becoming a serious problem. The most important accession was that of the Townsend collection of newspaper clippings upon the Civil War.

Mr. Bardwell, of the Brooklyn Library, sent in an interesting report of the moving of the circulating department from the second to the first floor of the building.

Mr. Berry, of the Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, told of the use he had made of manila rope paper. (See report of meeting of the club at the Methodist Library, L. J., March, 1895, p. 95.) Mr. Berry has found this device of Mr. Thomas's of great use for pamphlet cases,

pamphlets being arranged by classes, and laced into cases made by folding the paper the size desired. This does not waste so much space as regular pamphlet cases. Periodicals which he does not intend to bind are kept in these cases at a cost of three or four cents per volume. Also, little-used periodicals are sewed and glued by the binder at a cost of 10 cents a volume, several inches of the cords on which they are sewn being left, and are laced and pasted into covers of the manila paper by a page in the library, making a durable and cheap binding.

Dr. J. C. Thomas, of the Methodist Book Concern, is prepared to supply this paper to librarians at wholesale rates.

Miss Winsor, of the Newark Library, reported that the newest thing with them was their new library, which they hoped to occupy in two years. The library had opened seven new delivery stations during the year, and had also issued to readers a non-fiction card.

Miss Leipziger reported that the Aguilar Library had opened a new branch on 59th street, and had adopted the two-book system.

Miss Tuttle, of the Long Island Historical Society, said that they were allowing freer access to the shelves than before, with no unfortunate results so far.

Pratt Institute was next heard from, Miss Plummer calling attention to the four new bulletins published during the year, of German books, government documents, yearly additions, and fiction, including juveniles. Readers' cards of different colors had been adopted for the various classes of borrowers, teachers, normal students, children, and also for school-room cards. The two-book system was adopted, for an account of which see L. J., October, 1895, p. 338. An experiment was made of ordering English books through the London branch of the Library Bureau, the books being gotten in the sheets and bound in the Duro-flexile binding. 78 books have been bought in that way, at an average cost, transportation included, of \$1.10 per volume; but the experiment is too recent to report on its success.

Miss Hall, of the Library of the Union for Christian Work, said that they were printing weekly lists of additions at a cost of \$3 for 500 copies, and selling them for one cent each, just covering expenses. They are binding all their books in light canvas, and writing the numbers on the book itself instead of using labels. They are using the manila rope paper to cover the magazines which circulate.

Mr. A. E. Bostwick, of the Free Circulating Library, spoke of an experiment in statistics by which they had tried to arrive at a juster estimate of the actual time spent reading the various classes of books than is given by the ordinary statistics which show only the number of volumes circulated, not the actual time spent in reading. To get at it statistics were kept for a month of the length of time each work returned to the library had been kept out. The result was very interesting: history and religion were kept out the longest, poetry the shortest time, the percentage of juveniles and fiction was much reduced. The occasional use of this

method was recommended to supplement and correct the regular statistics of circulation.

Mr. Eastman gave a short account of the new libraries recently built or now building throughout the state, describing the Reynolds Library in Rochester, a reference library of 30,000 volumes, and the new \$100,000 building of the Grosvenor Library in Buffalo. Rome, Herkimer, Ogdensburg, Southampton, L. I., and Westfield have also new library buildings.

Mr. Nelson supplemented the report from Columbia by stating that the catalog of the Avery collection of architectural books is in the hands of the printer.

Mr. Sibley, of the Syracuse University Library, spoke of the von Ranke collection of historical literature the library has become possessed of.

Miss Van Hoesen called the attention of the club to the Washington Heights Free Public Library, a library of 10,000 volumes, at 156th Street.

The following new members were elected: Wilberforce Eames, Lenox Library; Frank Weitenkampf, Astor Library; Mrs. F. H. Hess, University of the City of New York; Miss Bertha Eger, Pratt Institute; Miss M. V. Wallis, Pratt Institute; W. R. Eastman, Albany; Miss Fanny D. Fish, Y. W. C. A. Library, Brooklyn. JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

THE 24th regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club, being the opening session of the season 1895-96, was held at the Newberry Library, Thursday, Oct. 3, at 8 p.m. President Gauss inaugurated the work of the year in a few remarks setting forth the ideals of the club in elevating the profession and furthering the library interests of the community. Owing to a painful physical disability Mr. Gauss was obliged to surrender the gavel to Miss Katharine L. Sharp, who presided during the remainder of the evening.

The minutes of the last meeting of the club were read and approved, and the names of Messrs. W. W. Bishop and R. A. Simonson, recommended for membership by the executive committee, were favorably acted upon. The formal program was then commenced, the subject appointed for the evening being "State library commissions." Dr. Wire, who was the first speaker, gave an historical sketch of the library commissions of the United States. He described in detail the operations of the justly renowned Massachusetts library commission, and of the several commissions organized in other states.

The chairman then introduced Mr. F. A. Hutchins, formerly in charge of the school library department in the office of the Wisconsin state superintendent of schools, who spoke on "The Wisconsin library commission—how and why it was created." Mr. Hutchins said in substance:

The Wisconsin library commission is a result of the work of the Wisconsin Library Association. The latter found, through personal visits made by its officers, that many libraries in the state were doing unsatisfactory work because of

the lack of information or zeal on the part of their librarians and trustees, and that the influence of these libraries was detrimental to library interests in general. The association soon became convinced that its first work should be to improve libraries already founded, and to make them attractive object lessons in methods and enthusiasm; while much has been done in this line, the association lacks means to do more than a fraction of the work needed.

The canvass of the state, though fragmentary, showed an unexpectedly popular feeling in favor of public libraries. This sentiment was so universal that almost every community could show its record of attempts to found a library, in fact the state is fairly strewn with wrecks of libraries. If the efforts in Wisconsin had been intelligently directed it might now rival Massachusetts in the number of successful libraries. The failures have discouraged many people, and the remnants of old and ill-selected libraries are sometimes the most serious check to a growing enthusiasm. Nearly every failure has resulted from one or more of three cases: The indifference or ignorance of the person who guards the books, the selection of books not interesting to the masses of the people, and the extra expense caused by a reading-room attachment.

The association could do so little in aiding and founding libraries, in comparison with the needs, that, after four years of work, it concluded to ask Wisconsin to follow some good examples and give it the aid of a state commission. Last winter the state teachers' association devoted one session to the relation of the public library to the public school. This session developed so much enthusiasm for public libraries that the teachers joined the librarians in petitioning individual members of the legislature to establish a commission. The bill to secure this was carried without a dissenting vote in either house.

In response to questions Mr. Hutchins gave a synopsis of the law creating the commission. It provides for a board of five members, two of whom are appointed by the governor. The president of the state university, the secretary of the state historical society, and the state superintendent of schools are the other members. The duties of the commission are to give practical counsel to libraries and to aid in securing the establishment of others. An annual allowance of \$500 is made to pay the travelling and incidental expenses of the members of the commission. All the ex-officio members have clerical forces which will obviate the necessity of expenditures for clerk hire and leave much of the appropriation available for travelling expenses in personal visits. The ex-officio members are also in constant touch with many influential persons in the state who should be in active sympathy with the libraries. In Wisconsin all country schools are now required to maintain libraries, and this work is under the charge of the state superintendent. It is hoped that the work of the commission will prove so fruitful and popular that in a few years a larger appropriation can be secured.

Hon. W. C. Eakins, of the library committee of the Illinois legislature, who was to have spoken on "Library legislation in Illinois and the prospects for a state library commission," telegraphed his regrets that illness prevented him from being present.

An invitation from Miss Ambrose to have the next club meeting at the Orrington Lunt Library, Evanston, was read and referred to the executive committee. Thereupon the club adjourned.
E: L. BURCHARD, *Secretary*.

THE Chicago Library Club has issued a Manual for 1895. It contains the aim, history, constitution, and list of members of the club, and short sketches of the 16 libraries represented in the club. (A history of these libraries by W. B. Wickersham appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of August, 1895.) By a summary on the last page it appears that 35 Chicago libraries have in all about 800,000 volumes.

Reviews.

UNITED STATES, War Department, Surgeon-General's Office. Index catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army. Authors and titles. Vols. 1-16, A-Zythius. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1880-1895.

This work is a great triumph, if not the greatest triumph of American bibliography. The mere title alone to those not familiar with the thick green quarto volumes imports much work, and that work extending over a period of 15 years. Those who are fortunate in having this immense work in their libraries appreciate it far more than they can tell. In order to review it we must first of all examine the preface, dated June 1, 1880, and the postscript, dated June 1, 1895. Both are written by the same man, who in the former signs himself J. S. Billings, Brevet Lt.-Col. and Surgeon U. S. Army, and in the latter John S. Billings, Deputy Surgeon-General and Lieut.-Col. U. S. Army.

It is rarely that a man is given to see the completion of so marvellous a bibliographical work as Dr. Billings has carried on for so many years. According to the postscript work was begun on this in 1873 and a specimen fasciculus was issued in 1876. But it was not until 1880 that the first volume was issued, and it has followed at the rate of one volume a year. The appropriation for this is \$10,000 a volume, and this makes the cost of publishing this catalog \$160,000. This, as we understand, does not include the cost of preparing the manuscript. The name, Index catalogue, is that given to it when it was in manuscript, and this name was adopted in printing.

It is an index of articles in periodicals and translations as well as a catalog of books and pamphlets, and in this particular follows the plan of both the Boston Athenæum and the Peabody Institute catalogs. As indicated in the

preface, this form was that preferred by the majority of American physicians, who are accustomed to work from the subject, while European scientists work largely, if not wholly, from the author.

The general rules for selection and use of subject headings are 11 in number, all short, simple, but, of course, dealing with technical subjects. They are as follows:

1. Those titles have been selected for subjects for which it is presumed that the majority of educated English-speaking physicians would look in an alphabetical arrangement.

2. When there is doubt as between two or more subject-headings, cross-references are given.

3. Where both an English and a Latin or Greek word are in common use to designate the same subject, the English word is preferred and references are given from the other.

4. As a rule substantives rather than adjectives are selected for subject-headings. Exceptions occur to this in anatomical nomenclature, as "Lachrymal duct," "Thyroid gland."

5. In names of subjects derived from personal names the latter precede, as "Addison's disease," "Eustachian tube."

6. Local diseases or injuries are, as a rule, placed under the name of the organ or locality affected, as "Kidney (*Abscess of*)," "Neck (*Wounds of*)." There are exceptions to this in accordance with rule 1, e.g., "*Abscess (Perinephritic)*."

7. Cases in which one disease is complicated with or immediately followed by another are placed under the name of the first disease with the subheading, "*Complications and Sequela*."

8. When the main subject of an article is the action of a given remedy in general, or its action in several diseases, it is indexed under the name of the remedy; but if it relate to its action in but one disease it is indexed under the name of the disease.

9. The amount of subdivisions made under the principal subject-heads depends very greatly upon the number of references to be classed.

10. As a rule the references are given from general to more special heads, but not the reverse. It is presumed, for instance, that those who wish to consult the literature on "Aphasia" will turn to "Brain (*Diseases of*)," and "Nervous System (*Diseases of*)," as well as to "Aphasia," without being directed to do so by a cross-reference under the latter title.

11. Under the name of an organ will be found the books and papers relating to the anatomy and physiology of that organ.

Following this usually comes the abnormalities and malformations of the organ, then its diseases, then its tumors, and lastly its wounds and injuries.

The work, according to the postscript, was begun by several medical men from the army, and has since been continued by catalogers or "clerks," as they are termed in the office of the surgeon-general. The postscript gives the statistics of entries of the entire catalog, from which it appears that the library contains 116,847 books and 191,598 pamphlets. The entire

number of book subject entries is 168,557, and of periodical article entries is 511,112, nearly three times the book entries.

Dr. Billings closes his postscript with thanks to his assistants and to the printers and proof-readers. In short, to all who have made this work a possibility.

Having thus given the history of the work, the conditions under which it was undertaken and has been carried on, and the rules governing it, let us now proceed to a glance at the work itself from a librarian's point of view.

The simple rules above given necessitate a knowledge not alone of medicine but a knowledge of other sciences as well, not to speak of a large linguistic training. As will be remembered, these rules were drawn up with a view of affording as simple a catalog consistent with the subjects involved as possible. And they were the result of consultation with physicians and *not* the result of consultations with eminent librarians and catalogers. Had the latter been the case it is hard to see where they would have led to in matters of entries, and I fear the whole scheme would have broken of its own weight.

In examining the work one is impressed with the idea that here, as in the British Museum catalog, substantial accuracy has been the aim kept in view. This substantial accuracy and uniformity has been achieved, and this with no sacrifice of any scientific accuracies. Of course in a catalog of this size, occupying so many years in preparation and printing and carried on by so many different hands, absolute consistency is not to be expected.

The simplicity of the entries considering the number is quite refreshing, and the absence of hosts of general meaningless cross-references is likewise refreshing. Under Abdomen, for instance, I find only three *see alsos*, and they are sensible and scientific. In a catalog of a general library I find under that head seven, five of which are utterly nonsensical.

The author's name is given sometimes in the vernacular and sometimes as it appears on the title-page. Particularly in cases of theses written in Latin no attempt has been made to turn the name back into the vernacular. Dates are only used where two men of same name appear, and then only for distinction.

Several years' use of this catalog for names renders me competent to say that it is accurate and reliable and worthy of confidence as to names. As a general rule the capitalization of the title-page is followed. This gives German titles their accustomed capitals, but denies the capitals to English, French, and U. S. books beyond the first word.

There are comparatively few title entries, leaving out societies and periodicals, and these title entries are rather more prevalent in the earlier than in the later volumes. Societies are sometimes put under the name and sometimes under the place, but in vol. 13, under the head Societies, they are grouped under 22 headings, running from Anatomical to Veterinary. These headings include not only those medical, using the word in its broad sense, but also many scientific societies. This list is valuable to the cata-

loger in any library, general as well as medical. Four years ago Dr. Billings gave the size of the library as 102,000 volumes, of which 34,350 volumes, or about 32%, were periodicals and transactions of societies. This ratio doubtless obtains at the present time, and it is the treatment of these which gives the name "Index catalogue." As has been seen, the number of periodical entries is almost three times the number of book entries. For example, under Larynx we find 45 pages of entries, of which 40 pages are given to periodical entries. This is an exceptional case, as the periodical literature of the larynx has of late years increased with great rapidity.

The number of subjects is frequently due to the indexing of periodicals, as subjects like Filters and Fire-arms are found, under which are only periodical entries. Another fruitful source of subject-headings are theses, of which there are great numbers in the library of the Surgeon-General's Office; these are marked with a star to distinguish them, and this star has followed them into the Index Medicus. This library has the only complete collection of Paris theses (on medicine) in this country running back 100 years.

A list of periodicals and transactions is given in vol. 1, and each volume up to vol. 7 gives additions to the list. A consolidated list is given in vol. 7, and this is supplemented by annual lists until vol. 16. In that volume the periodicals are all gathered together, and this list is in reality a short entry catalog and can be had in separate form.

This library has the best collection of medical periodicals and transactions in the world, and receives at least 1000 current periodicals.

The full catalog of periodicals will be found in vol. 9, occupying 225 pages, a most valuable portion of the work. This is practically a catalog of all the medical periodicals and transactions in existence at the date of printing the volume, which was 1889. These are arranged by countries and under them alphabetically. Being a catalog it follows strictly the changes of name and does not gather the various series under one heading, as do Scudder and Bolton in their catalogs of scientific periodicals. But this catalog is full and accurate as to the various changes of name, place of publication and editors, and what is more perplexing as to the hiatuses which occur. One such hiatus is historical, that which occurred in all French publications in 1870-1871, during the Franco-Prussian War, and a cataloger naturally expects a break there. But in many instances there is nothing to tell about the gap, especially if you are unfortunate enough to have a set deprived of all covers and advertising pages. It must be confessed that the U. S. periodicals are as bad as any about changes of title and place. Ignorance is to blame for a similarity of titles in many cases, but no excuse can obtain for the same title being used by two different publishers in the same city. And yet editors and publishers are not entirely to blame for these changes; in some cases they are the unwilling agents in the matter. One large medical publishing house claims a monopoly

of the words Medical Record, and is constantly warning trespassers off its ground and at the same time bringing woe to the catalogers. One periodical changed its name three times before it suited the medical autocrats. As to subject entries the rules have been followed quite strictly. Manifestly there must be a number of subject entries, and under these a number of subdivisions in such a mass of book and periodical entries.

At first there would seem some ground for criticism, but when the magnitude of the work, the number of years, and the number of people engaged in it is considered, one is inclined to praise rather than criticize. Obviously the names and number of subdivisions must vary, but it is safe to say the number has been kept as low as is consistent with accuracy. For instance, under Abdomen are 29 subdivisions, not counting the references and *see alsos*, and no one of these 29 headings could be dispensed with and accuracy be maintained. These minute subdivisions are only necessary in a large library and are not suitable for non-medical libraries. Even in smaller medical libraries, where the periodicals are not indexed, there are liable to be too many, and some are unsuitable because they are *class* headings.

This immense library of over 116,000 volumes and nearly 200,000 pamphlets is classified on the shelves, but the books are not marked nor is there any shelf-list. It is safe to say there is no other library of this size so absolutely dependent on the attendants for keeping books in order and for finding the books and pamphlets. It is gratifying to be able to state that this confidence is not misplaced and that any book or pamphlet indexed in the catalog can be found in an amazingly short space of time by the attendants.

But this want of notation and shelf-list has forced into the Index Catalogue certain class and form entries not suitable and not needed in any library where classification is followed and the books are marked. On this account these entries are undesirable, and certainly in one case where they were at first allowed the work had all to be gone over and these entries thrown out.

This catalog modestly does not profess to be a bibliography, but the catalog of the largest medical library in the world; but as a matter of fact it is a most exhaustive bibliography of medical subjects. It is true that not every edition is represented, but it is safe to say there are few important editions which are not represented in this collection. The indexing of serial transactions, theses, and pamphlets more than makes up for any lack of editions.

As a matter of curiosity, and to give some idea of the extent of this catalog, we give figures on a few subjects.

The page is a quarto measuring $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $11\frac{3}{8}$; the type page is $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$.

The type is brevier unlead, and nonpareil is used for analyticals.

A few statistics showing amount of literature on a few subjects taken at random in looking through the catalog, will give some idea of the size of the library and also of the labor involved in getting up this catalog:

Fever, 68 p.; Hernia, 84 p.; Hospitals, 90 p.; Hygiene, 117 p.; Insane and Insanity, 168 p.; Medicine, 335 p.; Pharmacy, 47 p.; Phthisis, 80 p.; Statistics, 48 p.; Waters, Mineral, 147 p.; Wounds, 58 p.

In 1891 Dr. Billings delivered an address before the Association of American Physicians on "The conditions and prospects of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office and of its Index catalogue." At that time he estimated that if he could add 10,000 volumes of his selection it would contain at least one edition of every important work. The deficiencies were in incunabula, ancient Greek and Roman, Arabic and Hebrew authors, and some lines of continental periodicals up to 1850. He then spoke of the continuation of the Index catalogue, and said sufficient material had accumulated to fill four volumes. This has now, as he anticipated, grown to five volumes, and in the postscript he says the appropriation for the first volume has been made, the matter is ready for the press, and so there will be no interruption in the work. Dr. Billings, at his own request, has been placed on the retired list, but all the world owes him a debt of gratitude for this work.

G. E. WIRE, M.D.

LEYPOLDT, Augusta H., and ILES, George (eds.)

List of books for girls and women and their clubs, with descriptive and critical notes and a list of periodicals and hints for girls' and women's clubs. Boston, published for the American Library Association Publishing Section by the Library Bureau, 1895. 161 p. O. cl., \$1; pap., 50 c. Or, in five parts, Tt. pap., ea., 10 c.

Mr. George Iles, as the apostle of the evaluation of books, to use his favorite term, is indeed a library benefactor. Instead of endowing a small library he has, in fact, endowed all libraries, giving liberally of both brains and money, for, we take leave to say against his desire, he has spent many hundred dollars, in this latest enterprise, in paying for contributed work in departments which from their magnitude could not be handled gratuitously, as well as in the cost of paper and print. It is to him chiefly that the library profession and particularly students of economic science are indebted for the "Reader's handbook" in that field, for the labor of his co-editor was confined mostly to work in the general planning and in the annotations of general books, and the editorial burden of that useful issue of the Society for Political Education was carried practically by him. In the present work he has courteously put the name of Mrs. Leypoldt to the front, that a woman's flag might float over the women's ship. How much labor has gone into this modest enterprise only those who have watched its development can know.

The present work, although it originated as a list of books for girls' clubs, as planned by Miss E. M. Coe, now Mrs. Rylance—who was diverted from the library profession by the usual fate of womankind—is much more than its title

implies. In one division, for instance, that of literature, it takes the place of the little "Books of all time" prepared years ago by Mr. Leyboldt and L. E. Jones—which though years old has always been in more or less demand. It is, indeed, in most of its parts an annotated bibliography within modest compass, covering the general fields of fiction, literature, the arts, etc., specialized for women only in the later and smaller divisions of the work. In fact, one criticism that may be passed upon it is that in the first divisions it is, if anything, too general, and that the limits of books for use in girls' clubs have not been always clearly kept in mind. It has been impossible in a work which is almost a pioneer in its field, produced by the co-operation of many contributors, to pattern the several divisions after any one model; indeed, the contrary feature, of variety in method, is a striking feature of the book.

This issue is the first publication from the Publishing Section of the A. L. A.—which shows adequately the general plan adopted. The adoption of a column of standard width was planned to permit three uses of the material: (1) in an octavo, which in cloth binding would make a permanent feature of the bibliographical shelf in the library; (2) in a cheap paper edition in a page of quarter the size, which could be circulated widely among readers at a low price; and (3) as printed annotations, which could be clipped from either edition and pasted on the standard library cards. The present work carries out this plan quite fully, and will thoroughly illustrate its value.

Fiction, making Part I. and a fair third of the work, has been "chosen and annotated by a reviewer for the *Nation*"—a lady whose name is known to many, but is not public property—and is an extremely interesting piece of work, clever, piquant, and characteristic. These epithets, indeed, give key to both the strength and the weakness of this writer's work, which has the idiosyncrasies that make the *Nation* so strong and so attractive—and sometimes so surprising. The general plan is an alphabetic arrangement of authors, after whose full name, with birth and death dates, is given a descriptive and often critical note on the author, with the titles of leading works (in few cases all) arranged sometimes in the order of importance, sometimes otherwise. The list has curious omissions, especially in view of its aim. For instance, Charles Dudley Warner, whose "Little journey in the world" is a remarkable study of a woman's career, upward socially and downward spiritually, is not mentioned, nor is Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis. There are curious inclusions and exclusions also in the individual works of authors, but this is so much a matter of private judgment that each critic would criticise differently. The notes on authors are extremely brilliant and incisive, not always in good perspective and sometimes freaky in their wit, as, for instance, the reference to Mrs. Holmes, of whose books it is said, "The secret of their long popularity has never been divulged by their readers," and Mrs. Harris, of whose it is said, "To a lively mind

they should be conducive of profound sleep," which, whatever its faults, is by no means true of "Rutledge." The note on Fielding is admirable from the general point of view, but his importance in the development of fiction scarcely condones the inclusion of "Tom Jones" in a list for girls, despite the endeavor to side-track it in the undescriptive note, which states that the book "was not written for children and young girls, and they probably would not be paid to read it." Hardy's magnificent and awful tragedy of "Tess," perhaps one of the greatest books in modern fiction, is scarcely less out of place in the library of a girls' club, but the critic turns back on her own standard of literary morality in saying, "His defence of Tess is quite superfluous, and expresses great confusion of mind in regard to decent standards of behavior," a remark which in any one else this critic would probably criticise as Philistine. Professor De Mille's famous and clever "Dodge Club" is omitted, although his less valuable other books are given, and certainly this is more a novel than Howells's "Traveller from Altruria." The note on Nathaniel Hawthorne and those on his "Scarlet letter" and "Marble faun," are remarkable examples of compact, accurate, and effective annotation. Despite the faults we have indicated, the whole fiction list is a remarkable piece of workmanship, and quite aside from its use as a finding list or bibliography, its value as a *précis* of fiction is very great; an evening could scarcely be better spent either by a librarian or by a general reader than in reading through the biographical and bibliographical annotations in this first part.

The general divisions of History, Literature, and Art, constituting parts II. and III. in the smaller edition, make a second third of the work. This portion contains one division which is the best possible example of the principle of evaluation, both in what it does and what it leaves undone—the division of History, prepared by Reuben G. Thwaites, of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The valuable work of President C. K. Adams has cleared and sown the ground, but that makes it not the less marvellous that within 32 pages Mr. Thwaites has given a wonderfully comprehensive, informing, and accurate bird's-eye view of the whole field of history, carefully classified and systematized, from the point of view of the American reader, beginning with universal history, following with the United States in its several general and special periods, covering Canada and elsewhere in America, giving the European continent in all its leading countries, except Russia, and including methods of historical study and general and special notes which refer to series, to historical societies, to reference-books, etc., etc. Few books are included, but these would be accepted by almost all librarians as the best, and the notes are of admirable workmanship throughout. Certainly, here is the model for all future work of this kind. Alongside it, the division of Biography, by assistant librarians of the New York Free Circulating Library, seems rather thin. The entries are by writers rather than by subjects, which last is the more natural classification in a subject-list of

biography, and much space is consequently wasted in cross-references from subjects to writers. There are noticeable omissions: there is nothing about Joan of Arc, and Strickland's "Queens of England" is not mentioned (though given in the History division), neither of which should be omitted from a list of books for women; there is no biography of Dickens, though Forster's life is one of the notable books in biography, and there is a lack of dates throughout in reference to the subjects of biography. The division of Travel and Exploration, as edited by Miss Hasse, is subject to much the same criticism as the Biography. It is not arranged by places, and it parallels books without indicating always which is preferable, whereas such a list should be classified and essentially "selected." The division of Literature, including Poetry and Belles lettres, edited by G. Mercer Adam, is scarcely second to Mr. Thwaites's work in its large value. It is not without omissions, for here, also, Charles Dudley Warner finds no place, but the alphabetic list of authors is prefaced by a capital little list of general books; the annotations both as to authors and as to individual books are very good; and an evening passed in mastering these annotations will be even more profitable than one spent on the fiction list. Supplementing this division is a good selected list of a few titles on Mythology and Folk-lore by Stewart Culin, of Philadelphia. These are all, in the paper edition, included in Part II.

Part III. includes Fine art, by Russell Sturgis, one of the best of American art authorities, and Music, by Henry E. Krehbiel, of the *Tribune*, of whom the like can be said in his field. Mr. Sturgis has prefaced his portion with what are really little essays on fine art and on the several arts, a feature not included in any of the other divisions, and which, though of considerable value, gets sometimes far afield from the scope of the little book. Mr. Sturgis perhaps more than any other contributor has made a select general bibliography, from a somewhat technical point of view, rather than a choice of books for girls and women; in fact he has forgotten about the girls and women, and emphasized rather the function of art and the relative value of art-works. There is a good deal of sound sense in his brief note on Ruskin, but at least Ruskin's books should have been mentioned and individually described. Mr. Krehbiel's annotations are compact and informing, and both these divisions are valuable contributions to the bibliography of art.

The remaining portion, somewhat less than a third, including Parts IV. and V., cover Education and Science and miscellaneous subjects. In the first division books on the kindergarten are well selected by Miss Angeline Brooks, and "education as a science and an art, including books on drawing, penmanship, shorthand, linguistics, mathematics, bookkeeping, astronomy, and physics (chiefly electricity)," is covered by Professor Edward R. Shaw, who gives a limited but useful selection of books under each of these minor heads. Chemistry is covered more fully by Dr. H. Carrington Bolton; Geog-

raphy has three titles only; Geology with Mineralogy is covered by Professor Edwin S. Burgess in 11 titles; Botany by Professor D. P. Penhallow, of McGill University, quite amply; Natural history by Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller; Psychology by Professor E. W. Scripture, of Yale; Economic science by Mr. Iles himself; Philosophy by Professor J. V. Murray, of McGill University; Physical Culture, including Hygiene and Nursing, and Self-culture, including Etiquette, etc., are under Mrs. Leypoldt's name. These minor divisions differ somewhat in perspective, but all of them are rather well handled, and probably these lists represent a better buying selection for girls' clubs than the previously named divisions. The last part is a novel bibliography, peculiarly of value to girls and women, Livelihoods for women and domestic economy being covered by Mrs. Leypoldt; Country occupations by Professor F. H. Bailey, of Cornell, and B. M. Watson, of Harvard; Amusements and sports by Miss Alice M. Kroeger, of Drexel Institute; Works of reference by Helen Kendrick Johnson, of the *American Woman's Journal*. In this part are also a list of periodicals of special usefulness to women; hints for a girls' club, which are very valuable; an outline constitution and by-laws for a girls' club, and suggestions for a literary club for girls and women, in the preparation of which last features Mr. Iles has had the help of Miss Dodge and others of experience. The octavo edition includes also a list of the publishers whose issues are given, and a full index covering 13 pages.

The preceding notes will show how wonderfully wide is the field covered by this publication, and how varied is the treatment given to the several divisions. There is a certain advantage in this diversity of treatment which we trust to see utilized in a future edition of this novel and valuable work. All divisions are worth careful study by librarians and by teachers, and are useful also for wide circulation among general readers. We trust to see the work differentiate a couple of years hence into two works—a list of books for general readers, *i.e.*, a select bibliography with the evaluation feature, which would involve the extension of the minor departments; and a reissue in the small size of a list for girls' and women's clubs, which would involve a condensation of the earlier divisions of the present work, and would form a useful purchase list for such clubs when making libraries. Meantime we suggest to the profession that each librarian should keep a copy of this publication in its larger form for annotation, so that when Mr. Iles undertakes a revision he may have the benefit of suggestions and co-operation from all quarters, and we should be glad to print in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* such criticisms and suggestions as will keep the subject alive and lead to the interchange of views. In the meantime a good many thousand copies of the present work, especially in its smaller and cheaper form, should be circulated.

It is gratifying to know that Mr. Iles proposes to go forward with the good work to which he has set himself, and is providing first for an extension

in the departments of Fine art and Music, which will make specially valuable working bibliographies of these important and popular subjects. We cannot voice too strongly the indebtedness of the library profession to Mr. Iles and its congratulations to him on the achievement of this important and difficult work.

R. R. B.

[JONES, Gardner M., Wire, G. E., and Cutter, C. A.] List of subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs; prepared by a committee of the American Library Association. Bost., published for the A. L. A. Publishing Section by the Library Bureau, 1895. 188 p. O.

There has been nothing more puzzling to the 'prentice cataloger than the perplexities of subject headings in the various catalogs. The "List of subject headings" which Mr. Gardner M. Jones has prepared, with the approval of Dr. Wire and Mr. Cutter as other members of the A. L. A. committee, furnishes a professional tool which has been much needed. A similar enterprise was projected many years ago in connection with the American Catalogue, and some work was done in its office to that end, but nothing had ever taken final shape until Mr. Jones enterprisingly took up the work. This volume, printed in the larger standard size of the Publishing Section, is arranged in the standard column, printed at the left-hand side of the page, leaving the right-hand column blank for extension and annotations. It includes the subject-headings of the Boston Athenæum, Peabody Institute, Cleveland and American catalogs, and the Harvard subject index, omitting, of course, such headings, as personal names, geographical names, technical and scientific names, individual animals, substances, etc., parts of the Bible, and certain specific lines of headings which are their own index.

In the preliminary discussions connected with the publication of this list it was proposed that the headings used by the several catalogs utilized should be indicated, but this was found to be impracticable in the present edition. The work, however, does indicate what the committee consider the preferable heading, the committee being in unison except as to whether Ancient, Classical, and Mediæval divisions of art, etc., should serve as main or sub-entries, in which Mr. Cutter differs from his colleagues. Thus, under each entry there is a *see* reference to the form of heading used, or a *see also* reference to correlative headings, or a *refer from* reference as a guide to cross-referencing. The general principle, as stated in the brief but comprehensive preface, has been to use common names instead of technical, English instead of foreign, etc., and this wise principle is generally adhered to. There are exceptions; for instance, books on animals are put, not under Animals but under Zoölogy, which is the practice, of doubtful wisdom, of the American and other catalogs. To review this volume technically and adequately would be so minute and individual a task as to be of comparatively little service, and the faults would doubtless be few

in comparison with the general usefulness of the work. The profession is debtor to Mr. Jones in no small degree for one of the most useful tools that has yet been furnished to the cataloger's desk. Until the Rudolph indexer succeeds in abolishing cataloger and catalog together, we opine that Mr. Jones's list will earn him the gratitude of many old heads as well as many 'prentice hands.

Library Economy and History.

LOCAL.

Amsterdam (N. Y.) L. A. (4th rpt.) Added 322; total 2368. Issued 7980; no. visitors, 18 621. Receipts \$2348.17; expenses, \$1593.17.

"Rejoicing in our free library, there may be danger that the association and the public will forget that a free library needs funds for its support. The great increase in membership—almost 300 in one month—and the large number of books put in circulation, show plainly that a free library is a necessity in our city. Some permanent property has been assured to the association, but the income from that property will not be sufficient to allow the successful carrying on of this work. What means shall be devised for the increase of our funds?"

Anaconda, Mont. Hearst F. L. The library given to Anaconda some months since, by Mrs. Phebe Hearst, has reached a circulation and popularity quite beyond the expectation of its giver. The issue of cards for home use has increased from 50 to 580, while the reading-rooms are crowded afternoon and evening. When first opened, card playing was allowed in the reading-room, but this had to be dispensed with, as it was found to disturb the readers. In place of this a writing-room has been established, supplied with stationery, etc.

Boston P. L. On Nov. 4 the special libraries floor of the library, which has been undergoing rearrangement, was opened to the public. A plan of this floor, with descriptions of the location of the various libraries, was given by Mr. Putnam in the *Boston Herald* of Nov. 4. In this "open letter" Mr. Putnam said: "In the old building these collections were for the most part in locked rooms, or otherwise inaccessible, except as the volumes might be called for individually on call slips. Hereafter, readers will be enabled to consult them upon the special libraries floor with almost as little formality as attends the use of the books placed in the Bates Hall reading-rooms. The collections will be accessible to all persons, without credential or special permit. As, however, they contain books of great rarity, and books requiring careful handling—books of both classes given to the library upon assurance that their use should be carefully guarded—two regulations will, for the present at least, need to be observed: 1, readers on entering will register their names and addresses, and 2, only the attendants may take the books from

the shelves or replace them. Readers may, however, examine the titles of books as they stand upon the shelves, may indicate to the attendants such as they desire to have brought to the tables, and these to any reasonable number will be taken down for their use. No call-slips need be made out."

"During the month of October, of the 2413 cases investigated, in which readers in Bates Hall failed to receive their books within a reasonable time, or failed to receive at all books which should have reached them, 2286 were cases in which the readers failed to put their names or table numbers upon the slips, or could not be found at the tables designated.

"Whatever the defects in the administration of the library, the facilities for complaint of these defects are ample. Opposite the main door of Bates Hall is an official whose chief duty is to receive and investigate complaints of the service there. In the delivery-room is the desk of the official who, as the head of the delivery department, is at all times ready to receive and investigate complaints of the service there. Directly off the delivery-room is the office of the librarian, who is never too busy to receive and confer with persons who send in word that they wish to make suggestion or complaint of the service anywhere. In the delivery-room and in Bates Hall, near the card catalog, are boxes lettered "Complaints and suggestions for the trustees." All communications placed in these are not merely 'laid before' the trustees, but are read in full to the trustees, are duly considered, investigated, and, if practicable, the suggestion followed or the matter of grievance remedied."

The first half of the series of mural paintings of M. Puvis de Chavannes were placed in position in the library on Oct. 10, and for several successive days were the object of the admiration of many visitors.

On Oct. 8 the annual meeting of the library trustees was held and Hon. F. O. Prince, ex-mayor of Boston, was unanimously elected president. The examining board, appointed for 1895, was increased in membership over previous years, owing to the more arduous duties now involved. It is now composed of Dr. S. A. Green, librarian of the Mass. Historical Society; State Librarian Caleb T. Tillinghast; Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard; E. H. Clement, Dr. Hasket Derby, C. E. Helier, Rev. R. J. Barry, Dr. G. M. Garland, J. J. O'Callaghan, Sidney Everett, Azariah Smith, J. E. Hudson, Heloise Hersey, Mary Morison, Emma Hutchins, and, by virtue of their official positions, F. O. Prince, president of the board of trustees of the library, and Herbert Putnam, the librarian.

On Oct. 20 a report was submitted by the joint committee appointed last spring by the school authorities and the library trustees to confer on the means of increasing the usefulness of the library in the schools. The report urges the necessity of the work and outlines plans for supplying books to the schools for the use of teachers and pupils and for arranging for reference use of the library by pupils.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Handbook; compiled by Herbert Small. Bost., Curtis & Co., 1895. il. 78+32 p. D. pap., 10c.

An attractive little volume of interesting and accurate information regarding the beautiful new building and its contents. It is fully illustrated with half-tone cuts made from photographs of all parts of the library — the façades, the rooms, and the chief architectural and decorative details. The beauties of the building are described with accuracy and appreciation, and the compiler evidently combines sound artistic judgment with knowledge of his subject. A paper on "The architecture of the library" is contributed by C. Howard Walker, and "The significance of the library" is treated by Lindsay Swift.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. An exhibition of artistic posters was opened in the art gallery of the library on Nov. 9, to continue during the month.

Cleveland, O. Case L. An interesting exhibition of books and pictures relating to the cathedrals of Europe was opened in the library on October 26. All the cathedrals of England, and the most notable ones of France, Germany, and Italy were represented by descriptions or illustrations.

Clinton, N. Y. Hamilton College L. (From annual catalog, 1895.) Added 898 v., 2499 pm.; total 33,758 v., 13,290 pm.

"The library is open every college week-day from 9 o'clock to 12, and from 2 to 5. Students are allowed free access to the alcoves. Books from the reference library, and those reserved by request of instructors as collateral reading, may be drawn only at the close of the library hours and must be returned upon the opening of the library. Other books may be retained, not more than three at a time, for two weeks, and may then be drawn anew if not applied for by another.

"In June, 1895, a third annual appropriation was made of \$1000 for the immediate purchase of books. With these three sums beginnings have been made toward meeting some of the most imperative needs of the departments of instruction, but much more is needed to make a thorough library of reference and research."

Columbus (O.) P. L. Plans have been accepted for the construction of an annex to the library building. The new building, which will be connected with the library proper by a gothic arch, is to contain a general reading-room 102 x 30, a reference-room 26 x 30, librarians' and trustees' room, and toilet-rooms. It will give 1800 square feet of additional book space to the old building, and will place reading and reference rooms under the direct oversight of the librarian.

Dayton (O.) P. L. Mr. E. H. Routzahn, secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., has made instruction in the use of the city library a feature of the Y. M. C. A. course. By short talks on the subject, visits to the library, and questions

on the use of books and catalogs, he has made the boy members of the association familiar with its use and helpfulness.

Denver (Col.) City L. The chamber of commerce voted on October 20 to offer to the city the entire control and direction of the city library. The conditions of the transfer are that there shall be six members of the board of directors, of whom three shall be recommended by the chamber of commerce; that a rental of \$1000 a year shall be paid for the quarters now occupied by the library; and that the running expenses be met by the city. It is probable that the city will accept the offer.

Evanston, Ill. Northwestern Univ. Garrett Institute, of Northwestern University, has received the notable Jackson collection of Methodist literature, which is to be housed in the memorial hall of the institute. This collection is the work of three generations of the Jackson family, of Southport, England; its originator, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, having been one of Wesley's early followers. It includes about 5000 books and mss. relating to Wesleyan biography and the history of Methodism.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. (57th rpt.) Added 6012; total "about 47,000." Issued, home use 207,685 (fict. 126,725; juv. fict. 45,238); no account of ref. use is kept; visitors to reading-room 59,498. New card-holders 2563; total registration 13,624. Books repaired or rebound 3201; discarded 1052. Receipts \$15,571.40; expenses \$15,903.91, leaving a net deficit of \$398.88.

The president of the executive committee says: "When the free library project was first proposed, it was enthusiastically prophesied of it that the result would be to increase its annual circulation from its then figure of about 28,000 to a little upward of 100,000. One long-time friend of the library in the course of a public address, in the exuberance of his enthusiasm, ventured what most doubtless regarded as a rash prediction, that some of those present would live to see the day when 1000 books would be drawn. We have not yet lived three years, and yet we have seen the day when more than 1500 have been taken out. We have also seen more than 2000 charged during the year just closed. This record, unprecedented, we believe, in library experience, tells its own story of public appreciation and usefulness."

The library has no place on its shelves for sensational or trashy fiction, or for that which, though of a distinctly better class, is characterized by lightness and insipidity; on the other hand it endeavors, as far as possible, to furnish liberally popular and meritorious fiction. "The purchase of duplicates of this last class has been extensively resorted to, so that the better fiction of the last two or three years is represented in very many instances by from 20 to 40 copies. 'Trilby' claims the largest place, with 42 copies."

A music department has been inaugurated by the addition of about 150 v. of bound sheet-music for circulation.

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L. The city board of finance at a meeting held November 6 formally concurred in the resolution passed by the library trustees in June of this year, authorizing the purchase of a suitable site for a new library building. The site will be paid for out of funds held by the library trustees, who for the past four years have conducted the library as economically as possible, with the purpose of accumulating a building fund. It is unlikely that any further steps will be taken until Librarian Cole, who is now seriously ill with typhoid fever, is able to take part in the plans.

Kennett Square, Pa. Bayard Taylor Memorial L. The corner-stone of the Bayard Taylor Memorial Library was laid on the afternoon of October 27. The building is to be located in the centre of the town, and not more than 100 yards from Taylor's birthplace. It is to be about 35 x 50, costing from \$3000 to \$5000, and built of stone and brick. The first floor will be devoted to the library, reading-room, and museum; the second to a lecture-hall. The building is erected by donation and subscription, and is to be a free public library.

Madison, Wis. State Hist. Soc. L. The board of commissioners for erecting the new library building, who engaged Prof. W. R. Ware, of Columbia College, to come to Madison and study and report on the plans submitted by the competing architects, met on Nov. 13 to consider Prof. Ware's report and the plans endorsed by him. Five of the competitors were awarded prizes of \$500 each, and final choice was suspended between two plans, the architects submitting them being invited to enter a fresh competition, confined to them only.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. In view of the fact that the bids for the work on the new library-museum building are much under the appropriation of \$500,000, the trustees plan to devote the surplus to decorative purposes. It is estimated that about \$25,000 can be spent in this way.

Montpelier, Vt. Kellogg-Hubbard L. The new Kellogg-Hubbard Library was opened for readers early in October. The substantial building, designed by Mr. Cutting, of Worcester, is of fine granite, and is situated on the corner of Main and School streets, with ample space on all sides. Inside the arrangement of rooms is excellent, allowing for an increase of the library to the number of 50,000 volumes.

The library is in charge of Miss M. E. Macomber, formerly of the Montpelier Public Library.

New York F. C. L. The library class of the N. Y. F. C. L. began a new year's work on Oct. 4, 1895. In addition to the regular course of cataloging, which is being continued, several new features have been introduced. Miss Theresa Hitchler, the cataloger and instructor of the class, has outlined a plan of study and prepared a list of the most popular authors to be taken up, beginning with those of the present day and working backward; in connection with this an attempt is being made to procure portraits of the different authors as they come

up for discussion, these portraits being pasted in a book to add to the library "museum." The chief librarian, Mr. Bostwick, has started, also in connection with the library class work, half-hour talks on practical science, its classification, etc.

A visitor's book has lately been established, which has proved an interesting item in the library's statistics.

New York P. L. — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. The property of the three corporations that now make up the new consolidated library has nearly all been turned over to the trustees of the Public Library and the consolidation is practically complete. The property of the Astor Library, about \$1,000,000, and that of the Lenox Library, about \$500,000, in cash and securities, are in the treasurer's hands. Of the property of the Tilden trust, estimated at \$2,000,000, about \$1,500,000 has already been paid over. The remainder will be transferred as soon as the necessary sales shall have been made by the executors of Mr. Tilden's will. This will give the new library an endowment of about \$3,500,000. The books in the three libraries have also been transferred to the trustees. The Astor Library comprises about 265,000 volumes, the Lenox Library about 80,000, and the Tilden Library about 15,000. The last have been removed from the Tilden house to the Lenox Library, and are being cataloged.

During the summer the work of transferring the several properties has been in progress. Two meetings of the trustees have been held this fall. The first was for purposes of organization. John Bigelow was elected president of this board, George L. Rives, secretary, and Edward King, treasurer. At the second meeting a report on the consolidation of the properties was made by the chairman of the finance committee, and a set of proposed by-laws was submitted.

The most important question remaining to be settled is that of a site and building for the consolidated library. The trustees do not expect to dispose of it for six months or more, and have not formally discussed it at all as yet, though they have individually considered the advantages of enlarging and altering the Lenox Library so as to house the entire collection.

New York City. Criminal Law Lib. A collection which is intended to be the first public library of criminal law in existence in this country has been established on the third floor of the New York Criminal Courts building, where a reading-room, a cataloging-room, and a librarian's office have been set aside for the purpose. Col. Fellows, the district attorney, has supplied the nucleus of the collection by the gift of his private law library of 2000 v., and with these and the sum of \$5000, which was set aside some years ago for this purpose, it is probable that a good beginning can be made for a useful collection of books on criminal law that will prove most valuable to the lawyers and judges connected with the courts, several of whom have shown their interest by substantial contributions.

New York City. Univ. of City of N. Y. Ground was broken for the new library and administration building on the beautiful new site of the University on Oct. 19. On this day also several of the new buildings, the hall of languages, the gymnasium, the laboratory of chemistry, and the Ohio athletic field were formally opened. There was a large attendance and speeches were delivered by Chancellor Anson Judd Upson, of the state board of regents, Mayor Strong, President Hill, of the University of Rochester, President Merrill, of Amherst, and Chancellor McCracken.

The new library building, which is to cost about \$250,000, is given to the university by a friend who remains anonymous, as has already been described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (L. J., June, '95, p. 205). The plans call for a structure that promises to rank among the great library buildings of the day, and that will accommodate a million volumes. The entrance will be from the college campus through a classic portico supported by six columns, each column about 30 feet high, and richly carved. The main entrance to the basement will be without steps from the carriage roads which lead up from Sedgwick avenue, one on the north and the other on the south side of the building. The ground falls off from the college campus toward Sedgwick avenue as much as 40 feet, so that the large hall is entirely above ground except upon one side. The building will be almost circular in its form, with galleries around three-fourths of its circumference. Between this great auditorium, or commencement hall, and Sedgwick avenue a terrace-like semicircular extension will be given to the library building, with a floor about six feet lower than the floor of the commencement hall. Its width will be 30 feet, and its length about 225 feet. Its roof will largely consist of skylights, but it will have further light from many windows placed at the upper edge of the outside wall. Upon the outside edge of this terrace there will be an ambulatorium extending toward the south to join the hall of languages, and toward the north, in the same way, to join the hall of philosophy, which is not yet begun, but which, when erected, will be an exact copy of the hall of languages.

On the right hand of the library will be the entrance to the faculty-room, 17 x 30 feet, with a lofty ceiling. On the left hand will be the administration offices, of the same extent as the faculty-room. Below these will be spacious rooms connected with the administrative work, while above them the entire floor of this front portion will be devoted to cataloging and other work connected with the library. Surrounding the reading-room of the library will be a circular corridor which may, if desired, be thrown into alcoves. The alcoves will be 26 in number, each one with a ceiling 16 feet high, sufficient to admit of a gallery to be occupied by book-stacks. The upper alcoves will receive light from the roof; the lower alcoves will each have a large window.

The present plan contemplates giving to each department at least one alcove, so that the head of a department may carry on seminary

work around tables placed upon the alcove floor. The number of departments into which the university work is divided can be at all times, perhaps, limited to not more than 20. Besides the 26 alcoves there will also be a large room provided for book-stacks, accommodating books that are but little called for. The great auditorium underneath the library is so planned that when, in the future, the books increase, the entire space may be taken for stacks. In this way the university officers are looking 100 years ahead as to library accommodation. Even the museum might be turned into a stack-room for books by providing for the museum elsewhere. Elevators are inserted in such a way that books may be carried, as soon as taken out of the boxes in the basement, to the cataloging-room, and conveyed easily to the various alcoves. The librarian will have convenient quarters immediately at the entrance from the lobby into the library.

Nebraska. "Library day." October 21 was set aside as "Library day" in Nebraska this year, and was observed throughout the state by appropriate exercises and addresses in the schools and by gifts of books from parents and pupils for the little school libraries. In Omaha, with its excellent city library, the celebration was unnecessary and not general; but in the rural districts it has been found most useful.

Norwich, Ct. *Otis L.* (Rpt.) Added 1344; total 18,286. Issued, home use 97,562 (fict. 55.07; juv. fict. 20.48). New registration 1042; total registration 4748. Receipts \$6872.83; expenses, \$6995.96.

This is the first formal printed report ever issued by the library, and in opening it the president of the board of trustees summarizes the history and present state of the library. There is pressing need of a larger appropriation, and, as the town fund is devoted entirely to current administrative expenses, a considerable addition to the book fund is an urgent necessity.

Librarian Trumbull speaks of the need of shelf-room for government publications, which are now stored in the basement "as well as very unfavorable circumstances will permit." There has been a constant increase in the use of French and German books, and a decrease of two per cent. in the reading of juvenile fiction.

"The liberal policy in the administration of the library, which the trustees have uniformly sanctioned and encouraged, has done much to increase the usefulness of the institution. To explain this statement more fully it should be added that our library opened in June, 1893, with the following privileges, which are not uniformly deemed expedient in library administration: Free access to all books in the reading-room; free access to the shelves in the circulating department for the selection of all books except fiction; shelves in the waiting-room constantly filled with books of all kinds to be selected by readers. To these privileges have since been added 'two-book' cards, the removal of the age limit, allowing children of any age who are properly authorized, the full priv-

ileges of the library, and the privilege to school-teachers of retaining six books at a time for four weeks without renewal, if needed for school use."

"The practice of posting on the walls and at the catalog table lists of books recently added has been continued. Attention is being given to the reading of fiction as a study by placing lists of novels in the library, with the best critical notices obtainable, at the catalog table. The plan of the card catalog also includes lists of historical novels, sea stories, fairy-tales, and other classes of fiction, briefly annotated, as far as possible, for the assistance of readers."

Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware. On Oct. 14 ground was broken for the beautiful new library building for which \$50,000 was presented to the university by Dr. C. E. Slocum, of Defiance, O. The building is to be a classic stone structure, 115 x 125; a wing on the right, 39 x 51 feet, will form the six-story stack-room, of a book capacity of 175,000 v. The classic outline of the building is rigidly preserved, while the treatment is plain and simple. The main entrance is covered with a Greek portico supported by Roman doric columns, while the imposing dome presents pilasters and Corinthian capitals, and is supported by coffered arches resting on massive marble columns. The interior light-well over the reading-room, 20 feet wide and 60 feet long, extending from the dome, will be covered by a beam ceiling with panels of glass, each to rest in a medallion; the reading-room itself will be 80 x 100 feet. The building will be fire-proof throughout, the floors, ceilings, and roof supported by structural steel work. The heating and ventilating will be by indirect steam, with a fan-blower so arranged as to change the air in the building every 15 minutes. The first floor will be entirely above ground, with a ceiling 12 feet high. On this floor is located the boiler-room, men's and women's cloak, toilet, reception, and bindery rooms, a large room for the museum of all religions and a semicircular lecture-room, 30 x 60, to be used by professors of bibliography, history, and English literature. The second floor will have a 16-foot ceiling, a dome 20 feet in diameter, and a light-well 20 x 60 feet and 30 feet high. On this floor is the librarian's room and the catalog-room, 20 x 60. The librarian's room is adjacent to the delivery-desks, and by means of glass partitions commands a view of the entire reading-room of 60 x 100 feet. The windows are eight feet from the floor, and the room will accommodate 350 students. The third floor is given to seminar-rooms for specialized work—history, philosophy, sociology, political science, pedagogy, modern and ancient languages, English literature. The seminar-rooms in the library open into an interior gallery about the light-well, surrounded by a bronze rail. By means of plate glass all the rooms will be open to the view of the assistant librarian without disturbance of any kind.

The building is considered one of the model college buildings in this country, the plans being selected after a tour of inspection among the leading library buildings of the United States

and Canada, and after outline studies of the design had been submitted to prominent librarians for selection and criticism.

Philadelphia F. L. On Nov. 8 the common council passed the ordinance recently submitted to it, authorizing the transfer of the Public Library and its branches from the control of the board of education to the board of trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The ordinance goes into effect Jan. 1, 1896. This means the consolidation and co-operative administration of the two central free libraries and their various branches, as has been already described in the *L. J.* (Oct., p. 347), and should prove of great advantage to the library interests of Philadelphia. The new ordinance was amended by the council to provide that the consolidated library "shall maintain as many branch libraries, not less than eight, as the needs of the community and the funds available may permit." The offer of the Mercantile Library trustees, presenting their library to the city on certain conditions previously noted (*L. J.*, Oct., p. 359), has not yet been officially accepted.

Philadelphia P. Ls. Branch no. 6 of the Philadelphia Public Libraries was opened on the evening of Oct. 14, in Vernon Hall, Main street and Chelton avenue, Germantown. The branch starts work with 4000 v.; Frank Heckman is librarian.

Putnam (Ct.) P. L. Additions not given; total 1225. Issued 10,117; no. borrowers 671.

A catalog of the library has been completed, and is now in the hands of the printer.

Quincy (Ill.) P. L. On Oct. 5 the library board authorized the issue of teachers' cards on which 10 books may be drawn for school work.

Reading (Pa.) L. Co. For some months since a movement for a free public library has been pending in this city, and on Oct. 21 this received a notable impetus in the offer of the Reading Library Company to give to the city its building, known as Library hall and valued at \$18,000, and the books contained therein, on the sole condition that the city establish a free library and provide for its support. The acceptance of this offer will give to Reading the nucleus of a considerable library.

Richmond (Ky.) P. L. The new public library was dedicated on the evening of October 19.

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L. The library committee has issued a report summing up the changes effected by the recent removal of the library and describing its new quarters, which have already been noted in these columns. In reviewing the growth of the library within recent years, they say:

"During the past 10 years the growth of the library has been all that could be desired by its most sanguine friends. From an unorganized mass of about 8000 books, it has steadily increased until it has now on its shelves more than 31,000 volumes. The various departments have been organized in accordance with the most ap-

proved and recent methods of library economy. Its staff of administration is at present sufficient to meet all the wants of readers. The attendance in the reference-room has gradually increased until the annual average now reaches between 35,000 and 40,000 persons. Besides the attention paid to individual readers it has established more or less organized relations with a large number of societies, clubs, and classes, pursuing special lines of literary and scientific work. These organizations are invited to register with the reference librarian, with the understanding that the resources of the library will be devoted so far as possible and without infringing upon the wants of other readers, to satisfy their literary needs."

San Diego (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 2478; total 12,315. Issued, home use 69,313; lib. use 8389 (fict. 65%). No record of reading-room use is kept. New registration 2663. Receipts \$8176.42; expenses \$8107.29.

"There is now very little uncataloged matter in the library, probably not over 100 volumes. Since August the corps has cataloged 1000 volumes of new books and recataloged 2500 volumes by the Dewey system."

The circulation shows a gain of 10,000 v. over any previous year, and even this gain Miss Younkin thinks has been lessened by reclassification and lack of adequate catalogs, drawbacks which are now happily at an end.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Central L. (Rpt.) Owing to the confusion of moving to the new building the report for '94 was never presented, the present report covering the two years ending June 30, 1895. Added 1894, 2296; 1895, 1993. Total (estimated) 27,000+. Issued 1894, 50,659; 1895 (six months only) 44,585.

"The work of moving the library to a new place made it necessary to suspend the giving out of books, and the work of recataloging continued that necessity for five months. The library was open, therefore, but 177 days during the past year. But during the seven months of circulation of books nearly as many were given out as during the previous year.

"This increase is due probably in some degree to the large number of books added in 1894, somewhat to the closing of the library for five months and the sharpening of the popular appetite for reading, somewhat to the interest in the new building and the novelty of the change, and more than all, perhaps, to the much greater convenience of the new location. The convenience of location is the great benefit which comes from the change of place. It is near the centre of the city, convenient to the street railways, in a pleasant neighborhood, and with agreeable surroundings.

"The department of local and family history is becoming of such importance as to attract the attention of students from other parts of the state as well as from our own city."

The recataloging of the library is not yet completed.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville. The library of the university was seriously dam-

aged by the fire which destroyed the greater portion of the buildings on Oct. 27. The larger part of the library was saved from the flames in a damaged condition, but a considerable part of it was destroyed.

Washington, D. C. Congressional L. The moving of books to the new Library of Congress was begun on Oct. 18, and a quantity of old and unused documents have been transferred to the new building. A large room, 220 x 35, in the basement of the new library has been put at Mr. Spofford's disposal, and to this he proposes to transfer about 100,000 v., or one-seventh of the contents of the library; naturally the material taken first will be chiefly old reports, duplicate volumes, and other publications of no immediate usefulness. It has not yet been fully decided what means shall be used for the removal of the bulk of the collection, but there is little doubt that a temporary elevated railway running from the capitol to the main floor of the new building will be erected for the purpose. On this will run small electric cars, packed with books. The first plan, suggested by Mr. Bernard Green, of using the tunnel which connects the library building with the capitol had to be abandoned. This tunnel is a brick-lined conduit, through which runs an electric car, and while it would serve to convey the volumes they would have to be lowered into it at one end and lifted out at the other, at the cost of much unnecessary time and labor. The present removal of the books is only preliminary, however, and it is unlikely that the entire collection will be transferred until 1897.

The various works of art intended to decorate the new building are coming in slowly. Besides the nine granite statues for the western front of the building, there are now here three of the emblematic statues of heroic size for the great central reading-room. These are "History," by Charles H. French; "Science," by John Donoghue; and "Philosophy," by B. L. Pratt. There have also been received two of the life-size bronze statues for the reading-room, one of Gibbon, representing History, and one of Chancellor Kent, representing Law. The large fresco painting by Blashfield, of New York, on the inner ceiling of the dome is in progress. It represents the advance of letters, art, and science. Other designs for mural paintings in the art gallery, museum, halls, and corridors are far advanced.

The congressional reading-room in the west front is now being finished off with dark oak panellings, and the two great mantels of polished Siena marble have a fine effect. The ceiling is to be illuminated by seven designs in panels by the artist Guthrie, now in Paris.

Wisconsin L. Commission. On Oct. 24 Gov. Upham completed the appointments on the state library commission by nominating Miss Lottie E. Stearns, of the Milwaukee Public Library, and F. A. Hutchins, of the state school superintendent's office, as members. The other members of the commission are State Superintendent Emery, President C. K. Adams, of the State University, and R. G. Thwaites, of the State Historical Society.

FOREIGN.

Douglas, Eva. A first day in the British Museum reading-room. (In *Outlook*, Oct. 26, p. 664-6.)

An interesting sketch of personal experience, describing with some enthusiasm the facilities and workings of the British Museum.

Edinburgh, Scotland. Smoking-rooms have been opened in several of the Edinburgh public libraries, and so far have proved a satisfactory innovation.

Nottingham (Eng.) F. Ls. (Rpt.) Added 3690; total 78,788, distributed among the central lending library, the reference library, and the 13 branch libraries. Issued 427,716 (61,276 from the ref. l.), of which 61.53% was fiction; turnover of stock 5.4; new registration 3798; attendance at libraries 2,181,381.

"As books are added to stock they are immediately cataloged, and either lists or the books displayed to the public, thus making them accessible on the day they are added to the libraries. The preparation of the subject card catalog in the reference library is being proceeded with. During the year several classes in the central lending library have been carefully examined, and special grants made by the committee to bring them abreast of the times, with the view of special class lists being prepared for sale at a nominal price. Science has been completed, cataloged, and a class-list issued in August. The fine, useful, and recreative arts lists are in hand, and will soon be printed.

"The fifth season's series of 23 'lecturettes,' delivered in the branch reading-rooms, were highly appreciated by those who sought guidance in their reading."

PRACTICAL NOTES.

THE TOP SHELF PROBLEM.—Miss Hannah P. James, of the Osterhout Free Library, writes: "We have lately solved the problem of the top shelf, which has always been just beyond comfortable reaching distance, by getting a hassock to place between each stack. We found a strong, well-made hassock, with a wooden-framed bottom, board ends and top, covered with Brussels carpeting, for 29 cents, at one of our local shops. The top shelf has lost its terrors for us, and the hassock is quite as comfortable for the lowest shelves also."

Gifts and Bequests.

Rochester (Minn.) P. L. The library board on November 4 accepted a gift of \$5000 from Col. George Healy, of that city, presented on the conditions "that no literary work or book of any kind be excluded from the public library on account of its religious teachings, provided the books are not immoral; and secondly, that all books purchased shall be added to and make a part of the public library, to be managed and controlled by this or future board rules."

Librarians.

ALLAN, Miss Blanche A., who has been connected with the Omaha Public Library for the past 10 years, has resigned to accept a position with a local book-dealer.

COLE, George Watson, librarian of the Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library and secretary of the A. L. A., is seriously ill with typhoid fever. At the recent meeting of the executive board of the A. L. A. Mr. Cole's resignation was tendered on that account; it was not accepted, however, Mr. Anderson, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, being elected acting treasurer until such time as Mr. Cole should be able to resume his duties.

DAVIE, Miss Eleanor E., formerly assistant librarian of the Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library, has accepted the position of librarian of the Buffalo Catholic Institute.

JOBS, Miss Mary K., a graduate of the class of '95 of the Pratt Library School, has been appointed assistant librarian at the Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library, in place of Miss Eleanor E. Davie, resigned.

LOOMIS, Mrs. Mary W., was on October 4 appointed assistant librarian of the University of Michigan, succeeding Anderson H. Hopkins, who resigned the position some time since to become assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library. Mrs. Loomis comes to her new duties after ample preparation. She was formerly a student in the literary department of the university. In 1879 she graduated from Lenox College, Iowa, with the degree of bachelor of arts, receiving her master's degree from the same institution in 1889. She is a graduate of the N. Y. State Library School (class of 1890), and has had seven years' experience in library work, serving one year as secretary of the Iowa State Library Society.

MORISON, Hew, librarian of the Free Public Library of Edinburgh, Scotland, presented to that city by Andrew Carnegie, was one of those present at the dedication of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, having come from Scotland to attend the ceremonies. He has visited the chief libraries of Buffalo, Toronto, Detroit, and Chicago, and intends to inspect the leading American libraries before returning to Edinburgh in December.

Cataloging and Classification.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) P. L. Catalogue of the music library. 16 p. S.

A classed list of vocal and instrumental music covers seven pages; the others are devoted to books relating to the history and theory of music, to musical biography and musical novels.

CATALOGUE général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France. Départements. tome 28: Avignon, par L. H. Labande, v. 2.

Paris, Plon, Nourrit & Cie., 1895. 835 p. 8°. 18 fr.

CHIVERS'S "New book list," of which the first number, covering the month ending Sept. 30, has just reached us, is a decided novelty in the catalog line. It is compiled and arranged by Mr. Cedric Chivers, the English provider of library supplies, and is published by the London Library Bureau, 10 Bloomsbury street, London. It consists of an alphabetic author list, giving size, price, publisher, etc., printed in clear catalog type on alternate pages, so as to be available for cutting and pasting. On two central pages, and on the inside of the cover pages—which are arranged to fold over the book—are a full subject and title index and an alphabetic list of publishers. The catalog is so ingeniously arranged that when opened and the covers unfolded the three separate lists are brought comprehensively before the eye, while by the device of numbering each main entry and repeating these numbers in the title-and-subject and publishers list, it is possible to find a given book with the least possible expenditure of time. The "New book list" is certainly ingenious, and it should prove of practical use as a guide to current English publications.

CUTTER, C. A., intends to reprint the combined index to the first six classifications of his *Expansive Classification*. He will be much obliged to all persons who will send him notes of mistakes and deficiencies in that index.

ENOCH PRATT F. L., *Baltimore*. Bulletin, October 1, 1895: Additions to the central library. p. 64-98. O.

Pp. 97-98 contain a "Reading-list of biographies of English authors."

ESSEX INSTITUTE, *Salem, Mass.* Special catalog no. 1: Books on China. 1895. 20 p. 1. O.

"The collection of books on China now in the library was made by a member of the Institute with the view of confining it to works in the English language descriptive of the Chinese empire and its people. Although it has outgrown its original scope, it is far from being complete in any branch, and is to be considered as a nucleus for a more extensive library on China and the Chinese." The list is closely classified and bears a distinct resemblance to the excellent reading-lists of the Salem P. L., owing probably to the fact that it was prepared under the direction of Mr. G. M. Jones. The collection may be consulted by any user of the public library presenting a request-card signed by the librarian.

FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LIST (Providence P. L. *Bulletin*) for October is a careful and interesting bibliography of Canada. One of the valuable features of the *Bulletin* is the "Index to other reference-lists" which covers, from month to month, the topical lists published by other libraries.

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, the Leipzig bookseller, has issued a catalog of "Grammatiken, lexica, und chrestomathien von fast allen sprachen der

erde," which although a sales list, may almost rank among bibliographies. It gives a list of over 3000 dictionaries and grammars, as the title indicates, in "almost all the languages of the world," and is the most important list of the kind since the issue of Trübner's "Catalogue of dictionaries" in 1882. A subject index is appended.

HARTFORD (Ct.) P. L. Bulletin, October, 1895.
44 p. O.

Besides the usual list of additions, continues the classed list of books on "Sociology, political economy, etc.," that has been suspended since the issue of the April *Bulletin*.

OTIS LIBRARY BULLETIN, published by the Otis Library, of Norwich, Ct., contains in its November issue a short list of books relating to Burgoyne's campaign. The October number continues the "List of American historical novels," and has rather a novel departure — a "List of books which appear in the catalog, but which are not now in the library."

The PORTLAND (Ore.) P. L. gives in the October number of *Our Library* "Oregon check-list no. 2," listing books and pamphlets relating to the state; titles not in the possession of the library are marked "wanted"; others are distinguished as for circulation or reference.

RAILROAD MEN'S L. (Y. M. C. A.), *New York*.
Catalogue of the library: Supplement, 1895.
22 p. O.

A simple dictionary finding-list; six pages are devoted to books relating to railroads.

: THE REGENTS' BULLETIN (U. S. N. Y.), no. 32, which is devoted to the papers and proceedings of the annual university convocation of the state of New York, held this year on June 27-29, contains a six-page list of "references on convocation topics," covering magazine and periodical articles on "Methods of English," "Ancient or modern language," "Methods of college training," etc.

SAN DIEGO (Cal.) F. P. L. Finding-list. 1895.
222 p. O.

Title-a-liner, consisting of author-and-title list, subject-list arranged according to the D. C., biography, author-and-title fiction list, and index to subjects. Well printed on white paper. Juvenile books are indicated by a dagger prefixed to the call-number, and by this means "an effort has been made to indicate a course of study to those who are deprived of school advantages, also to select novels for boys and girls who are outgrowing children's books."

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Class-list no. 1: Fiction.
Salem, August, 1895. 146 p. O. 10 c.

"This class-list is a consolidation of all the fiction part of all previously published catalogs, and contains all the English and French fiction in the library to August 1, 1895." It consists of separate author- and title-lists of English fiction; an admirable classed list of "Historical fiction," arranged chronologically under coun-

tries; and separate author-and-title lists of French fiction. Books for young people are designated by the usual *j*, and in cases where the title of an historical novel is not sufficiently descriptive, brief explanatory annotations are appended. Books in series are arranged in the order in which they should be read. The list is well printed on manila paper, and is a thoroughly creditable piece of work.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN for October has a "Business man's list," covering books in the various departments of commerce, and a list on the "History and criticism of fiction."

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) L. BULLETIN for October has a list of the books by Agnes Repplier contained in the library, with a short "appreciation" of Miss Repplier's work.

THE July and August numbers of the excellent "Catalogue of U. S. public documents," issued monthly by the superintendent of documents, have now appeared, and bring these valuable lists quite closely up to date. In the July number is a most useful article on "Where documents are obtainable," describing where and how to procure the publications of the various government departments and bureaus.

WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN no. 9 (October, 1895) contains a "special list" of books upon electricity, and a short list (10 titles) of books on "Nursing."

CHANGED TITLES.

"THE two castaways; or, adventures in Patagonia," by Sally Florence Dixie, New York: E. P. Dutton [no date], is the same as "The young castaways; or, the child-hunters in Patagonia," New York: Whittaker [1890?]. The text of the two books agree line for line. Dutton's edition omits preface, dedication, list of illustrations and contents, and some of the illustrations, and also the name of the printer. — JOHN EDMANDS.

FULL NAMES.

Davies, Arthur Mercer (Handbook of hygiene);
Gilbert, Adelbert Lorenzo (Manual of business bookkeeping).

AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library.

Bullock, C: Jesse (The finances of the U. S. from 1775 to 1789);

Busey, S: Clagett (Personal reminiscences and recollections, etc.);

Dixon, Theron Sollman Eugene (Francis Bacon and his Shakespeare);

Harrington, C: Loammi (Arithmetic for schools. By Charles Smith. Rewritten by C. L. Harrington);

Morton, C: Gould, and Bandholtz, Harry Hill (Manual of military signalling);

Prosser, C: Smith (The Devonian system of eastern Pennsylvania and New York);

Stanley, Hiram Miner (Studies in the evolutionary psychology of feeling).

Bibliography.

DURING 1896 two departments of the "List of books for girls and women and their clubs," recently published by the American Library Association, will be expanded into manuals. Mr. Russell Sturgis will add some 500 titles to his selection from the literature of Fine art, appending a choice of some 25 leading periodicals, each with brief characterizations; the ms. may be ready for the press by March 15. Mr. Henry E. Krehbiel, in a similar way, is to provide 200 titles in extension of his very brief list of musical works, with mention, also, of leading musical journals; his ms. cannot be delivered until June. Both manuals will include works in foreign languages, giving preference to those which have been translated. Following the plan of the "List of books," each title will have a short descriptive and critical note. A third and similar bibliography is promised the association at the hands of Mr. James Douglas, president of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, of New York and Arizona. Calling to his aid the leading American authorities, he will prepare an annotated guide to the literature of mining and metallurgy. Mr. Douglas for some years was a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

BOLTON, H: Carrington. A short list of books on chemistry, selected and annotated. Reprint from *Scientific American* supplement, no. 1033, Oct. 9, 1895. 20 p. T.

This useful little list is one of the first results of the "List of books for girls and women and their clubs," being an expansion of Professor Bolton's department of chemistry in that list. It is a class list grouped alphabetically by topics and includes about 160 titles; an author index is appended.

J. G. BOURINOT's excellent manual, "How Canada is governed," published by the Copp, Clark Co., of Toronto, contains bibliographical references appended in each chapter which are useful guides to the authorities on Canadian history.

COURANT, Maurice. *Bibliographie Coréenne*. Paris, 1895. 2 v. 8°.

(Publications de l'Ecole des langues orientales vivantes; 3° sér., v. 18, 19.)

DU COURTIEUX, P. *Les Barbou, imprimeurs* (Lyon, Limoges, Paris, 1524-1820); *Les Barbou de Lyon* (1524-1566). Limoges, Ducourtieux, 1895. 40 p., pl. 8°.

DURVILLE, H. *Bibliographie du magnétisme et des sciences occultes*. Paris, Malverge, 1895. 36 p. 8°. 15 fr.

A SHORT bibliography of Benjamin Franklin is appended to Wetzels "Benjamin Franklin as an economist," recently issued by the Johns Hopkins University.

GIACOSA, P. *Bibliografia medica italiana: riassunto dei lavori originali italiani relativi alle scienze mediche, usciti nel 1893*. iii. Torino, Roux, Frassati & C., 1895. 501 p. 8°. 6 lire.

THERE is a good Huxley bibliography, 1890-'94, in the *Review of reviews*, for Sept., '95, p. 349.

"THE religions of India," by E: Washburn Hopkins, one of the "Handbooks on the history of religions," published by Ginn & Co., contains an excellent full bibliography (23 p.) of books relating to religious systems of India.

STOURM, R. *Bibliographie historique des finances de la France au 18. siècle*. Paris, Guillaumin & Cie., 1895. 8°. 9 fr.

UNITED STATES history is the subject of a short (3 p.) list of "supplementary reading," including histories, poems, and stories, appended to White's "Pupil's outline studies in the history of the U. S.," published by the American Book Co.

H. W. WHARTON in his new (third) edition of "Sappho" has greatly expanded his excellent bibliography of Sapphic literature, which now covers 19 pages. (McClurg.)

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

Francke Kelford, author of "The Jew and the German, or, from Paul to Luther: a historical study," published in 1894, by Winston, of Philadelphia, is a pseudonym. The real name of the writer is Fannie Harris Shackelford, a Baltimore lady. S: H. RANCK.

Some good intentions and a blunder, issued by the Merriam Co. as a work by John Oliver Hobbes, was really written not by herself but by some other person in imitation of her style. The English newspaper called *The Gentlewoman* caused two short stories to be written for its pages "in imitation of the supposed style of two contemporary authors." It was then given out as a prize problem for subscribers to discover the supposed authors. Two ladies successfully solved the problems by sending in the name of John Oliver Hobbes as the author imitated in one story and Stevenson as the author imitated in the other. From this occurrence arose the mistake of attributing the authorship of an imitation piece of work to the author imitated. The Merriam Co. says it published the work in good faith, and has withdrawn it from sale. — *N. Y. Tribune*.

Henry Seton Merriman, pseud. of Hugh Scott. — *N. Y. Tribune*, S. 15, '95.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Mrs. J. W. Bradford, 871 South St., Roslindale, Mass. Complete set of *Harper's Magazine* from beginning. Substantially bound in hf. mor., in perfect condition.

EDW. G. ALLEN'S London Agency for American Libraries,

28 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN,

LONDON.

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

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DECEMBER, 1895

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AUGUST 13-16, AND 21, 1895.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, H. M. UTLEY, LIBRARIAN OF THE
DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WE are met for the seventeenth Conference of the American Library Association in the Capital city of the Centennial State. It is a pleasing co-incidence that the Association and the State celebrate the same natal year. Within the memory of some of us the whole region of which this city is now the metropolis was a wilderness. The century was fairly begun when Lieut. Pike led his little band to the sources of the Arkansas and made his futile attempt to scale the lofty peak which now bears his name. Forty years later came the explorations of Fremont, and then fifteen years elapsed before the tide of immigration set in. The desert of that day has been converted into prosperous farms. Thriving towns have sprung up in the mountain fastnesses, at the gateway to which sits this Queen City of the plains, displaying all the evidences of wealth, culture, and refinement to be found in the proud cities to the eastward.

This rapid and wonderful transformation has been the work of human hands guided by intelligent brains and an indomitable spirit of pluck and perseverance. We are accustomed to think of this combination as purely American. In many of its characteristics it certainly is so. And in no respect more distinctively so than in the cause in which we are most interested. Not all the older commonwealths, even on this side of the Atlantic, have yet accepted the theory that the education of the citizen is the concern of the state. But in all this newer portion of our country this doctrine has been incorporated into the fundamental law. The ordinance of 1787 for the govern-

ment of the territory northwest of the Ohio river declared that for obvious reasons schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged. The twenty states now organized within this and the subsequently acquired territory to the westward have all accepted to the fullest extent the doctrine of the ordinance. They have not only carried it into practical effect by general laws providing for free public schools for children, for universities and institutions of higher learning for the education of youth, but have also provided for the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries at the general expense and for the common use of all the people.

Let us consider very briefly the theory upon which the state assumes to levy tribute upon the property of individuals to provide means for maintaining libraries. By what right does the state tax the man of wealth to put miscellaneous books into the hands of the man who pays no tax?

So far as primary education is concerned, the basis seems clear. The free state which depends for its very existence upon the intelligence of the masses of its citizens must, as a measure of self-defense, provide the facilities by which all may become intelligent. Self-preservation is the supremest natural law. Whatever has a right to exist has a right to do that which is necessary to preserve its existence. The free state which rests on the suffrage of its citizens is bound in duty to itself to see to it that popular education, which is essential to its perpetuity, is universal. Ignorant men are not competent to take care of themselves and their households, still less to

direct the destinies of an empire. The state has, therefore, the right, not only to provide the means of education, but to compel education. Laws are in force which require certain attendance upon the schools. These rest on the theory that the interest of the state in the education of the individual surpasses that of the individual, and therefore, the state cannot, in justice to itself, treat education purely as a matter of individual concern.

It is a notorious fact that the average person does not perceive the importance of self-cultivation. As the vineyard left to itself is soon choked out with weeds and chapparall, so man if left to himself lapses naturally into his primitive condition. The state cannot leave him to himself, but must interpose to make it certain that he acquires the best degree of information which his natural abilities and the time not necessary to his self-support shall permit. Neither can the state leave the matter of providing facilities and inducements to education to private enterprise, nor to the church, which has been the foremost of all organizations to appreciate its importance. While the state recognizes these agencies and accepts them as satisfactory, so far as they go, it nevertheless fully equips schools of its own, in pursuance of its inherent right and duty, which cannot be relinquished to any other agency.

The extent to which the state shall go in the matter of educating its citizens has been the subject of much discussion. There are those who maintain that as the education of the individual proceeds his concern in his own development increases, until finally, if his education proceeds far enough, his concern in his own development surpasses that of the state, and he must thenceforth be left to equip himself entirely at his own expense. If that point is marked by the line between primary and secondary, or between secondary and higher education, there is where the state is in duty bound to stop. The extent of the interest of the community as compared with that of the individual is held to grow less and less and finally to disappear as he advances.

But the better judgment of our time repudiates this theory, and holds apparently that there is no limit to the concern of the state in the mental progress of the individual. Ian Maclaren in his touching story of "Domsie"

quotes John Knox as saying: "Ilka scholar is something added to the riches of the commonwealth." It can probably be demonstrated by the rules of accounts that as a business investment the state is wisely spending money in the education of the people. The cost is more than returned to it in the material development which an enlightened citizenship ensures. If we contrast our own country, where education is free, with some older countries where it is yet held to be a matter of minor concern, or if we contrast some of the states of this republic with others of corresponding age, we shall see at a glance a wide difference in material resources and prosperity. In one the industrial arts are far advanced, there is intellectual activity, the average citizen is well clothed, well housed, and enjoys many luxuries; in the other, the methods and life of a past century prevail and poverty and ill-living are the rule. This, if not the highest motive, is an incidental one of considerable importance for doing at the common expense that which is for the common good.

But the maintenance of the public library is not based on the communistic idea. A former president of this association, speaking at the Lake George Conference, said: "The socialists and communists are all friends of the library, for we give them the books they want, and they hold that it is not only the duty of the government to educate the people, but to furnish them with reading. If the library ever shall have enemies they will be the rich, who do not enjoy being taxed for the benefit of the public, and have libraries of their own. Its defenders will be men of broad views, scholarly people, and behind them, with votes, the middle and poorer classes."

While it may be true, in a certain sense, that socialists and communists approve the public library because it appears to give them something which they desire at the public cost, that scheme, on its true ground, is as far removed as possible from any such theory of maintenance by the state. The essential principle of communism is that the members of the community shall hold their property in common for the common use and benefit. This principle flourished in the village community in which each individual was

allotted his certain proportion of the lands owned in common. There are at this day a sporadic few who advocate government ownership of railroads, and some would even include all the great instrumentalities of commerce and production. But the rational majority hold that the state of society is best which makes the individual a free and independent member of the community. His ambitions and energies are best stimulated by his opportunities to prosper for himself. Civilization and enlightenment are advanced by the efforts of the master spirits of the race. The only demand which the individual can justly make of the community, with its government as the common agent of all, is that it shall not merely protect him in his rights as a free and independent citizen, but that it shall assure him the opportunities for the fullest exercise of his talents, and shall also, as a measure of common interest, provide the facilities for his very highest mental equipment. In this latter service of the state there is nothing whatever of the communistic idea.

The public library is not a public charity. There may be some who regard it as in the nature of a free soup-house which caters to the appetite for mental pabulum more or less wholesome. Most communities make some provision for those who are mentally or physically unfitted to care for themselves and who have no estate nor natural relations upon whom they can rely for support. So the state builds and maintains hospitals and almshouses. This it does simply as a duty of humanity. The instincts of the race and the teachings of an enlightened civilization assure us that a universal brotherhood makes all human creatures kin. As individuals we owe a certain duty to all other individuals, and as organized society we must see to it that the welfare of all is conserved. But there is no duty of kindness or good-will which requires the furnishing of reading matter for the use of the whole community.

The public library is not provided for the mere intellectual enjoyment of the citizens. The municipal corporation uses public funds to buy and beautify parks and boulevards. The purpose of these is to promote the public health and comfort, and incidentally to cultivate the æsthetic sense. The state has a direct interest in the health of its citizens. It must rely on their

physical strength for defense in time of peril or invasion. Therefore it must have a care that their physical welfare is promoted. Wholesome food, gentle exercise, a cheerful and contented mind, have much to do with soundness of body, and so food-inspection and open-air recreation are justified at the common expense.

Art-museums and public concerts are sometimes maintained out of the general treasury. The only basis on which this expense can be justified is that their purpose is educational. The welfare of the state depends not alone on the ability of its citizens to merely read and write and solve problems in simple arithmetic. Our nature is many-sided and its full and perfect development must be sought in many directions. The æsthetic is not less real than the practical. The finer qualities of the mind have weighty influence upon national progress and destiny. The state has a right to do for its citizens the things which will best serve its ultimate interests.

Universities and higher institutions of learning maintained at public cost now train those who have the means and opportunities to take advantage of their curricula for the most advanced degrees, and through their post-graduate courses offer facilities for spending the good part of a lifetime in the immediate pursuit of knowledge. But in the nature of things the number of those who can give time to these higher courses is limited. The argument has sometimes been employed against high schools and universities that they are maintained at great cost for the use of a comparatively trifling portion of the community. Statistics are quoted to show that of the whole number of children in the primary grades less than 25 per cent. go through the grammar grades, and that of the small number who enter the high school grades hardly one in ten finishes them, while of these but an infinitesimal number go on to and through the university.

It is not due to lack of capacity wholly, or lack of interest, that so many students fall by the wayside, but mainly to the fact that their services are necessary in the productive channels of business. Yet, in spite of the comparatively few who are able to take advantage of them, the state considers it a duty to foster, and the community cheerfully bears the burden

of maintaining, the higher institutions of learning, because the benefits which they confer are easily recognized. To compensate in some degree those who are not able to pursue in organized institutions studies untimely stopped by the necessities of active life, the community provides the free library. This is the people's university, close to the door of every citizen, in which all who have the inclination and energy to do so may pursue through their whole lives the studies which most interest them.

The function of the public library is purely and wholly educational. In this case the term is to be construed in its most comprehensive sense. It does not merely include development of the intellect; it involves all the varied human relations. We owe duties to our maker, to ourselves, to those who are dependent upon us, to our neighbors, to society, and to the state. In all these delicate and intricate relations we must be taught, and as the world advances, our civilization becomes more complex and our relations more involved, the character and quality of our education becomes the more important. The school and the college have merely laid the foundation. If they have done their full duty they have done little more than set the student on the high road. The sequel rests with himself. The public library puts into his hands books, which contain the combined wisdom and experience of all who have gone before, and wherein are preserved the best thoughts of the best men and women of all time. They who pass judgment upon what shall and what shall not be admitted to the shelves of a public library must bear in mind that, strictly construing the function of the library to be educational, there is yet very wide latitude in respect to the things which people may safely and wisely learn.

In this aspect of the case, those who are charged with the management and control of libraries have imposed upon them a very grave responsibility. They are not merely the custodians of the books which the public purse has bought; they are commissioned to guide in the path of highest progress. In this light, the function of the librarian assumes the halo of a holy office. He who discharges it earnestly and faithfully may do much to help forward the enlightenment of his generation.

The sum of the whole statement, briefly, is this: There is no limit to the concern of the free state in the education of its citizens. It is as much bound to provide libraries in which the adult may continue his studies as it is to maintain schools in which as a child he may begin them. The day is not distant when this duty will be universally recognized in this country. In most of the states compulsory education laws prevail. In at least one, every town is required by law to establish and maintain a free public library. In this respect, New Hampshire is only leading the way in which others will shortly follow.

Then organized society can truthfully say to the individual, in the language of Professor Hoffman in his "Sphere of the State:" "We have done what we could to develop and strengthen all your powers. We have taught you to the best of our ability to know yourself and to understand your relations to your fellows. Now, so long as you conduct yourself as a child of the day and not of the night, all the rights and privileges of the brotherhood are yours. But if you choose to walk in the darkness rather than in the light, if you trample under feet our laws, if you raise your hand against every man, let the curse of your wrong doing fall upon your own head, not on ours."

LIBRARIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

BY KATHARINE L. SHARP, LIBRARIAN AND DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY SCIENCE, ARMOUR
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CHICAGO.

IT is not the purpose of this paper to treat of reading for the young, nor of the relation of public libraries to the public schools, nor will it consider that class of school libraries which are really public city libraries, controlled by the board of education, as illustrated by the Public Library of Denver. These will only be touched as they bear upon the subject in hand.

In August, 1890, the *Library Journal* contained an urgent appeal for the consideration of "School Libraries, particularly of the higher, the secondary schools." It has remained for the present program to accept the suggestion, and the sources of information are few. The term "secondary schools" is here used to include high schools, academies, and such other institutions as give instruction between the graded schools and the colleges.

In 1876, the United States Bureau of Education devoted twenty pages to "School libraries," but dismissed the separate subject of "Libraries of schools for secondary instruction" with less than one page. The *Library Journal* has no one article devoted to school libraries, although it contains several accounts of district libraries in articles on library legislation and library history, and it does not specifically treat of libraries in secondary schools.

To clearly understand the question and to realize how little the secondary schools have been considered, it is necessary to briefly review existing conditions in relation to school libraries as a whole, as shown by facts kindly contributed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in each state.

No information has been received from Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Oregon, and Tennessee. The state superintendents report no legislation for school libraries in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South

Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming; in some cases because of financial depression and in others because of a strong movement for public libraries. Twenty-two of the states report more or less favorably with variations as to authority, money, and books, as shown in the following summary:

AUTHORITY.

CALIFORNIA.—The state Board of Education shall recommend a list of books for district school libraries. The power of the state board is simply recommendatory, and only such books as have been adopted by the county or city boards of education can be bought.

The board of trustees and city board of education must expend the library fund for school apparatus and books.

COLORADO.—The qualified electors of any district of the third class may order a sufficient levy on all the taxable property of the district to procure libraries for the schools.

CONNECTICUT.—The treasurer of the state, upon the order of the secretary of the state Board of Education shall pay money to every school district, and to every town maintaining a high school which shall raise an equal amount for the same purpose, to establish and maintain a school library within such district. The joint board of selectmen and school visitors in each town shall have power to appropriate money for the purchase of books to be used in the public schools of the town.

FLORIDA.—The trustees of a district may spend money for libraries if they see fit.

ILLINOIS.—Every school district board is authorized to purchase a library or to increase its library.

INDIANA.—Township libraries are provided for by law, but they are gradually dying out. Their place is being taken by the Young People's Reading Circle, and three fourths of the districts in the state now have 5 to 250 books suitable for young people. The board of the Circle selects the books, and in many places the township trustees buy the books, and the county commissioners allow their bills, so that practically the state enjoys the advantages of the district library law.

IOWA.—Electors may vote a tax for procuring district libraries.

KANSAS.—The school districts of the state may at the annual meeting in each year vote a tax upon all the taxable property of the district, and the money so collected shall be used under the direction of the board of directors for buying a school district library and for no other purpose.

KENTUCKY.—Each school district may have a library. The trustees must select, buy, and care for district libraries.

MARYLAND.—The law states that district school libraries *ought* to be established in each school house district under the care of the teacher as librarian. Books must be selected by the board of district school trustees.

MICHIGAN.—Township and district libraries are authorized. Books shall be selected by district officers.

MINNESOTA.—The superintendent of public instruction and the presidents of the normal schools of the state are directed to prepare a list of books suitable for school libraries. Any school district which shall have bought books selected from this list, and shall have properly cared for them, shall receive financial aid from the state.

MISSOURI.—The school board has a right to appropriate money for school libraries.

MONTANA.—A library fund is created and the board of school trustees must expend the library fund for books for a school library. The superintendent of public instruction shall prepare and furnish to school officers, through the county superintendents, lists of publications approved by him as suitable for school libraries.

NEBRASKA.—It is within the authority of a school district meeting, or a board of education, to appropriate a certain fund for library purposes.

NEW JERSEY.—The treasurer of the school fund, upon the order of the state superintendent of education, is authorized to pay to each public school money to establish and to maintain a school library provided the school shall have raised an equal amount for the same purpose.

The selection of books shall be approved by the school trustees of each district.

NEW YORK.—Each city and school district in the state is authorized to raise moneys by tax for starting or extending or caring for the school library. The state superintendent apportions and makes rules for using school library money. Books must be approved by the state superintendent of public instruction.

NORTH DAKOTA.—The state superintendent shall prepare and furnish to school officers, through the county superintendents, lists of publications approved by him as suitable for district libraries.

OHIO.—In any district the board of education may appropriate money from the contingent fund for the purchase of such books, other than

school books, as it may deem suitable for the use and improvement of the scholars and teachers of the district.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The board of school directors in each common school district is authorized to establish and maintain a library. The board may levy a tax for the support of the library. (This law passed both Houses in May 1895. When reported in June the governor had not signed it, but there was no opposition expected.)

RHODE ISLAND.—The state law has always authorized the establishment of school libraries, but no state aid was given until about twelve years ago, when a small appropriation was made for school apparatus and books of reference.

VIRGINIA.—The constitution of the state authorizes the state board of education to provide for furnishing school houses with such libraries as may be necessary. No action has been taken in regard to the matter, however, as the board has had no money for the purpose. Under the constitution the state board of education is to select a list of books for use in the public schools of the state, from which list county and city boards select books for their schools.

WISCONSIN.—The treasurer of each town shall annually withhold money received from the school fund income, to be used in the purchase of school libraries. The state superintendent of public instruction shall annually or biennially prepare a list of approved books for school libraries. Each year the town clerk, with the county superintendent of schools, shall spend all money withheld by the town treasurer in the purchase of books selected from the lists prepared by the state superintendent, and shall distribute the books among the several school districts in proportion to the money withheld from each.

MONEY.

CALIFORNIA.—Except in cities not divided into school districts the library fund is ten per cent. of the state school fund annually apportioned to the district, unless ten per cent. exceed fifty dollars, in which case it is fifty dollars. In cities not divided into school districts the library fund is fifty dollars annually for every one thousand children from five to seventeen years of age.

COLORADO.—The library fund is a sufficient levy on all taxable property in the district.

CONNECTICUT.—The appropriation is ten dollars to establish a library and five dollars annually to maintain it. If the number of pupils in any school exceeds one hundred, the treasurer shall pay five dollars annually for every one hundred or fraction of one hundred pupils over the first one hundred.

FLORIDA.—The library fund may be any part

of a three-mills special tax, prescribed by the trustees of the district.

ILLINOIS.—Books are paid for out of the unexpended balance belonging to the district when ordinary expenses have been paid.

IOWA.—The library fund is a portion of the school tax decided by vote. The school tax does not exceed ten mills on the dollar in any one year on the taxable property of the district township.

KANSAS.—The library fund is derived from a tax not to exceed two mills on the dollar, provided that in districts where the taxable property is more than \$20,000 and not more than \$30,000, there shall not be levied more than one and one-half mills on the dollar, and when the taxable property is more than \$30,000 and not more than \$50,000, there shall not be levied more than one mill on the dollar, and in all cases where the taxable property of the district shall exceed \$50,000 there shall not be levied more than one-half mill on the dollar.

KENTUCKY.—No tax is provided for the district libraries, though a small tax is levied to maintain the teachers' libraries.

MARYLAND.—Ten dollars annually is ordered to be paid by the board of county school commissioners out of the state school fund to any school house district as long as the people of the district raise the same amount annually.

MICHIGAN.—Fines for any breach of penal laws of the state and for penalties in criminal proceedings, and all equivalents for exemptions from military duty shall be apportioned by the county treasurer among the several townships in the county according to the number of children between five and twenty years of age in the townships. This money shall be used for the support of township and district libraries and for no other purpose.

MINNESOTA.—The superintendent of public instruction shall order the state auditor to pay to any school district one-half the amount which it has spent for its school library under the provisions of the law: provided that no district shall receive more than twenty dollars upon the first statement nor more than ten dollars upon any subsequent statement. The sum of \$10,000 is annually appropriated.

MISSOURI.—It is recommended that on Library Day, the Friday succeeding Thanksgiving, an earnest effort be made in each school district to raise at least a small library fund by entertainment, subscription, or otherwise. The day has not been appointed by law; so many schools observe it at more convenient times and some do not observe it at all, but it is reported as being, on the whole, satisfactory.

MONTANA.—Except in cities having a population of two thousand or more, the library fund shall be not less than five per cent. nor more than ten per cent. of the county school fund annually apportioned in the district;

provided that, should such ten per cent. exceed fifty dollars, fifty dollars only shall be apportioned to the district. In cities having a population of two thousand or more the library fund shall be not more than fifty dollars for every five hundred children or fraction thereof of three hundred or more between six and twenty-one years of age, annually taken from the general school fund of the county apportioned to such district.

NEW JERSEY.—The library fund is twenty dollars out of the income of the school fund to establish a library and ten dollars annually to maintain a library, provided the school raises an equal amount. This money shall be used for books and apparatus.

NEW YORK.—\$55,000 annually is appropriated for school library books. No portion of the school library money shall be expended except for books approved by the state superintendent of public instruction. The locality must raise an equal amount.

NORTH DAKOTA.—The law allows any district school board to spend fifty dollars for a district library. With the consent of a majority of the voters of a school district, the district school board may buy a library of the value of more than fifty dollars, but not to exceed five hundred dollars.

OHIO.—Appropriations for school libraries shall not exceed, in any one year, twelve hundred dollars in city districts containing cities of the first grade of the first class, three hundred dollars in other city districts of the first class, one hundred and fifty dollars in city districts, of the second class, and seventy-five dollars in other districts. One half of this amount may be spent for apparatus.

For the purpose of increasing and maintaining the school libraries of city districts the board of education may levy annually a tax of one tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation of taxable property in the district.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The board may levy a tax not to exceed one mill in any one year on the valuation of the property assessed for school purposes in the district.

RHODE ISLAND.—Only twenty dollars annually is allowed to each district. The law fixes no limit to the amount a district may spend for libraries, but the state superintendent reports that no district has ever spent much more than one hundred dollars, and that only in one or two cases. Before state aid is given, vouchers must be presented to the commissioner of public schools, showing what the district or town has spent as the basis of its claim for state aid.

WISCONSIN.—The treasurer of each town shall withhold annually from the money received from the school fund income for the several school districts whose school houses are located in the town of which he is the treasurer, an amount equal to ten cents for each person

of school age living in such district for the purchase of books.

SELECTION OF BOOKS AND PRINTED LISTS.

CALIFORNIA.—The law indicates what books and apparatus may be bought with the library fund and states distinctly that school supplies, such as chalk, pencils, ink, etc., cannot be purchased with the library fund. The books selected are of a general nature, as well as for supplementary reading. A classified priced list was published in 1892. It includes books suitable for high schools.

CONNECTICUT.—The selection must consist of books of reference and other books to be used in connection with school work. The published list is classified and priced, including about one hundred books for the home reading of children between eight and fifteen years of age in a country school. Books for the younger children are starred and the list of U. S. historical fiction indicates the period covered by each book. A course of supplementary reading for public schools follows. The fact that Miss Hewins, of Hartford, was on the committee which prepared the list vouches for its excellence.

IOWA.—There is a short general list arranged under publishers.

KANSAS.—The district board in the purchase of books is confined to works of history, biography, science, and travels.

MARYLAND.—The state board of education is authorized to publish a list, from which all sectarian and partisan books shall be excluded. A classified priced list of general books adapted to the different grades was published in 1893.

MICHIGAN.—The law specifies a working library selected first of all to assist pupils in a proper study of geography, history, and literature. A classified priced list has been published, in groups costing five, ten, thirty-five, and fifty dollars all for supplementary reading.

MINNESOTA.—The list must include books of reference, history, biography, literature, political economy, agriculture, travel, and natural science. A classified priced list with full descriptive notes has been published. This includes books for high schools.

MISSOURI.—The state superintendent publishes a list of books in his annual report. The list is arranged in groups adapted to different grades.

MONTANA.—The lists must include books for supplementary work and all books must be selected from the lists approved by the superintendent of public instruction.

NEW YORK.—School libraries must consist of reference books for use in the school room, suitable supplementary reading books for children, or books relating to branches of study being pursued in the schools, and pedagogic books as aids to teachers. In 1891, Regents'

Bulletin No. 6 contained a classified list of books suitable for graded and high schools and academies, with full descriptive notes. The list was prepared by Miss Mary S. Cutler, Vice-director of the New York State Library School.

NORTH DAKOTA.—The library must include books for general reading as well as for school work. It must exclude all books unsuited to the cultivation of good character and good morals and manners, and no sectarian publications devoted to discussion of sectarian differences and creeds shall be admitted to the library.

WISCONSIN.—School libraries must consist of books for general reading as well as for school work. The state publishes a classified list arranged according to grades, with very full descriptive notes. There is a supplementary list for high schools. The latest list was issued July 1894, but a new edition is nearly ready.

LOCATION.

CALIFORNIA.—Libraries must be kept, when practicable, in the school houses.

MARYLAND.—Libraries shall be kept in the school building during the school term.

MONTANA.—Libraries must be kept, when practicable, in the school houses.

NEW YORK.—The school library shall be kept in the school building at all times.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The board may set aside the whole or any part of any school house for the accommodation of the library, or may erect a new building.

WISCONSIN.—During the periods that the school is in session, the library shall be placed in the school house. Legislation on this point became necessary because of the great loss of books when allowed to be stored in different places.

USE.

CALIFORNIA.—The library is free to all pupils of a suitable age belonging to the school. Any resident of the district may have the privileges of the library by paying a fee.

NEW YORK.—The school library shall not be used as a circulating library except that so far as the rules fixed by the state superintendent shall allow, teachers and school officers or pupils may borrow for a limited time any book not needed for reference in the school room. The public shall not be entitled to use any library in the custody of the school authorities.

NORTH DAKOTA.—The school library is for the use of the inhabitants of the school district. Books are loaned only to residents of the district.

WISCONSIN.—Books may be loaned to teachers, pupils, or other residents of the district.

From this summary we find mandatory, permissive, and suggestive legislation; we find in all cases meagre appropriations; we find libraries limited to reference books and libraries for general reading; we find libraries limited to the schools, and libraries free to all residents in the district; we find the older states discouraging district libraries, and developing free public libraries, while the newer states are establishing district libraries as forerunners of something better.

The original district library was a collection of books for the people living in a certain school district, and might be kept anywhere in the district. Defects in legislation and administration have caused this type of library to fail of its highest usefulness.

The modern district library seems to be primarily for the pupils and is kept in the school house. Out of twenty-two states which reported legislation for school libraries, only one mentioned high school libraries, two or three implied them, and the general inference is that the others limit their financial aid to the grades, although four states printed lists of books suitable for high schools.

The reports were concerned with state aid only, and do not by any means furnish an idea of the extent of high school libraries. Many of these libraries depend upon municipal aid either by provision of the city charter or by the authority vested in the board of education, but in the smaller places they depend to a great extent upon the individual efforts of the principal.

It has always been granted that college and university libraries were necessary, and since 1835 there has been a growing sentiment in favor of common school libraries, but through intent or oversight four important years of school life have not been provided for.

For the past few years, the American Library Association has earnestly advocated state aid to public libraries and, since its formation in 1876, it has as earnestly urged the co-operation of public libraries and public schools. Is it the opinion of the members of this conference that the public library can furnish all the books needed in the high schools?

In 1890, the editor of the *Library Journal* said, "Let the school librarians raise their voices, let them detail their difficulties and wants. Then, if the experience of the other

librarians suggests to them any remedies or any good advice, they will not be backward in offering it." The school librarians are raising their voices and they say that state legislation is necessary in order to have concerted action, and to force into activity those who neglect their opportunities. When the libraries fluctuate with the rise and fall of successive administrations, their usefulness is seriously threatened.

If legislation is necessary for common school libraries, still more is it necessary for those of secondary schools, as their studies call for more extensive supplementary reading, and their pupils should prepare themselves for an intelligent use of college libraries, or for individual reading through life.

In the course of educational evolution, high-school libraries will be forced by the very students who have profited by the advantages of the common school libraries. In 1876 the United States Bureau of Education while reporting favorably on common school libraries stated that most of the collections belonging to the secondary schools were of a miscellaneous character, consisting of gifts of individuals. There has been a great improvement since then, and it is now quite common for high schools in cities to be furnished with reference books, and in many cases with books for supplementary reading also, with carefully planned reading courses, but the smaller places need encouragement and in some cases force.

It is argued that the public library must be induced to furnish books to the schools and that the schools should not duplicate. There is opportunity for each to work. Each high school needs reference books as equipment, and it needs enough copies of books assigned for supplementary reading to supply the pupils. It would be a serious matter for a public library in a large city to furnish supplementary reading for all of the high schools. It would be equally serious in a small town to duplicate extensively, on account of lack of funds.

Economy through co-operation can be realized if the public library will make the high school a sub-station, and send there a case of interesting books for general reading.

If the high school buys books for general reading, aside from the expense, there is the

danger that the pupils will associate the books with the school only, and so lose the influence of a library after graduation.

As the school can exercise a more steady and a more personal influence over the pupil, so it makes the best reading center, and the best delivery station for the public library, but it should train the pupils to use the public library and not alienate them from it.

Teachers say that they have no time to attend to a school library because they are already overworked. Unless the teachers take an interest in the library and enlist the intelligent help of their students, all legislation is useless. More depends upon the spirit of the teacher than upon the list of books. Instruction in the use of libraries and in the simplest methods of administration should be given in normal schools. Then the teacher could easily instruct some interested pupil to work under his direction and need only supervise.

If the library exceeds one thousand volumes it will pay the board of education to secure some one of experience to properly arrange it, and instruct some teacher how to continue it. If the board cannot afford this, or if the library consists of only a few hundred volumes, it would be an evidence of the true missionary spirit for the public librarian of the town to give a few suggestions for arranging the books neatly and in order. No teacher need say that he has not time for the library work when he has before him constantly such an efficient staff as he can find among his older pupils and every teacher knows how much interest is added to a piece of work on which the pupil has been personally engaged.

Superintendents complain that school libraries are poorly supplied, poorly arranged and mismanaged. Teachers complain that they do not know how to manage the libraries nor how to make them available to the students when the resources are few. More or less formal administration lends dignity to the library and insures its protection.

The first element of a successful school library is to grant free access to the shelves. One of the strongest arguments for the existence of a school library is that the books are at hand when wanted, and often the impulse to read has gone by the time the book is brought from a distance. A student who does not at first care for books will be unconsciously

influenced by their presence, and if allowed to browse among them, will surely find something to interest him and will absorb many other things by the way.

Access to the shelves will save time for the overworked teacher, and will serve as a protection against loss by theft by inculcating a sense of ownership and of pride. The most valuable result of open shelves for young people is that it develops a desire to own books, at first perhaps as furniture, but really for their companionship.

If access to the shelves is allowed, it is absolutely necessary to classify the books by subject, even though there be only two hundred volumes, but the school library should choose a system which has a short and simple notation. Either of the first four classifications of the Cutter Expansive system or the abridged Dewey Decimal system is appropriate for a small library and is capable of extension as the library grows. Besides convenience of arrangement in bringing together all books on the same subject it teaches the students the scope and relation of different subjects.

The small library cannot afford Poole's Index to Current Periodical Literature, nor can it afford the works indexed by them. But the small library has many works of collected essays and scattering volumes of periodicals which contain much valuable material if accessible, but which is utterly useless unless indexed. The school library, then, should index under subject, all articles in these odd volumes to supplement the books on those subjects. Often these articles will be the only material which a small library has on a subject.

If a city high school supports a reading-room and saves its periodicals it might profitably buy the Annual Literary Index to periodicals and essays, using each month the periodical index in the *Review of Reviews*.

The extensive reference work desirable in secondary schools, makes it necessary for the teacher to secure the help of the best students. He should teach them to help themselves by first working with them and then asking them to help others. He should give talks to groups of the students about the reference-books. He should teach them that reference-books include more than dictionaries, ency-

clopædias and atlases. He should give them questions to look up to test their familiarity with the books. He should have the students take turns in looking up references on debate questions, or on subjects under discussion in class, and he should save all of these references for future use.

The school librarian has an advantage over the public librarian, as he knows what subjects are to be taken up in the various classes, and when they will come, so that he can anticipate the demand and have his lists ready. The subjects recur each year and the lists need additions only for the past year to be ready for use again.

He can teach history by having a bulletin board for anniversaries, and on this post references to the event celebrated. In the same way he can keep the students interested in current events by posting clippings from the daily papers. He can interest them in art by attaching to the pictures or casts in the room references to the artists or their work, and it is within the means of most school libraries to have a frame in which pictures may be frequently changed, and so exhibit a number of reproductions of famous works of art.

He can interest them in music by posting references about the selections given at concerts and musicales in the town. He should in all cases induce them to supplement the references in the school library with information found elsewhere, in order to cultivate the habit of exhausting a subject and of using other libraries.

He should anticipate the seasons and keep in touch with school sports so that the boy who loves nature will find a list of out-of-door books ready for him and the aspirant for college honors will find practical treatises on foot-ball. He should remember all holidays especially if some superstition or curious custom is associated with their celebration, in

order to satisfy the annual demand for the Christmas poem and to tell the young girls how to play Hallowe'en pranks.

In short he should have a sincere conviction of the importance of the library in the school and should keep in touch with every element of the student body, showing them the resources of a small collection of books well used, teaching them to appreciate good editions, good binding, and good paper, and to treat books as their friends.

The students will acquire a love for books, they will do better and broader school work, they will gain a knowledge of library methods which may benefit their town libraries later, and they will carry away a desire to own books.

These suggestions are by no means new to librarians, as they are carried out in college and public libraries throughout the land, but they are offered to the librarian in a secondary school who is supposed to be a teacher with no knowledge of library work. They are offered because of a firm conviction that most high school libraries, even though quite well equipped fall short of their usefulness because mismanaged or because not managed at all; and they are offered further because of the many inquiries from school librarians as to how much of so-called library science is necessary for the simple and orderly administration of a high school library.

Mr. Horace E. Scudder, the scholar, and friend of young people, writes in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, 1893: "Such a movement as this (school libraries) should be followed with the closest attention that it may not, as in earlier instances, be started with enthusiasm and then gradually lose its impetus. We do not think this will be the history, because the movement has a deeper relation than previous ones to the actual condition of educational methods."

USE OF PERIODICALS.

BY WILLIAM H. BRETT, LIBRARIAN, CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MARGARET Deland, in the *North American Review*, says that journalism and literature stand to each other very much in the relation of the big brother and the little boy. Journalism, strong, eager, careless, goes striding along; by his side the little brother, literature, almost dragged along by the rough, good-natured handclasp of the big brother, goes stumbling and panting, but striving to keep up. The big brother sets the tasks for the little one and sometimes chucks him under the chin with good-natured praise, sometimes blames him with careless severity. She is speaking of journalism as a patronizing critic of literature and finds in this relation that which she makes the title of her article, "A Menace to Literature." Whatever opinions we may hold as to the correctness of this view we may find more force in the comparison made, if applied merely to the volume of the production of periodicals and newspapers, and to the proportion which they furnish of the reading of our people.

During the period from 1840 to 1894 the population of the United States has increased from 17,000,000 to 69,000,000. The estimated value of the books produced in 1840 was \$5,500,000; in 1894 it may fairly be placed at not less than \$70,000,000. The number of new books issued for 1857, the first year for which I have found any exact figures, was 879. The number in 1893 was 5,134. The number of newspapers issued in the United States in 1840 was 1,258, with an aggregate circulation of 90,361,000 copies in that year. In 1894 it was 19,307, with an aggregate circulation of 3,464,000,000 copies.

In other words, during a period of little more than half a century the population of the United States has increased more than fourfold. During the same period, the number of newspapers issued in the country increased fifteenfold, and the total annual issue more than thirtyfold. The increased issue of maga-

zines has also been very great. This is more marked in the size of the editions issued than in the increased number of publications, although this has been considerable. Several of our magazines issue more than 100,000 copies monthly, and one at least has passed the quarter-million mark.

This wonderful increase has been coincident in time with the establishment and extension of our free-school system, which, if it has not proven to be a remedy for and safeguard against all moral and social evils, as was predicted and hoped for by its earlier advocates, has at least accomplished the great work of preventing the increase of illiteracy, and keeping the percentage of illiterates at about the same point during these fifty or more years. This work has been done in spite of the difficulty consequent upon a great volume of immigration, bringing with it a larger proportion of illiteracy than that among our native population; and in spite also of the practical difficulty of establishing schools in the sparsely settled mountain regions of the south, and of keeping the means of education within reach of the enterprising pioneers, who have during the same period rapidly pushed our frontier westward until it has disappeared with the setting sun in the Pacific Ocean. This great work thus going on has multiplied an army of readers and has created the demand, which has been met by the wonderful development of newspaper and magazine publishing.

The volume of reading furnished by the newspapers and magazines may be better understood by a comparison with some well-known books. For instance, the number of words in Drummond's "Ascent of Man" is about 104,828; in the first volume of Motley's "Dutch Republic" 173,700; in George MacDonald's "Seaboard Parish" 194,064; in "Henry Esmond" 196,650; in "Ben Hur" 223,600; and in the two volumes of "Marcella" 158,100.

The *Chicago Tribune* for Sunday, July 28, 1895, contained, exclusive of advertisements, about 200,000 words; for Monday, July 29, about 75,000 words. The *Century Magazine* for August 96,500 words; *Harper's Monthly* for August 119,000; and *Scribner's* for the same month 68,000. Thus a single issue of the *Century Magazine* exceeds in volume Drummond's "Ascent of Man," the other magazines falling a little short of it. Two issues of the average size of the magazines, or a single copy of the Sunday paper, or the daily issues for three week-days, will be about equivalent in contents to the average of the important works mentioned.

In making such a comparison I am well aware that no one person probably ever read a daily paper through, and that we only select the comparatively few things in the whole which interest us; but, after making all allowances, the figures are, I think, interesting as indicating the immense quantity of newspapers and periodicals which are produced every year, which find a market and receive attention. The figures are interesting also as suggesting to what an extent such a volume of reading-matter, much of it only of current interest, and soon passing out of sight and out of existence, may displace and prevent the reading of books. Our special interest, however, is in magazines and newspapers as we have them in our libraries. It seems clear that the newspapers and the magazines have a definite place and an important function in our libraries.

Our principal concern is with the present. We need to know what is going on now. In our special vocation we must have not only the body of knowledge, which has been approved by experience and gathered into books, but we must also have the latest information and thought upon the subject, which we can find only in the journal. Moreover our interest in life extends far beyond our own immediate work, and we would know something of the whole range of human activity.

One may be interested in electricity and would follow its progress. He can only know of the latest discoveries from the journals, but he cannot read these intelligently unless he already has such knowledge of the whole subject as can only be acquired from some of the

standard treatises, and so we need both books and journals. In physics we may have learned some time since from the journals of a new classification, which is given only in the latest text-books, and renders all of the older ones obsolete. We will find the latest word on theology in the addresses of Prof. Fairbairn and other theologians at the summer school of theology held at Adelbert college last month and published in our daily papers, but we will neither understand them nor care for them unless we are well read in theology.

We may have for humanity's sake an interest in the affairs of Armenia. We can gather from the papers what is happening there from week to week, and we will probably find the same things digested and written up more carefully a month or two later in the magazines. But if we wish to understand the Armenian question we must read not only the history of Armenia but that of Turkey and Russia, and indeed of all Europe. We must know the relations of the Asiatic intruders to civilized and semi-civilized Europe, the various interests of the Turk, the Muscovite and the western powers in the question.

If we were interested a few years ago in the expulsion of the Jews from Russia, we followed the course of events in the daily papers, then in the magazines and finally in the books upon the subject; but to understand and judge it fairly we need a fuller knowledge of the conditions in Russia than we can obtain from any of these sources—and so for any subject on which we wish to be well informed, we need to supplement the book with the magazine and paper. Accepting the reading-room with its file of newspapers and magazines and the magazines in our circulating departments as a part of our library equipment, it is worth our while to study them that we may select them wisely and use them effectively. To do this, we must know them as we do our books.

In selecting books on any controverted subjects we hardly expect to find in most instances a mere statement of facts, but also an advocacy of particular views, and in order to estimate the value of the book we must know the author's standpoint and the weight of authority with which he speaks. This is true in religion, science, and sociology, and hardly less true in history. For instance, we do not expect to find a calm and judicial statement of facts in Horace

Greeley's history of the civil war, written as it was during the heat of the conflict. What is thus apparent in current history is almost equally true in that which deals with events long past, and in which we might expect that the accounts were all in and the records closed. Take as an illustration Grecian history. We may recognize in Mitford's "Greece" a plea for monarchy and a denunciation of democracy, prompted by the horrors of the French revolution with which the author was contemporary. On the other hand Grote's history is an earnest advocacy of democratic institutions and intended definitely as a reply to Mitford. In selecting and in recommending these books, we should know this.

Now what is true of books is equally true of papers and magazines. Each one of any importance has a character and a standpoint definitely its own. This is, of course, most apparent in its treatment of political questions. Knowing the paper, one could predict almost to a certainty what it will say in regard to any question which may arise involving party politics. This is equally true in regard to other questions, but not always so apparent, as the lines of division of opinion are not so definitely drawn. For instance, in one well-known journal we may always expect to find the most strictly scientific and unsympathetic treatment of all social questions, as those involving the relations of capital and labor. In another we may expect the broadest humanity and the most sympathetic treatment of the same questions. Instances of this may be found in the articles on the London dock strikes a few years ago and on the later strikes in this country. From its treatment of such notable cases we may discern the attitude of any important journal upon similar questions, as they arise.

The character of a paper or periodical shows itself in other ways. One paper has noteworthy editorials, is especially careful and full in its financial news, pays particular attention to book-reviews, avoids news which is simply sensational, is clean and is essentially a home paper. Another is more enterprising, looks out for that which is catchy and sensational, undertakes investigations and reforms, and in this way has accomplished some good and gained some credit. Another paper, one of the most ably-edited and best for the news in the country, admirable in many respects, and

of great value for its book-reviews, has nevertheless a reputation for attacking fiercely and following up with the most unrelenting persistence all men and measures against which it arrays itself.

It is also convenient to know which papers pay attention to particular topics. For example, a paper ranking among the most important in many respects is especially sought after in army circles, as giving the army and navy news more fully than any other. Another gives more than usual space to music and art, and another to the interests of insurance.

One of the most important things to the library is to know which papers give the fullest and most reliable book-reviews. I have thus far spoken of papers of a general scope. But even among those devoted to special subjects, while the scope of the journal is usually indicated by the title, it is hardly less important to know the standpoint, for instance, in the case on papers on economics, to know the views advocated as to money or the tariff question, in order to use them intelligently.

Each important magazine has its own scope and character quite as definitely as have the papers. One keeps on the even tenor of its way devoted to literature, but paying attention also to art and the other interests of life, never by any chance publishing anything which could be offensive to a cultivated taste, and has during its career of nearly forty years introduced to its readers more prominent American writers than any other magazine. Another, while general in its scope, pays special attention to social subjects from a humanitarian standpoint, and treats religious subjects from the standpoint of liberal orthodoxy.

Another furnishes a forum for the dispassionate treatment of social or moral questions. Another still might be characterized as the organ of the discontented, the amphitheater in which the advocates of the oppressed and injured may fight their battles. Possibly by its very vehemence and exaggeration it may fix attention upon existing evils and bring about reforms. The list might be extended, but this suffices to show the sort of knowledge in regard to periodicals which is of value to us in making recommendations to readers and in searching for information.

A brief indication of the scope of a large number of magazines is given in the introduc-

tion to the *Review of Reviews* annual index, and criticisms and discussions may be found in various magazine articles. Any plan of co-operation which would bring together and render available a consensus of opinion as to the value of the various important magazines and papers in the library would be helpful.

Each library will, of course, bind its own local papers and preserve them as local history. An index of important local events kept to date is a matter of small expense and great convenience in searching for such matters in after years, when the dates have been forgotten. The expense of binding and storing the large papers, other than local, prevents most libraries from preserving many of them, valuable as some of the matter contained would be for future reference. This has also rendered any attempt at co-operation in indexing them impractical and deprives bibliographical references to book-reviews contained in papers of much of their value. Much that is of permanent interest in such papers as are not bound may be preserved in scrap-books each devoted to a special subject, as biography, music, education, libraries, Christmas and other holidays; preferably a scrap-book for each important holiday. A series of such scrap-books, growing from year to year, forms a useful addition to many of our libraries. An index adds to the convenience of using them, but closely specialized, as a single scrap-book for cuttings in regard to Christmas, it is not necessary.

The current and recent numbers of the magazines fill an important place in our libraries, which lies between the field of the newspaper and the book. I have already defined what I believe to be their most notable function; that is, to bring important subjects close to date, giving us the latest information and thought upon them and yet according them a more thorough and satisfactory treatment than they usually receive in the newspapers. After the volumes are completed, bound, and added to the series on the shelf, and moreover after the supplemental volume of Poole's Index, which contains them, is issued, they at once form a part of the most important collection of books in the library.

Too high an estimate can hardly be placed on the index by Dr. Poole and the supplemental

volumes by Mr. Fletcher. They are the master-keys for unlocking vast treasures of information, and have rendered of great value those collections which were before nearly valueless for reference. The only limit to their usefulness is that they do not give us the information as close to date as it is convenient to have it.

The greatest need now is an index which will do for recent magazines what the Poole and Fletcher indexes do for those a little older. The *Review of Reviews*, as we all know, furnishes an index to current periodicals, which is of value, but is not full enough to be satisfactory. The August number indexes 112 periodicals in 288 entries; or, less than three entries to each periodical. Some other work of the same sort has been done, but, so far as I know, it is even less complete than the *Review of Reviews*.

A serious drawback, to the usefulness of all such indexes published at short intervals, is their rapid multiplication and the consequent necessity of looking in an increasing number of places for the desired information. Some plan which would furnish libraries with an index of current magazines in the form of printed cards, similar to the book-cards published by the Library Bureau, seems to be a desirable thing. The preparation of such an index involves so much expense as to place it beyond the reach of any except the wealthiest libraries. I believe, however, that by the co-operation of a sufficient number of libraries the expense might be reduced to a sum which would render it practicable. Without some such help, the main reliance for the use of recent periodicals must still be upon the good memory and zealous research of our library assistants.

It often happens that the title of an article tells little or nothing of its real subject. An article published in an English review during the war ostensibly on newspaper-reading is really a passionate defense of the rights of the southern states to the independence for which they were fighting, and a fierce attack on the national government for its attempt to coerce them. Such instances, in which the title of an article either fails to give any information as to its contents or conveys an entirely mistaken idea, are of frequent occurrence.

In such cases a brief note on the card giving

correctly the subject and scope would be of great value and even when, as is often the case, the title gives clearly the subject of the article, some additional information as to its scope and point of view of the writer would aid the investigator.

I have not touched upon the vexed question of the advantages or disadvantages of newspaper-reading, about which so much is being written. My only purpose has been a brief consideration of newspapers and magazines as we have them in our libraries, an attempt to define their place, and to discuss their uses and relations to the books.

The periodical cannot, nor should it, occupy so large a place in the library as it does in the greater world of readers and buyers of reading-matter. It nevertheless has an important

place and a definite use, and it is only by a clear understanding of this, it is only by keeping this minor division of our library in its proper proportion and relation to the major one, the books, and by developing most thoroughly the resources of both, that we can make our libraries most effective. We should, on the one hand, give to our readers that latest information which can only be had from the periodicals, and on the other that broader grasp of the subject which can only come from an acquaintance with the best books. Only by this clear understanding of the material at our command, only by thus developing to the fullest the resources, can we make our libraries most useful, only thus can we round out their work to completeness.

HOW SHOULD A LIBRARIAN READ?

BY DR. GEORGE E. WIRE, SUPT. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO.

WE have been engaged for several years past in telling how other people should read, what they should read, what we would like to have them read, what we try to make them read, what they *do* read, and various other items of vicarious reading. Is it not about time we investigated ourselves and had an experience meeting on our own reading?

I have been invited to set the ball rolling by reading a paper on this subject, the original of which I delivered before the Chicago Library Club early in this year. As far as I remember I have not yet seen in our published A. L. A. Papers any article on this specific subject; and in using the word librarian I use it in the sense of any one connected with a library as librarian, assistant, cataloger, or classifier.

We all know the popular idea about a librarian, that he has nothing to do *but* read. I am frequently asked by my medical and legal friends, "I suppose you read a good deal?" "I suppose you have much time for reading?" They are much surprised when I inform them that I do no reading in library hours, in the sense they use the word; that

that is not what I am there for and that I have no time for it.

The public know nothing and care nothing about the technical work in a library. They have no idea of the amount of work necessary to get the books into shape for delivery and to keep the library in running order. They expect the books to order themselves, transport themselves to the library, unpack themselves and climb on the shelves already marked for delivery. Of such matters as collation to avoid duplicates, checking invoices, accessioning, cataloging, classifying, shelf-listing and marking, they have not the remotest notion. Many persons apply for work in libraries whose only recommendation is that "they like books," or, "are fond of reading," or, "are of a literary turn of mind."

Recurring to the question which heads this paper, "How should a librarian read?" I would say that this includes also several other interrogatories; when, where, what, and why, a librarian should read? First, How he should read? (Herein I use the word *he*, as the professor used the word *man*, in a generic

sense ; everyone knows the sisters are always included and are always first in mind.) As to the mechanical part of it, he will scarcely read as does the schoolboy, nor will he read with a dictionary always at his elbow. It is hoped he has at least a high school education and so is grounded in something more than the rudiments of learning. He should read understandingly, having knowledge of the main facts of history, science, literature, and art.

He should read rapidly as possible and still keep the sense of his reading. It is not too much to require that he read a sentence at a glance, and that his knowledge of common words be so good as to enable him to handle them in masses. Especially should he cultivate the habit of rapidly scanning title-pages, binder's titles and backs of books, entries in printed and written catalogs, entries in shelf-lists, etc.

He should learn to grasp a title at once, and accurately, and at the same time go through a course of reasoning about it which should soon become partly, if not wholly, mechanical. Too much stress cannot be laid on this subject of rapid reading ; or, more properly, perhaps, scanning. It is purely a professional reading, and with use of tables of contents, indexes, and judicious skipping, allows the librarian to get over a vast amount of ground in the smallest space of time.

Of course he can not read with pen or even pencil in hand, as does the scholar, either marking the book or taking notes. The former is a vile habit that no one should be guilty of, even with his own books ; still more should he be careful with library books, and so set a good example to the public.

The next two questions, When, and Where should he read ? may be grouped together for answer. This opens up the much discussed question should he read in library hours ? I have already touched on the subject from the popular point of view ; but as we well know that is, alas, not true. In many European libraries it is the rule for the librarian to read in library hours. He is in the library partly with that end in view and receives small wages in consequence. Libraries of this class are open only a few hours a day, if they are open so often as once a day ; and such libraries, as near as we can calculate, are largely for the

benefit of the librarian. The long hours of closure are in his favor also.

But this type of librarian is not the one with which we are familiar in this country. There are a few libraries here where he may be found, but only a few. As a rule the hours of service are supposed to be occupied in library work, using that term in a more or less restricted sense according to the atmosphere of the library. It would hardly be in order for many American librarians to do much reading in the library hours. Yet I think the librarian should be justified and allowed, if not expected, to spend a reasonable amount of time in acquainting himself with the resources of his library. As librarian he should be familiar with the criticisms and reviews of new books, should have time to glance over publishers' lists and second-hand catalogs, and should keep informed of the wants and needs of the library.

In the discussion which followed the original reading of this paper, I remember one librarian saying he wished he had an hour a day to read ; but so many things *had* to be done that there seemed no time for reading, not even the reviews. Now, right here is, I think, a source of danger to some of us. We have so many wheels to keep going, so many irons in the fire, that we may neglect to improve ourselves.

We forget that all the routine and mechanism of the library is only a means to an end, the getting of the reader and the book together. The librarian is the living link and is the only really indispensable part of the machinery. The less a librarian knows the less he is worth, emphatically ; therefore, we had best leave out a few wheels, so there will not be so much machinery to tend, and know a little more ourselves.

The catalogers should be required to familiarize themselves with the bibliography in the library and with general works on all subjects. Too often the cataloger is woefully ignorant of the resources, even in a strictly bibliographical line, of the library in which he works. Too often he labors at a disadvantage and spends time fruitlessly where knowledge of the authorities would help him materially in his work.

The reference worker should be expected

to familiarize himself with books in a broad way; indeed it should be one of the requirements of the place, that he possess a good working knowledge of history, literature, the arts, and sciences. There is no place, there should be no place, in a library for uneducated people, they are not to be considered for even what is purely mechanical work, so called. No work about a library is so mechanical as not to be better done, and with more economy to the library, by a person with at least a high school education.

The librarian should be enough interested in his work to do his private reading outside library hours; by that I mean his reading on standard subjects of history, literature, art, or the sciences. This leads naturally to the next question, What a librarian should read? I do not think a librarian should waste his time in vain and profitless reading. Aside from time for social duties he should reserve for reading at least an hour a day. This time should be spent in a systematic manner, pursuing a definite scheme; I do not say a course of reading. He should aim to keep in touch with his constituency, and in this day and age the burning questions of the hour, the economic and social topics, should be given much prominence.

The library has a most important and most sacred duty to perform in these days of unrest and of upheaval, that of providing good, wholesome literature for the masses. Particularly should the librarian aim to keep ahead, not merely abreast, of the times on these economic topics. He should anticipate the wants of his readers, whenever possible, in all these lines. He should read whatever is helpful to himself, especially on subjects with which he is not familiar, for it is on just such subjects he is liable to be interrogated some day. In many communities he ranks with the minister, and the teacher, as a disseminator of ideas, and he should be ever on the lookout for all that will aid him in his work.

This brings me to the last division of my subject—Why he should read? First, he should read to improve his own mind, for no one is so learned that he cannot learn more. The librarian is the sole surviving representative of the class of scholars so common up to the beginning of this century, the scholars who

knew everything. Time was when a man by diligent study and proper use of his time could boast that he knew all knowledge. This was possible, simply because there was not so much to know as there now is. The development of any one of the natural and physical sciences in this century is now beyond the knowledge, the minute scientific knowledge, of any one man.

But the librarian is expected to know something of every thing, and a good deal in most cases. He has at his disposal the means of acquainting himself, more or less thoroughly, with the progress of the world. All the latest discoveries in science, all the latest theories in art, all new works in literature, *all* that is new, comes sooner or later to the eye of the librarian. Carlyle has truly said, in effect, that a true university is one of books, and library work should be but a synonym for a liberal education. A library is certainly the place where much can be learned, in fact more can be learned than in any one school. The wisest and best of our modern schools are using the seminar method of teaching wherever the nature of the subject allows it. This requires a working library at the disposal of the student, and also requires the student to work this library as he would a precious mine.

The librarian has an opportunity to improve himself quite as much as the special student. I know of two librarians who have each acquired a good working knowledge of foreign languages by individual effort. One of them resolved to read fiction only in French and German, and thereby acquired, as I have said, a good working knowledge of those languages. The other took them up with grammar and dictionary and easy authors, as evening work, and attained the same end. Many of us may not have the advantages of a college education, but we have the advantage of our own libraries and of knowing books as no college student knows them. By devoting a small amount of our outside time to systematic study and keeping it up we can at least supply many, if not all, of the deficiencies.

In the second place, he should read in order to help other people. He should be of a helpful, unselfish, disposition. We have no use for the reading librarian in this country, and

happily, as has been said, we have few of them. He should not read solely those topics in which he is interested but, as before noted, should interest himself in all topics in order that he neglect no useful thing. As guide and pathfinder he must be content to show the way and point out the rich fields for those who follow. It should be his pleasure to do this; not as a duty to be discharged, not as an irksome task, but as finding it a genuine joy to help people.

It is so with the librarian, as a class, for he has rightfully earned an enviable reputation for unselfish devotion to the people. The end and outcome of all the careful planning and work, of all the tedious mass of detail, should be to help people to read. As an animated aid and guide to readers his mission is one of the highest; and as such we leave him, having tried to show briefly, how a librarian should read.

HELPING INQUIRERS.

BY GEORGE T. LITTLE, A. M., LIBRARIAN, BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, ME.

THE object of this paper is to set forth briefly the two principles that underlie successful work in aiding inquirers in our public libraries. Let no one smile at their simplicity or obviousness. There is no royal road to excellence in the so-called reference work. The assistant or the librarian who stands at the information desk, must have, first, the ability to gain a clear comprehension of the inquirer's need; and second, such a knowledge of his library as will enable him to use its resources, or to present them for use, with reasonable readiness.

I. *Understanding the Inquirer.* Difficulty often arises here in two ways: from haziness in the mind of the inquirer, and from misleading requests on his part. For example, a middle-aged man of common school education hears his pastor repeatedly allude to the influence of the doctrine of evolution on the thought of the age. Finding one day that some one else has the novel he came for, he is moved to read up evolution, and wisely betakes himself to you for aid. Now his need for something that will at once interest and instruct him is real enough, but his request for "a good book on evolution" partakes of the vagueness of his knowledge of that theory.

By adroit questioning as to his previous reading and studies, you must ascertain whether his mental training will admit of his perusing profitably a brief statement of the theory, like Clodd's *Primer of Evolution*; whether his taste for natural science is strong enough to warrant you in handing him one of Mr. Darwin's own works; whether his interest in the bible makes the discussion of the interpreta-

tion of Genesis, the best avenue to this subject; or whether, as is so often the case, both the habits of reading and the desire for knowledge are of that sort best satisfied with an article in one of the popular magazines. If you attempt to answer his request without making it clearer, you may be sure his course of reading on evolution will come to an untimely end.

More exasperating, though not so difficult to prescribe for, is the inquirer who knows his need, but misleads you in stating it. He wishes the text of the Latin verses that Mary, Queen of Scots, is said to have written in her captivity, and he asks for the most extended history of England; or, he wants the name of an island in the Pacific that is spelled with eleven letters, and he calls for your most comprehensive work on geography.

A librarian of tact can generally find opportunity to ask the special purpose for which any extended work is desired, especially if it is not alphabetically arranged or well indexed, and thus succeed in rendering the needed assistance. Diffident, as well as conceited, seekers after knowledge often waste hours by not divulging the exact object of their search, though they are ready to request aid and have no cause to be ashamed of their investigation.

When the inquirer knows what he wants and asks for it with ordinary clearness, it does not necessarily follow that his need will be comprehended at once. The English language can conceal thought as well as express it. The librarian must be cordial enough to lead the inquirer to speak freely and fully. He must have enough of intellectual sympathy

to understand the words in the sense they are spoken. Such adjectives as "short," "long," "scholarly," "popular," "standard," when applied to books vary in their force with the speaker.

Above all he must strive not to consciously assume the position of mental superiority. If he does, he places a hindrance in the way of his giving real assistance that may become at any moment an impassable barrier. In a word, the mental dexterity of a lawyer, the manners of a diplomat, and the patience of a saint are qualities the librarian must cultivate, if he would clearly comprehend the inquiries put to him.

II. *Mastery of the Library.* A few librarians meet the popular ideal and are walking encyclopedias. Most, however, know only because they know where to find the facts. It follows, therefore, that the librarian's serviceableness to inquirers varies with his familiarity with the scope and character of the books that make up his collection. In particular, he should aim to have the acquaintance of an expert: (1) with reference books, (2) with the classification of the library, (3) with recent bibliographies.

A large proportion of the questions asked a librarian can be answered from books of reference, if of recent issue. Much of this information, however, is not available to the ordinary inquirer, because he does not know the work to which he should turn, or does not understand how to use it. The efficient helper is one who can do both. He has familiarized himself not only with the character and scope, but also with the idiosyncrasies of the common cyclopedias and dictionaries. For instance, the peculiar genealogical grouping in Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography* will not prevent his discovering the notice of Gerrit Smith, the philanthropist, in the paragraph headed Peter Smith. He will know or notice that the full list of abbreviations in the appendix of the *Standard Dictionary* is supplemented by another of academic degrees under the word degree in the body of the work.

Of far greater moment, however, is the wideness of the range of books, which the skilled librarian uses as tools. He strives to reinforce the usual group of reference books with an array of authoritative works relating to the

various departments of knowledge. His constant aim is to hear of some trustworthy book to fill a weak point in the circle of things to be asked about.

This conscious endeavor to collect a series of books that will enable him to find something about everything, is naturally attended by a thorough acquaintance with the particular classification adopted in his own library. Fortunately the librarian who has himself classified a large part of the books under his care; even more fortunate the one who has so studied *Encyclopedia*—as defined by Dr. E. C. Richardson at the Lake George Conference—that his own conception of the relations of things will supplement any deficiencies of the particular system in use in his library.

For the librarian must not, like the reader, be dependent merely upon the index to the classification. He must so understand the shading of one subject into another as to have at command mental cross-references that never materialize in an index, or would appear there only to mislead. He must not, for instance, be dismayed, on having a request for literary matter on "thoroughness," to find that neither essay nor classification index is apparently of service.

"To choose time is to save time." The reference librarian must not only choose time by anticipating and preparing for inquiries upon subjects that will probably command public attention, but by collecting, arranging and annotating bibliographies. By bibliographies, I do not refer so much to the more pretentious works of this sort, invaluable to the special investigator and the cataloger, as to the more informal and helpful notes and essays which fortunately are becoming of frequent appearance in library bulletins and literary newspapers, and which find both a model and an illustration in Mr. W. E. Foster's *Reference Lists*. The librarian is not only to be on the lookout for these, he must preserve them (or references to them) in such a way as to be of immediate service.

It is quite possible for a person of ordinary memory and ability, by careful study of reference books, by familiarity with the arrangement of his library, and by attention to the aids which his fellow librarians have put in print, to gain that "respectable amount of information about a great many things" essential to work at the information desk.

CATALOGING IN THE FUTURE.

BY EMILY ISABEL WADE, SAN FRANCISCO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SINCE it is by means of the catalogue that the books in a library are expected to accomplish the purpose for which they were created, it naturally follows that the catalogue should be so presented that it will be within the reach, both literally and figuratively, of all who care to use it. In these days of trained assistants much more attention is given to the proper classification of the library; to looking into the future for the lines along which it is likely to develop; and in fixing upon that system or combination of systems most likely to meet the requirements. With the help of such suggestive guides as the Dewey Decimal System, the Cutter, Harvard, or Berkeley classifications, the decision ought to be a comparatively easy matter.

But when these preliminaries are settled, the vexing question is, in what form and through what medium shall the catalogue be presented? Where the public is excluded from the shelves and the time of the librarians is fully taken up with the giving out and receiving of books, some guide to the contents of the library must be furnished or the whole collection is virtually lost. Shall it be that much abused old standby, the card catalogue, or is that to give place to those later contrivances the Leyden and Sacconi binders, or the Rudolph appliances?

They are all modifications of the card catalogue and, though going beyond it in many ways, still share in its disadvantages. The binders, by their convenient size for handling and the ease with which additions may be made, possess an advantage which is overbalanced by the rapidity with which they accumulate and the space, available for other matter, occupied by them. Like the card catalogue, too, because of direct contact with the hands of a not too clean public, they are liable to become gradually unfit to be used at all, and must be replaced by new ones. That is one of the serious drawbacks to the card catalogue and, with every possible precaution, each recopying is a fruitful source of errors.

Therein the Rudolph Indexer has the ad-

vantage, because, its insertions being under glass, when once the work is in position there is little necessity for its being recopied. Another point in its favor is the convenient height of the case. Having six pages spread at one time before you, by the small exertion of turning a crank, economizes the time and consequently much of the nerve power of the searcher.

On the other hand, great care is necessary in placing the insertions, particularly the author entries, in position. Since the author's name usually appears on a line by itself, with his works indented below it, there is always the possibility of shifting the responsibility of a book upon some one holding diametrically opposite views. This difficulty may be overcome to a considerable extent, either by making notes upon the back of each slip or, better still, by marking the author's initials in red ink at the left hand side of each entry. As the White Knight would say, "this is an invention of my own," which has proved very satisfactory. In cases where one person has written some books, and translated, edited, or compiled others, these distinctions may be preserved by placing a tiny figure 1 under the initial of his surname for each translation, a 2 for the edited works, a 3 for each compilation, and so on. Of course the danger of misplacement is serious only in the case of writers whose works are not very well known, but it is annoying at any time, and emphasizes the necessity of employing only skilled labor.

Another rock to be avoided is that of filling the Indexer too full. If its capacity be exceeded so that the chain of leaf-holders approaches the sides of the case within less than about six inches, it is likely to result in a pied heap on the bottom of the box. The same result may be expected if the two drums, over which the chain must ride, be not so nicely adjusted as to stand exactly parallel. Since accidents of this kind are liable to happen in the best regulated libraries, it is well to render them as harmless as possible by covering the floor of the Indexer with clean paper, or a blotter, to absorb any stray oil that may have

dripped from the mechanical portions. But, allowing for all these shortcomings, it is the most satisfactory contrivance that has been produced thus far. It is more convenient to use, renders the search quicker and more satisfactory, and may be made a thoroughly reliable copy for the printer, in case a printed catalogue be desired.

Now as all these appliances, the Leyden and Sacconi binders, and the Rudolph contrivances, serve merely for use in the library it would seem as though some sort of a printed list is needed; especially in those libraries where the attendance is so large as to make waiting for a turn at the catalogue tedious. With but the one list for every one, unless the reader has a clear idea of what particular book he wishes to read, the possibility of making a satisfactory selection with the consciousness of limited time is not very favorable. Printed lists of interesting courses of reading, and periodical bulletins of the new accessions, help to remove the strain from the official catalogue.

It is a curious fact that bulletins increase the circulation of the particular books they contain to the exclusion of other works, equally interesting and well-written, which have appeared only in the official catalogue. This goes to prove that printed lists are an advantage, but with a limit of usefulness soon reached. Their rapidly increasing alphabets, by exhausting the patience of the long-suffering public, force the conviction that something more comprehensive is needed, and the printed catalogue suggests itself as a natural consequence.

At the Lake Placid meeting of the Association a question respecting the cost, preparation, and mechanical execution of printed catalogues was left in the question-box unanswered, and has been given to me to work out.

In trying to form an estimate, so many varying circumstances must be taken into consideration that the conclusion will at best hardly furnish a reliable working basis. The preparation of the work from the very beginning makes comparison difficult, since some catalogers work more quickly and reliably, accomplishing more in a given time, than do others who receive the same compensation. The weight of the paper used, and the styles of type, are important factors in the cost. The entries for the catalogue vary in length in dif-

ferent libraries, from the shortest possible title to the longest bibliographical style. Even the manner of preparing the copy for the printer has its variety, since some prepare a manuscript regularly, while others, more economically inclined, have the printing done from the catalogue cards directly. In the arrangement of the page, double columns will be found rather more economical than a single one of wide measure.

Attempting to pass over these difficulties, two finding-lists have been selected, having enough points in common to render a comparison possible. Both are octavo volumes, printed upon manilla paper, with short titles. One, the Scranton Public Library Finding-List No. 1, lists about 12,000 volumes upon 205 pages at \$2.58 per page; or, about 4 cents per volume. The 11,000 volumes shown in the Finding-List of the Salem Public Library fill 218 pages at a cost of \$2.58 per page; or, about 5 cents per volume.

The catalogue of English Prose Fiction of the Manchester (N. H.) City Library, printed rather more elaborately upon heavy white paper, brings up the cost per volume to about 6 cents.

These were all printed by the ordinary method of composition, and so, perhaps, it might be interesting to compare with them data of work done on the linotype. The following is an estimate offered by the Friedenwald Company of Baltimore on a Fiction Finding-List, on manilla paper, for the Pratt Institute. All prices given include sewed binding, muslin back, and manilla board cover, so the difference in the cost of the two editions will probably represent the cost of composition.

EDITION OF ONE THOUSAND COPIES.

For black-faced head-entries and call-numbers:

1. Brevier pages, first ed., \$3.75; later ed., \$2.25.
2. Nonpareil pages, first ed., \$6.00; later ed., \$3.40.

Head-entries and call-numbers in regular-faced type:

1. Brevier pages, first ed., \$2.70; later ed., \$1.75.
2. Nonpareil pages, first ed., \$4.24; later ed., \$2.50.

EDITION OF FIVE HUNDRED COPIES.

Black-faced head-entries and call-numbers:

1. Brevier pages, first ed., \$3.45; later ed., \$1.95.
2. Nonpareil pages, first ed., \$5.70; later ed., \$3.10.

Head-entries and call-numbers in regular-faced type:

1. Brevier pages, first ed., \$2.40; later ed., \$1.45.
2. Nonpareil pages, first ed., \$3.94; later ed., \$2.20.

The type-bars properly indexed are kept in the vaults of the Friedenwald Co.

Miss Plummer says further, that the prices quoted for subsequent editions are based upon a lapse of two years. Beyond that time they would charge about ten per cent. additional on the price already quoted for later editions. The great difference in the cost between the black-faced and the regular-faced type is accounted for by the fact that the black-faced matrices must be inserted by hand, which takes about three times as long.

Another case is that quoted from the article by Mr. Richardson of Princeton College Library, in the Symposium on Linotyping Library Catalogs printed in the *Library Journal* of August, 1894. "In June, 1893, a special collection of books on political science having been given to the library, a linotype finding-list was made of this department (44 pp.). Two later single editions have been made of the body of this (36 pp.), with additional lines. The third edition cost altogether about \$3 against the nearly \$100 which it would have cost new set in type. It is not typographically good, but it indicates unmistakably that the system is practicable." The generally accepted conclusion of the Symposium seems to be that the linotype can be used to advantage.

The life of the type is supposed to be about 20 editions, or a maximum of 50,000 impressions, although it is stated that the Linotype Reporting and Printing Co. of 32 Park Row, New York, has patented a process of copper-facing which will last a century. The expense of printing successive editions will amount to little more than the cost of the new material added to the interest on the standing metal. The ordinary metal costs from 8½ to 9½ cents per pound, or less; and for a catalogue of from 1,000 to 1,200 pages, about 7 tons would be required, according to the estimate given by Mr. Nathan Billstein, of the Friedenwald Co.

It has been urged that since the machine casts but one line at a time, the parts of a title composed of several lines are liable to become separated. But the size and shape of the line is such that it would seem simple enough to clamp together those which form one entry and arrange them in cases like a card catalogue.

This possibility of storing the type-bars is interesting in its bearing upon the much-discussed idea of centralization in cataloging. Unless too much is claimed for it in theory

which practice will not bear out, the linotype furnishes the most economical solution to the problem. For example, an enterprising book-publisher invests in several machines and establishes a bureau superintended by a competent cataloger whose duty it is to have entries for all books cast upon the linotype and filed away in order. The bars are then stored away for future use.

Generally speaking, all libraries are composed of very much the same works. Now, if a certain number of institutions can meet together and decide upon some classification, which, like the Cutter system, admits of identical call-numbers, periodical invoices of books can be obtained from the Central Bureau and furnished with the required numbers of reliable slips ready to be inserted in the catalogue. Books in the library before the organization of the company may be listed in the library or indicated upon check-lists furnished by the bureau, and all necessary entries supplied from them. At such time as a printed catalogue may seem necessary, it may be obtained in the same way.

This would of course prove most satisfactory in the case of small libraries of from 5,000 to 10,000 volumes. Larger libraries do not take kindly to co-operative cataloging except in the use of the indispensable Poole's and A. L. A. Indexes. These larger libraries, if they can afford the outlay necessary to purchase a linotype of their own, will be more independent.

Works will be cataloged from the books directly, and from the bars once cast periodical bulletins will be printed and the type-entries filed away in some systematic arrangement. These bulletins will be distributed among the patrons of the library besides being mounted upon cardboard and inserted in the Rudolph Indexer. As soon as it seems desirable to publish a catalogue of the entire contents, it will be printed from the standing type-bars. In order to economize as much as possible, the Indexers will be cleared as soon as the catalogue is issued, and then used merely to hold supplementary lists between the successive editions of comprehensive catalogues, while the lines of type form the real official catalogue.

From this, through the ease with which the bars may be taken out and arranged in different combinations, convenient lists of books on

current questions will be issued from time to time. Catalogues of fiction, philosophy and religion, history and biography, literature, or whatever subject seems most likely to promote the best interests of the library, may be published when the time seems ripe. It is not necessary that these lists be elaborate triumphs of bibliographical skill. A guide which

brings the contents of the library before the busy public in the simplest, most easily comprehended manner, is the best for all practical purposes. And the linotype with its wonderful possibilities holds out the hope that such lists will not in the future continue to be the almost unattainable luxury which they are at present.

CATALOGING IN THE FUTURE.

BY GEORGE WATSON COLE, LIBRARIAN, JERSEY CITY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WHEN arranging for the program of the Denver Conference the president asked me to prepare a paper on library catalogues. Press of work prevented acceptance of the invitation, and in its stead the following remarks are submitted:

That the preparation and printing of catalogues is a source of very great expense to libraries is a too well known fact among members of our profession to be dwelt upon at length. The work is expensive from whatever point we look at it. The time and labor involved in preparing a catalogue, by a cataloging force, is simply appalling, when it is taken into consideration that this work must be duplicated by every library owning a copy of the book cataloged. The proper maintenance of an efficient cataloging staff is the one expense which is the hardest to impress upon the trustees as being a necessity.

I am of the opinion that the success of any library, other things being equal, depends entirely upon the excellence of its catalogue. Given two libraries containing the same material (having, if you please, identically the same books on their shelves), the one with a perfect catalogue, the other with a poor catalogue, and the proportionate work done by these two libraries can safely be predicted beforehand from the character of their catalogues.

Another feature should not be overlooked: I refer to the means of circulating catalogues, when made, among the patrons of the library. A reference library, whose readers must come to the library to study, may be able to get along without a printed catalogue, but the free public circulating library never! The printed catalogue, or finding-list, can no more be dispensed with in such libraries than an engine can be run without coal or water. The

better its catalogues the more successful will the library be in drawing readers to its shelves.

The expense of printing has led to all kinds of shifts in order to get a catalogue, or rather some kind of a catalogue, at a minimum cost. Hence we have the title-a-liner finding-list, and more recently those printed by the linotype process. To the librarian who has seen and handled the books which are merely hinted at in such lists, they are of some slight value, because of his previous knowledge of them; but what shall we say of the general public whose only knowledge of these same books must be obtained from such skeleton outlines?

Our libraries must have better and fuller catalogues. Catalogues which may convey all the information that is demanded by the mind of the average reader.

The expense of such catalogues is such as to debar many libraries from even attempting them. If one library goes to the great expense necessary to secure a fine catalogue, and gets just such a catalogue as it wants, it has done well. Every library in the country may have the best catalogue that can be made, but if my library does not go to the expense of preparing its own catalogue and printing it, it is very little if any better off, than if the other libraries had taken no steps in the matter. In other words, the catalogues of other libraries, however excellent in themselves, are of but the slightest use to any other library.

I do not know that I can offer any present solution to this difficulty, but in a paper which has been published by the Pennsylvania Library Club (Occasional Papers, No. 3), I have advanced some ideas which may be of use in this connection even if not printed herewith.

NOTE.—It was hoped, and rather expected, that Mr. Cole would find it possible to amplify the above article prior to its printing in these Papers. Severe illness at that time, however, put his doing so out of the question, and the remarks stand as at first submitted.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

BY CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, LIBRARIAN, JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, CHICAGO.

SINCE the last meeting of the Association the subject of International Bibliography has attracted so much attention that it is not strange that this topic should be considered worthy a place on the program. It is one of great interest to me personally, and the loss of the opportunity to discuss it with other librarians is another cause for regret at my inability to be present at the meeting this year. My attitude, however, would be so decidedly that of a questioner and learner that it is a very great embarrassment to find that I am expected to open the discussion. Yet such a position has its advantages, as it gives an opportunity for an impersonal presentation of the subject, which shall outline the present status of the question, and indicate the points on which discussion is most needed without offering extended argument on those points.

Presumably all are familiar with the circular of the Royal Society proposing co-operation in the preparation of a subject index of scientific literature, and with the responses of Harvard University and the Franklin Institute, as published in the *Library Journal*. Those especially interested in the subject doubtless have followed the discussion in *Science*, which has shown such a range of opinion as would indicate that the five years suggested by the Royal Society are none too many to secure agreement on the points considered.

Yet the answers to the circular have been so encouraging that the Council of the Royal Society has approved the recommendation of its committee, that an international conference of representatives of the several nations engaged in scientific work be held in London next July, to discuss and settle upon a detailed scheme. This recommendation was made in accordance with suggestions received from various sources, one of great weight being that of the Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften in Göttingen. The report of the committee accompanying the recommenda-

tion, as published in *Nature* for July 18, is very interesting, and not least in its recognition of the support received from the American correspondents.

The first question proposed by the committee, that of the desirability of such a catalogue, has met with a practically unanimous answer in the affirmative. Dr. Billings is, as far as appears, the only dissentient, and it is not clear how seriously he would care to have his arguments taken, as they are hardly put in a strictly logical form. In answer to one, it may be said that it does not appear that any considerable sum of money will be spent on this scheme which otherwise would or could be devoted to the formation of a fund for the advancement of science in other ways. To another, that even if it were true that the forcing of partially digested food down an unwilling throat benefits no one but the patient, though that seems to deny any value of his life to other people, yet on the other hand few will hold that physical vigor can be obtained only by restricting one's diet to those articles of food which one has with his own hands planted, reaped, and cooked.

There is one aspect of the question of desirability which it may be worth while to consider; and that is the extent to which such a catalogue would benefit libraries in particular. It seems to be generally considered that libraries would be one of the considerable sources of subscriptions, and undoubtedly all libraries of institutions where original research is carried on, and all the larger public libraries would consider it a necessity. On the other hand the average public library might find it too costly, and between these extremes there will be a large number of special libraries which will use it very largely in proportion to the possibility of subscribing to limited portions.

The question of practicability is one on which the committee report great difference

of opinion. So far as obtaining the material is concerned, the co-operation which may be expected, and which has to some extent been promised, will go far towards overcoming the difficulties. It is the financial side of the question upon which doubt is felt. The committee express no opinion themselves, but say that many think that the subscriptions would meet the cost, while others think that governmental aid could and should be obtained.

They also say that no estimates of the cost have been made. This will depend, of course, on the number of titles catalogued, and this, again, on the extent of ground covered and the completeness with which it is done. On these points great diversity of opinion appears. Only on the advantages of the titles being accompanied by a brief abstract of the contents is there general agreement. Dr. Billings estimates the number of titles in biology and allied branches of science as 10,000 per annum; and judging from the number in the *Chemisches Central-Blatt*, the same number would be sufficient for chemistry. It is possible, therefore, that even if limited to the physical and natural sciences, the total number of titles might exceed 50,000 per annum, while if the scheme were made as comprehensive as has been proposed by some it might reach 100,000. The discussion at the proposed Conference should give us some satisfactory data on the subject.

I am not sure that the question of management is of importance to us. Provided the scheme is well carried out, it will make very little difference to us whether it is done by a central administration, by a federation of local bureaus, or by a federation of separate bureaus and other bibliographical agencies for each branch of science, or by a combination of any or all of these methods. It seems to be generally agreed that the enterprise should be international, and that the co-operation of all civilized nations is desirable, but how this can best be secured will have to be settled by the Conference.

American scientific workers will support cordially any promising plan, but it is at least doubtful if the support given by French workers to a plan bearing the name of an English society, or by German workers to a French plan, would be equally cordial. It may or may not be significant in this connection that the committee do not mention the reply of a

single French society or institution. For this reason, as well as for others, the federation scheme may prove the most practicable, and for this reason it may also prove desirable to avoid making a choice of either of the three great scientific languages as an official one. This could be done, as in the *Répertoire Bibliographique des Sciences Mathématiques*, by indicating the subject by letters and numbers. Of course this would mean a classified catalogue, though in card or sheet form it could readily be converted into an alphabetical one, in any language, by writing the proper subject names.

The consideration of the form of the catalogue should be of great interest to librarians. The committee report that many, especially Americans, favor cards; still it is also by an American, Dr. Goode, that the objections to the card form for subject catalogues have been well stated. From some little experience in making bibliographical lists for my own use, I am led to agree with him fully. One objection which he mentions will meet with instant recognition as serious, and that is the great bulk of the index in card form. Almost any library might hesitate to provide cases and room for the million cards which probably would be issued in twenty years.

Yet it does not seem to me that the only alternative to the single card is the annual volume, or volumes, recommended by Dr. Goode, which apparently was what the Council had in mind when sending out their circular. The mathematical bibliography already mentioned avoids the most pressing necessity of annotations by entering the title under all of the important subjects of the article, and then puts ten titles on a single card a little larger than the postal size, without loss of legibility. Might it not be advisable to carry this reduction still further by printing on sheets rather than on cards? If a quarto sheet wide enough for two columns of cards, and the same type as in the mathematical bibliography were used, about forty titles could be printed on one side of the sheet, leaving the other blank. By this method the number of sheets would not exceed 3,000 per annum.

Such a form would not provide, as the cards would, for an issue practically simultaneous with publication, although it would approach this in the subjects most discussed. Still any

excessive delay could be avoided by a judicious grouping of subjects rarely written about, and by not waiting until a sheet is completely filled before sending it out. To the objection that the incompletely filled sheets would give the index an unsymmetrical and ragged appearance, it may be replied that one does not choose his keys for the symmetry of the arrangement of their wards, but for their power to unlock the doors.

The scheme of the Royal Society is not the only, though it is the most extensive plan of international scientific bibliography before the public. Besides the Répertoire already mentioned, there is published a similar card index to the literature of photography, and many are probably acquainted with the card index of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and with that on botany published at Cambridge.

More important, however, in its possibilities, is the plan now before the zoölogists for an international bibliography of their literature. Although no official publication has been made in this country, it has been discussed to some extent in *Nature*, and even more on the Continent. From an item in *Nature*, and from private inquiries it appears that the plan has

passed the preliminary stages of organization and probably will be put in operation next year. Briefly, it is that of a central bureau at Zurich, where a building has been promised for the work of the bureau and for the storage of its library. The co-operation of all the great zoölogical societies, except the English, has been obtained, and that of several bibliographers, notably of Prof. Carus. One or more of the chief bibliographical publications in the subject will be consolidated with the bureau. The bibliography will be in the form of cards containing titles and synopses of articles. It is proposed to undertake the work for five years, leaving the question of continuance or of joining in the Royal Society's scheme to be determined at the end of that time.

It is evident that this plan, if carried out, will furnish most valuable information as to the possibilities and difficulties of the larger plan of the Royal Society, so that we may hope for a solution of the problem in the near future.

Whether represented in the Conference or not, the University and large public libraries will watch its proceedings with great interest, and will be inclined to join in the scheme.

A SUBJECT-INDEX TO SCIENCE.

BY JOSEPH C. ROWELL, LIBRARIAN, STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

THE problem of an index to scientific literature, now currently discussed, appeals for its solution to librarians not less urgently than to scientists. In view of our bibliographical necessities growing more imperative with each successive year, we, who are not altogether strangers to co-operative work, should be eager to propose the scope, to formulate a method, of the suggested index, and be ready to actively assist in its accomplishment. In the hope that the present conference of the A. L. A. (perhaps through a special committee) may mature some plan, I submit with diffidence my conclusions on this question, without stating reasons leading thereto.

First, then, what is feasible?—A comprehensive and complete index of the *world's* scientific literature is a wholly Utopian idea ;

its compilation must be postponed to some millennial age when all nations shall speak or comprehend a single tongue. Let us eliminate from the scheme all languages other than the Romance and Teutonic.

Eliminate all purely literary and purely technical periodicals, while science articles in literary journals will be amply cared for by the Poole-Fletcher Index. Technology should be handled in a district index, an extended and improved Kerl-Reith Répertoire. A technical index appeals to an entirely different clientèle from one of science. An index including both the Royal Society of London and blacksmithing or oil-trade journals would indeed be an anomaly.

Eliminate further all monographic books and pamphlets, and *separata*. Leave this

class of printed work to the publishing trade journals and the successors to such accomplished bibliographers as Engelmann, Carus, and Houzeau.

In other words include in the index : (a) the Bulletin, Journal, Transactions or other publication of academies of science and learned institutions ; (b) serial or continued publications of a scientific nature issued by governments, states, universities, zoölogical stations, etc. ; (c) such *parts* of publications of Hungarian, Slavic, Japanese, etc., societies as are printed in Latin or in a Romance or Teutonic language.

Second,—The index should be issued printed and in book form. A card catalogue is but a temporary expedient, not the future final form. An index of science on cards, as suggested by the Harvard committee, would occupy space that could be afforded only by large institutions ; tediously wasteful of time both in its use and in the proper current alphabetization of large numbers of new cards ; and subject to the many vicissitudes with which we librarians are but too familiar.

The printed index should be composed of an alphabet of authors and one of topics, put in small type, say brevier, and in columns not wider than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The entries should be in the original vernacular, but titles in both author and subject lists should be shortened as much as is consistent with accuracy, and further condensation obtained by the use of abbreviations. Care should be taken that the subject entries be placed under the most precise topic, and not mere title entries. How not to do it is exemplified in Poole's Index, vol. I, p. 504, col. 2, "Geneva. Concerning the use of fagots at"—the entry should have been under Servetus.

The index should be published annually, and the annual volumes reissued in quinquennial volumes.

Third,—What parts should not be indexed ? A considerable portion of scientific magazines is devoted to reviews and condensed accounts of intelligence derived from other journals. These should be omitted. Scientists want to know where the original article (*e.g.*, on argon, or on *pithecanthropus erectus*) is to be found, but not the numerous unimportant re-

views or the imperfect and often incorrect repetitions. Full or nearly complete translations of articles should be carefully noted.

Fourth,—The question of language in an international polyglot index is not a puzzling one. If the Royal Society of London, the American Philosophical Society, or the Smithsonian Institution, undertakes the task, let all subject headings be printed in English, with cross references from corresponding French, German, Italian, etc., words. Or, should the Berlin Gesellschaft have the honor of inaugurating the work, preference should be accorded to German.

Fifth,—Co-operative indexing under direction of societies in different countries is likely to prove a failure ; not by reason of any necessary lack of uniformity in method, but because of an extreme deliberativeness, too probable on the part of some contributors, preventing promptness of issue. I consider that two energetic competent indexers, versed in a reading knowledge of the continental languages, one devoting himself to the mathematical and physical branches of knowledge, and the other to the biological, would amply suffice to carry on the annual work. Provided, that they were located in some center of scientific activity whither all matter for indexing should be sent without expenditure of effort by them, and where they could receive expert advice on doubtful entries.

First to be done is the preparation of a subject index to the eleven volumes of the Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers ; and as the chief labor connected therewith would be scissoring, condensing, pasting on slips, and arranging under headings, two persons within the limits of a single year should have the copy ready for the printer. Print one edition on stout linen paper, and a cheaper one on thin paper (as used in the Index Kewensis), and the sales in time should more than equal cost of publication. Cost of compilation (the salaries of two indexers) could easily be afforded by government or by some well-endowed society.

To secure success three qualities are essential—accuracy, brevity, and promptness of issue.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHIA ZOÖLOGICA.

BY DR. HERBERT HAVILAND FIELD, 67 RUE DE BUFFON, PARIS.

FOR several years the question of an extensive reform of zoölogical bibliography has been actively agitated among specialists in that branch, and numerous committees have been organized in almost all parts of the civilized world for the purpose of realizing a definite project. It is now possible to take immediate action, and it seems therefore wise to bring this matter to the attention of the assembled librarians, and to solicit their aid and advice in this important undertaking.

In January, 1896, there will be established in Zürich, Switzerland, a central bibliographical bureau of zoölogy and comparative anatomy. This bureau will enlist correspondents in all parts of the world, and will stand in direct relation with sub-bureaus in Bohemia, Galicia, Hungary, Russia, and elsewhere if necessary. The work of the sub-bureaus will consist in passing in review the publications of their respective nationalities. They are established merely for those countries whose literature, in view of the language employed, presents exceptional difficulties for the bibliographer. The entire work will be concentrated as far as possible in Zürich, the activity of the correspondents being restricted to works inaccessible to the central bureau.

In order to obtain the zoölogical publications which can not be found in the Swiss libraries, it is intended to issue an appeal to scientific publishers and editors and to learned societies, as well as authors themselves. It is felt that this form of co-operation can reasonably be expected, for it is obviously to the interest of each of these classes that their publications be promptly recorded. In fact a preliminary canvas undertaken in Paris shows that this is the case.

Turning now to the system of recording, let it be noted at the outset that the staff of the bureau will consist of *trained specialists*. This fact permits it to undertake a task of immense value which has hitherto not been possible. Formerly the individual investigator has been unable to depend upon the work of bib-

liographers for much information which he constantly requires, and all have been obliged to undertake a painstaking personal search in order to gain the conviction that no important observation, however hidden, has been overlooked.

Let any one compare the bibliographies published at the end of a memoir with the list of titles given under a corresponding heading in the best of our subject-indices; and the deficiency of the latter will be at once apparent. A writer on the nervous system, for example, will cite hosts of papers which never appeared under that heading in any of our bibliographical journals. We do not for a moment mean to blame these journals for this insufficiency. They had not the means to do otherwise than merely to class the titles.

The new bureau will seek to remedy this defect. Where the former enterprises contented themselves with classifying the papers mechanically according to the titles, the new bureau will pass in review the text of each article and assign it its proper place accordingly. The classification will be based upon the text, and the units to be classified will be the individual observations and not each paper as a whole. In other words, a memoir might figure under several headings, were its contents more or less complex. Furthermore any incidental observations which were not noted in the title would be brought out by the bureau.

A great burden will thus be taken off the shoulders of the investigator, and the work which was hitherto performed by each separate worker can in a large measure be done once for all in the central bureau.

The publications of the bureau will consist of two principal editions: a fortnightly bulletin, and a card catalogue. The morphological titles will be reprinted annually in the *Zoologischer Jahresbericht*, and indexed according to authors. It is to be hoped that similar arrangements can be made for those in systematic zoölogy.

The bulletin will be divided into a series of chapters, each dealing with a specific group, or topic. Under each heading will be placed not merely such works as deal exclusively with the matter indicated, but also such as have incidental observations in regard to it.

The cards will be issued simultaneously with the bulletin and will be of the smaller Library Bureau size. They will be essentially author cards; but they will also bear classificatory symbols of such nature that they can be readily placed in a subject-index by persons unfamiliar with zoölogy. Three sets of symbols will be used, each indicating distinct systems of classification (systematic, morphological, and faunistic), and all based upon a study of the text.

It is proposed eventually to receive subscriptions to the cards relating to any limited topic. A person studying a special question could then be informed at once of the appearance of any publications touching his particular field.

The choice of Zürich as the seat of the bureau was prompted by several considerations, foremost among which was the desire to avoid any conflicts growing out of national jealousies and yet to select a point which should be as close as possible to the geographical centre of publication. Zürich, the intellectual centre of German Switzerland, well fills these requirements and, in view of the exceptional inducements generously offered by the federal, cantonal and town authorities, the choice was definitely made.

A GENERAL CATALOG OF AMERICAN LITERARY PERIODICALS.

BY CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON, COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIBRARY.

THE question of making a catalog of American Literary Periodicals, perhaps not limiting it to strictly literary periodicals, but possibly including all periodicals published in the United States, has been taken up and discussed by the New York Library Club, and a committee has been appointed to formulate a scheme. It was suggested in our discussion that it would be a good idea to call upon the library clubs and associations in different parts of the country to co-operate with us in this great work; that it was something in which all would be interested. To draw out points and suggestions about it at this meeting, therefore, is why this subject is upon our program. It may not be generally known that Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, of Brooklyn, a few years ago undertook to make a list of American periodicals prior to the Revolution. After the club had voted upon this matter, and had appointed its committee, I had some conversation with Mr. Ford on the subject, and his report as to his success in making up his list was not altogether encouraging.

There are probably hundreds, if not thousands, of periodicals that have been started, and had a brief existence in the United States, of which little or no trace can be found to-day.

But these are the very periodicals that we wish to get hold of. A copy or copies of perhaps every one can be found somewhere; they may not all have been destroyed by the grinding up of paper during the civil war, and now, when we have the best opportunity,—for the present is certainly better than the future for such work,—now, I repeat, is the time to begin, and undertake this work of making a complete list of American Periodicals.

The most important point is, how we can get at it to do it best. In a paper by Mr. Cole, our worthy treasurer, read before the Philadelphia Library Club, and published, as their Occasional Papers, No. 3, he refers to the future of cataloging in the year 2000; fancies himself visiting the capital city of the state, and telling what great results have been accomplished. The not altogether Utopian scheme that he there suggests, it seems to me, is a good one to adopt as the foundation for our list. He imagines that at that time library science has reached such a degree that the headquarters of the work are at a State Bureau of Public Libraries, and the catalog of all the libraries of the state is prepared there; beginning with the library that has the largest number of books, making its catalog complete,

sending that catalog to the next largest library, and letting it add titles of the books it has which the largest library has not; and so on down. Of course, each library has very much less to do than the others preceding it, because it simply has to add titles which the preceding libraries have not. While the scheme does look Utopian, I am not sure, in view of the progress that the A. L. A. has caused to be made in library science in this country during the last twenty years, that that will not be accomplished before the year 2000.

Now if we at New York, through our Library Club, make up a list of all the American periodicals that we can find in the New York libraries we certainly will have a pretty good list.

The club at Washington has undertaken to prepare a list of all the periodicals in the libraries at Washington. The New York Library Club soon after it was organized published in 1887 a Union list of the periodicals in the New York libraries, and that union list, although a number of years old, is very useful to-day in finding out where periodicals are to be found in the various libraries. We propose to begin in New York and make as full a list as we can, including all New England, send it to Washington and there have added all they can reach in their section, and then to other sections, and ask all interested to co-operate in giving us the titles of periodicals published in each region. With the co-operation of the different societies and clubs throughout the country, this plan, I think, can be made successful.

In the older parts of the country, where the periodicals that were published a century or more ago are almost all destroyed, we have hopes of reaching them through the interested societies and the local organizations; and many periodicals may doubtless be found which are now only in private libraries. Last

year, in looking over pamphlets, etc., to bind, I came across several numbers of a little printed periodical published in New York, *La France Littéraire*, exactly the name that one might expect would occur in France for at least one or more periodicals. Here was a little thing published in French in New York, in 1833 and 1834. Whether we have all the numbers or not I cannot tell. I think we have. I never saw a copy of it before, and could not find it in any catalog. These are the things we want to find and bring together.

One difficulty perhaps towards the end will be to secure a man for a general editor, because it must require such a man to complete such a work. But we have had our Poole and we have our Fletcher, and we shall have the man. Possibly one of the larger libraries will furnish a man who will give part of his time to it. I shall be glad to hear expressions of opinion from those who feel any interest in this matter, and who are willing to offer help in connection with this work. We have not definitely laid out our scheme. Our committee is composed of Mr. George Watson Cole, Mr. Aksel G. S. Josephson (quite an active, young, enthusiastic bibliographer in New York, and a great worker), Mr. Geo. H. Baker, Dr. E. C. Richardson, and the writer.

We have received the best of encouragement from the Boston Book Company. It is well known how carefully they prepare their list of periodicals. They collate them all, and from their list one can know whether he has the whole of a set or not, as of *Old and New*, which expired in the middle of the year, or the *Galaxy*, which expired after publishing one number of its last year. The Boston Book Company have promised their list, and their careful work already done will be of great assistance in the work which we have undertaken.

IMPROPER BOOKS: METHODS EMPLOYED TO DISCOVER AND EXCLUDE THEM.*

BY THERESA H. WEST, LIBRARIAN, MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE question of the definition of proper, or improper books, must necessarily be left to the decision of the management of the individual institution. Books eminently proper for the library of a great university, might be essentially improper in a library for the education of the general mass of the people.

The underlying principle of my own selection of books, for a library which is essentially for the people, is that books which speak truth concerning normal, wholesome conditions may be safely bought, however plain-spoken. While, on the other hand, books which treat of morbid, diseased conditions of the individual man, or of society at large, are intended for the student of special subjects. Such are bought only after due consideration of the just relation of the comparative rights of students and general readers.

The thought which our president's question suggested to my mind was that he intended to bring out the practical method which governed the course of selection. In our case at Milwaukee the first sieve by which we sift our purchases is the general reputation of the publishing houses.

There are a number of houses which, in a long experience of book buying, we have come to trust. A book which is vouched for by one of them we take almost as a matter of course. Sometimes they betray us, it is true, but not often. A publishing house deliberately makes its choice of the clientage to which it chooses to appeal and, for the sake of its own reputation which is a large part of its stock in trade, it will not lightly depart from its traditions.

Unless in the subject or title there is some indication of the need for care, we take with a

comparative feeling of safety all the books which fall into our lines from certain houses. (I would gladly mention names, but it seems hardly proper to do so in this place.) Equally so there are other houses whose reputation is such that we exclude their books unless they are proved worthy. Then it is a case of "Can good come out of Nazareth?"

The reputation of the authors also does, of course, weigh with us, but it is a much more difficult test to apply.

Books are sent by our agent on approval; and a new book, especially a novel, by a new publishing house and by a new author, is subjected to personal examination by the librarian or one of the heads of departments.

Books which one would rather not have bought do creep into every library. So far, we have in such cases, simply placed a mark in such books which is known only to the attendants, and such books are never offered to people. This is a step made necessary by the practice, common in this library, of keeping upon the counter in the delivery department a selection of novels from which any one may choose.

Tabooed books are given to those only who ask definitely for them, and are accompanied with an explanation of their character. Such books are not given out to children or young people at all, unless upon written request of parent or guardian. All this taboo question, however, is treated quietly, with as little advertisement as possible.

The constant effort is to decrease the possible use of weak or immoral books by increasing the use of those known to be wholesome, interesting, and sound. In short, when we find "a good thing we push it along!"

* A series of papers upon the precautions exercised to avoid the selection of undesirable books; and the treatment of those found objectionable after purchase.

Other persons were expected to contribute to this discussion but were either absent or unable to prepare papers in season for presentation.

IMPROPER BOOKS.

BY GEORGE T. CLARK, LIBRARIAN, SAN FRANCISCO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IN thinking of this matter of improper books I have been reminded of the definition given by a certain professor, who asked his class in botany to tell him what a weed was. No one being ready to respond, he informed them that a weed was "the right thing in the wrong place." The wild flowers which in springtime clothe the hillsides in variegated hues add beauty to the landscape and afford the naturalist materials for interesting researches. Comparison of the flora of different countries at the same period, or of the same country during different epochs supplies important data in the life history of the earth. But these same wild flowers springing up in the corn field, are regarded simply as weeds which must be eradicated without delay.

Similarly, there are many books which, in their proper places, may serve a good and useful purpose, but which under other conditions may exert a most baleful influence. In order, then, to determine what books are improper we must take into consideration the character and functions of the library for which they are intended, and the purpose they are supposed to serve. Is the institution a college, subscription, society, or free public library? Are the funds at its disposal sufficient to warrant buying liberally of all kinds of books, or are they in that not infrequent state which compels the exercising of a rigid selective process, and limits the purchases to absolute necessities? All these are questions which must be taken into consideration in fixing the standard which shall determine the fitness or unfitness of books.

What, then, shall be the standard for a public library maintained by revenues derived from taxation? To determine this, we must arrive at some definite idea as to the proper functions of public libraries. Why has the State enacted laws under which holders of property are compelled to pay taxes for the support of such institutions? It is expected that a public library will contribute to the general welfare of the people, and be an institution which shall exert an elevating influence

on the community. In fact, that it shall assist in the education of the people and the making of good citizens. Unless it does exercise these functions, what justice is there in making it a burden on the taxpayers? What right has it to exist?

The theory that a library is primarily an educational institution is quite generally accepted. Being such, the books purchased for it must be of such a character that it shall be enabled to perform the functions of such an institution. In addition to the strictly educational features, however, it is conceded that a library may well provide the means for healthful recreation. In so doing, it promotes the welfare of the community and fulfils one of the objects of its being. The duties of those having the selection of books would seem, then, to be quite plainly outlined. The books should either be capable of adding to the general store of knowledge, of exercising some beneficial influence upon the mind, or of providing wholesome amusement or recreation.

The establishment of such a standard would exclude many of the books now issuing in such a constant stream from the press. Some of these, for a short time, have great popularity, especially if they are sensational or contain between their covers matters that will not bear discussion in good society.

The librarian may find it difficult to resist the popular demand sure to follow for books widely advertised and much talked about. When the book is decidedly bad his course is clear, but more perplexing are those books having the negative merit of not being positively harmful, but which absorb the time and attention that might well be turned in a better direction.

It is claimed by some that it is the duty of the public library to supply the books the people want; but a little thought will show the fallacy of such claims. That would be a strangely governed household wherein the children had only to express a desire to have it gratified. It is also urged that books by such writers as Braeme, Southworth, and

Stephens, have a place in the public library because of their drawing qualities; that they attract a certain class of readers which otherwise would remain away, and that after a time, these readers will have absorbed such literature to the point of saturation, and can then be induced to take something of a higher order. But it is doubtful whether better results could not be attained by other methods without such a waste of means. By supplying such books, a library fosters the taste that craves them, and increases the demand.

Those administering a public library have a higher duty to perform than merely to follow in the wake of the passing fancies of the popular mind. It is much easier to follow than to lead, but they must bear in mind their responsibilities to future generations as well as the present. The value of the library, depending on the character of its contents, is lessened by every worthless book that goes upon the shelves. Its future value, therefore, depends largely on the wisdom of its management during the present. Now, having fixed a standard in our minds, how are we to decide as to what books come up to it? Life is too short and the books too numerous to permit a personal examination in all cases. Evidently we must rely upon the judgment of others to aid us in separating the wheat from the chaff.

I will briefly explain the method pursued in the institution with which I am associated. All purchases are under the supervision of a book committee consisting of five members of the Board of Trustees. It may be well to state that under the existing law the term of a trustee of this library is for life, and the composition of the committees remains practically unchanged from year to year. The chairman of the book committee is a gentleman of broad culture and of great liberality in his views. He is a graduate of Harvard, and served for a brief term as president of our State University. Among the other members of the committee are a justice of the Supreme Court, a well-known writer, and the principal of one of our public schools.

At their monthly meetings these gentlemen consider the items recommended for purchase by the librarian, or in other ways brought to their attention. They are very discriminating, and consider carefully the merits of the books proposed, and the relative need for them.

The order-lists, as made up, include only the approved items. The librarian is expected to be informed on current publications, and to know something about a book before recommending it.

In addition to the formal orders made up in this manner, there are purchased each month books on what we term "the hundred-dollar list." The book committee has at its command the sum of \$100 per month for the purchase of late publications which it is desirable to obtain without unnecessary delay. The books on these lists are selected in the following manner: The librarian makes a monthly visit to the four leading book stores in the city, and after looking over the stock selects as many of the desirable books as can be purchased without exceeding the limit. With the breadth of a continent between us and the leading publishing centres, there are many books which never find their way to the counters of the local dealers unless specially ordered, and during dull seasons the supply from which to select is meagre. It may happen that one month not more than \$50 worth can be purchased, but this is offset by buying \$150 worth some month when there is a better stock to choose from.

The books thus selected are then sent to the library subject to the approval of the book committee. It sometimes happens that their judgment and the librarian's do not coincide, in which case the book goes back to the dealer. Buying in this manner, before the books have been on the market long enough for much to be known about them, and before the critics have had time to assign them to their proper places, there is a chance to go astray. We endeavor to keep on the safe side, however, by confining our selections to those of which we can feel sure, leaving doubtful books until more is known of them.

Of course, with a system like this, it is impossible to have new books ready for circulation on the day of their publication, or on the one following. We cannot accommodate those who consider it a duty to read all the latest novels. They must rely upon the subscription libraries and the book stores. But we do endeavor to add to our shelves each year, just as many books of permanent value as our funds allow, and to acquire them as expeditiously as circumstances permit. We are

trying to build up a library that shall not be strong in some classes at the expense of weakness in others, but one that shall be symmetrical in all its parts, with possibly a special emphasis on some features which under exist-

ing conditions may be entitled to greater consideration. It is our aim to foster a desire for good literature, and we endeavor to make such literature available to all.

IMPROPER BOOKS.

BY J. N. LARNED, SUPERINTENDENT, BUFFALO LIBRARY.

HOW to deal in a public library with books of a doubtful character, morally, and with books offensive to considerable classes of readers, is a very delicate question, and it is one which needs to be carefully discussed. In my own opinion, it is important that every possible effort should be made, in the management of a public library, to avoid the appearance of an assumption of arbitrary censorship over the literature supplied to its readers.

Selection there must be, of course. No library, not even the richest, can supply all books, and necessarily it is by somebody's choice that the supply in each case is brought within the means which the library commands. In the making of that choice a certain legitimate and proper censorship is exercised, by which a large majority, perhaps, of the books now in question may be excluded. The judgment of exclusion in those cases is one which challenges no strong opposition of opinion, nor arbitrarily settles any nice dispute in morals or in literary taste. It is that challenge—even the appearance of it,—and that assumption—even the suspicion of it,—that I would have every library avoid as far as it may be possible to do so.

There are many books belonging to current literature, as well as books that come from coarser times in the past, about which it is clear enough that they should not be put into common circulation by a public library, but which possess, nevertheless, enough of a liter-

ary quality, or enough of historical importance, to give them some claim, more or less, to a place upon its shelves. I am disposed to think that the right attitude towards books of this class, in our library management, is one that will cast responsibility for the possession and use of them, as far as may be, on the public for whom the library is maintained.

I mean by that: (1) that a distinct pressure of considerable demand should be waited for before such books are bought, but that it will not often be right or wise to offensively resist such a demand; (2) that no book of the kind should be given to any adult reader without distinct information as to the character it bears. I take for granted that no library will issue doubtful books to minors, and what I say has reference to the policy of dealing with the wants of adults.

In the case of one recent book for which many applications were made in our library, I have been trying the experiment of sending a circular note to each applicant, briefly describing its character and saying that I am not willing the book should go into the hands of any reader without clear knowledge of what it is. The result has been to cancel a large part of the requests for the book, while those who read it take on themselves the whole responsibility in doing so. It seems to me that a general policy of dealing with such books may be framed on the principle indicated in this experiment.

IMPROPER BOOKS.

BY WILLIAM H. BRETT, LIBRARIAN, CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I REGARD this question of the exercise of a proper supervision over the purchase and selection of books for the library as one of the most serious, probably the most difficult, of the many important questions with which we have to deal. In looking over the field when selecting books for the library I think they fall naturally, in the eyes of the librarian, into three classes: those which he selects, those which he simply omits, and those which he absolutely excludes.

Now the question of the propriety of placing a book in the library might possibly be broader than that which was probably intended in stating the question by the program committee. There are, as we all know, many books published every year on economics, politics, and other important subjects which, adjudged by opinions that are now accepted, are utterly worthless. But, at the same time, there is in those fields such a diversity, such a contrariety of opinions that we may well be very careful about excluding books because they differ from the opinions which are accepted now. We must remember that the cranky idea of to-day may possibly be the accepted belief to-morrow; so that there are none of those books that we, perhaps, should absolutely exclude.

It is only when we come to books which affect the question of morals, the question of conduct, that we feel that we have the right to draw the line of exclusion; that we will have therein the support of right-thinking people, no matter what their religious opinions may be, no matter what their belief or lack of belief. We are all practically united on what constitutes right living. Matthew Arnold says that conduct is three-fourths of life; yet, conduct is but the working out into life of what a man thinks, and what he believes, and this is moulded largely by what he reads. Among the books which influence opinion and mould belief, are many which are classed as fiction, and it is largely in that class that the line of exclusion will be drawn.

I listened with great interest to Miss West's

exposition of the methods of selection employed in the public library at Milwaukee. We, too, have been employing methods similar to those which are followed in many libraries. The publishers' names do give great weight to books. There are books we accept simply because they have the imprint of a publishing house in which we have confidence. The reputation of the author, the character of his previous writings is considered, also.

I have, at times, been much puzzled to decide whether it was best to include books, in themselves unobjectionable, but written by authors whose work in the main is objectionable. I can think, now, of two or three stories which are pure and beautiful, but written by an author much of whose work seems likely to be harmful. Is it worth while to introduce such an author to our young people? Is it not to be feared that they may pursue the acquaintance to their own detriment?

I believe that we have a perfect right to exclude from our shelves books which seem likely to prove harmful, no matter with what reputation as classics they come to us. I think we have a right to judge these books and exclude them, just exactly as we do books of the day.

It is possible that the rule which Miss West applies to her selection might exclude some books which have been in the last year or two very popular; books which do not bear directly on the question of morals, but which certainly describe conditions that are not normal and healthful. Now I hesitate, but I think I will venture to name "Ships that pass in the night" as a type of the class which I mean. I do not believe that we should exclude this book from the library, but it is certainly a book which does not describe normal conditions.

I have been trying to recall this afternoon a story that I heard or read long ago, of some eastern prince; possibly some one else may remember it better than I do. It speaks of the danger which oriental monarchs incurred from the arts of the poisoner, and tells of one who

had a talisman given him as a safeguard. At his banquets, when the wine-cup was handed to him he touched it with this talisman. If the wine was pure it remained clear, if poisoned it became turbid. If we had such a talisman as that which we could apply to the books

that are offered us I am sure that some books which come to us with very fair names would become turbid at its touch, and others that we inspect more rigidly might stand the test. The only substitute we can have for such a talisman is good common sense.

MEDICAL BOOKS FOR SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

BY DR. GEORGE E. WIRE, SUPT., MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO.

IN building up my department, which now numbers 22,000 volumes, I have naturally learned much of the popular as well as the scientific side of medical literature. It has occurred to me, therefore, that the question of medical books in small public libraries would be a profitable subject for discussion, and to it I invite your attention.

There are at least two general views of the position a public library, rate supported, ought to take in furnishing books. One is, that being a free library supported by taxation it should not furnish books for special students, as lawyers, physicians, or clergymen. Another view takes the opposite side, and claims that it should supply all the books asked for, along certain lines. I am inclined to the former view and, unless a library has a special fund or the books are given by some friend, I do not believe it is the duty of the library to furnish those books.

Even when the library has attained the size of 50,000 or 100,000 volumes, I should be opposed to such action. Let the physicians follow the example of the lawyers and establish their own libraries. I know of no public library (leaving out state libraries) which attempts to keep up a law department, but there are several that are trying to keep up a medical department. Medical books are necessarily high-priced, technical in character, and obviously unfit for general circulation or even general hall use.

But there are a few standard books which every small library should have; and then a number of smaller, semi-popular books, which may be profitably put into even so small a library as one of 5,000 volumes. Taking this as the basis and allowing one per cent. will give us 50 volumes, which surely will not be

too large a proportion of such works for the library. I condemn unreservedly all "family doctors," "guides to health," etc., and would not have any of them in such a library. They are written *down* to the supposed comprehension of the laity and are liable to do more harm than good.

I favor putting in a few reference books, mainly of dictionary form; and then a few standard works on anatomy and physiology for reference, and filling up the list with books not too valuable to circulate. Of course, it would be impossible in a library of that size, to give even one representative book in each school of medicine in the various branches of materia medica, therapeutics, practice of medicine, surgery, etc., to say nothing of pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. Consequently the list which I now give does not attempt that, and I do not expect it will meet with approval of the physicians; I wish it distinctly understood that it is not made up for them, but for the librarians.

In the following list I have made notes concerning some of the books, as will be seen:

GOULD, G. M. An illustrated dictionary of medicine, biology, and allied sciences. Phil., Blakiston, 1894. leather, \$10.00.

This is the best and latest one-volume book. It has many useful tables and appendices. I call especial attention to one giving personal names of diseases, injuries, and operations, which is of great value.

LEIDY, Joseph. An elementary treatise on human anatomy. 2d ed. Phil., Lippincott, 1889. cloth, \$4.00.

This work is compact, scientifically written, and thoroughly reliable. If something more popular is wanted, the following will be found useful:

DUTTON, George. Anatomy, scientific and popular. 2d ed. Bost., Cynosure Pub. Co., 1892. (No price given, but probably, in half leather, about \$4.00.)

The illustrations are from standard works and the text is accurate, clear, and concise, and written in easy style.

WALLER, A. D. An introduction to human physiology. 2d ed. N. Y., Longmans, 1893. cloth, \$4.00.

This is scientific and accurate, but not too scientific for such a library, and would rank with Leidy.

MARTIN, H. N. The human body. (American Science Series.) N. Y., Holt, 1881. cloth, \$2.75.

As a more popular work, to rank with Dutton, this will be found useful. Has a supplementary chapter which may be had separately, I believe.

QUAIN, Richard, *editor*. A dictionary of medicine, including general pathology, general therapeutics, hygiene, and the diseases peculiar to women and children; by various writers. New ed., revised, with an American appendix. 2v. N. Y., 1894. half mor., \$15.00.

This book is exactly what it professes to be, a dictionary of *practice* of medicine, and *not* a medical dictionary; and it gives all that is really needed on those subjects.

In surgery, I follow the same plan as in medicine and recommend the following:

HEATH, Christopher, *editor*. Dictionary of practical surgery, by various British hospital surgeons. 2v. in 1. Phil., Lippincott, 1886. cloth, \$7.50; sheep, \$8.50.

I believe a new edition is coming out in England. This book gives, in language as untechnical as can be employed, all that the casual reader needs.

On general nursing, the latest and best book is the following:

HAMPTON, Isabel A. Nursing; its principles and practice. 2d ed. Phil., W. B. Saunders, 1894. cloth, \$2.00.

Still good, although not quite up to date, is this work:

WEEKS, C. S. Text book of nursing. N. Y., Appleton, c. 1885. cloth, \$1.75.

Blakiston and Lippincott both publish various books on special kinds of nursing which may be bought if needed. For reference, take *The Trained Nurse*, monthly, \$2.00 a year, (New York). This gives much valuable information in the course of the year and does away with the necessity of having a large number of books on the subject. It is one of the best edited and brightest periodicals with which I am acquainted.

I would also recommend for reference:

BILLINGS, J. S., and HURD, A. M., *editors*. Hospitals, dispensaries, and nursing; papers and discussions in the International Congress of Charities, Corrections, and Philanthropy, Section 3, Chicago, 1893. Balt., Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1894. cloth, \$5.00.

This is a veritable mine of information on all the subjects named in the title.

Closely allied to nursing is massage, and I give two good books on the subject:

KLEEN, Emil. Handbook of Massage. Tr. by E. M. Hartwell. Phil., Blakiston, 1892. cloth, \$2.75.

OSTROM, K. W. Massage, and the original Swedish movement. 2d ed. Phil., Blakiston, 1894. cloth, \$1.00.

The subject of hygiene, personal and public, is one in which all libraries should be particularly interested. At least one good periodical should be taken for reference. *The Sanitarian*, monthly, \$4.00 a year (New York), is the best monthly published in this country, devoted to general hygiene. "Abstracts of Sanitary Reports" is published weekly by the Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C., and is sent free on application. This contains official information about quarantine, and also gives the vital statistics of the United States and other countries.

The health reports of one's own state can be secured on application, and doubtless those of contiguous states. Some of the states seem to specialize in their reports. For instance: Massachusetts and New York are inclined to investigate questions of water supply. Massachusetts has published a special report, in two volumes, on water examination and analysis, written by experts. It is the most exhaustive work on the subject written and published in this country. New York, also, in the later reports takes up the question of the purity of the Croton water, and the protection of the water-shed and reservoirs from filth. Michigan is inclined to disseminate information on public health, and has a series of Sanitary Conventions held three or four times a year at different points in the state and reported separately. Michigan, too, has but lately taken up the fight against tuberculosis as an infectious disease. Minnesota pays special attention to infectious diseases. Illinois is the one agency which has done more to raise the standard of medical education than any other; and in the *Conspectus of Medical Education*

in the United States, of which a new edition comes out every year or so, will be found a succinct history of every medical college in the country. Tennessee publishes a monthly bulletin which besides giving local statistics has usually some good general information on public hygiene.

STEVENSON, Thomas, and MURPHY, S. F. A treatise on hygiene and public health. 3v. Phil., Blakiston, 1892-94. \$17.00. Vols. 1-2 are \$12.00, and can be bought separately.

This is an exhaustive and valuable work of reference, and saves buying several smaller reference books. It treats all the essentials of private and personal hygiene, clothing, foods, dwellings, and drainage; and the section on infectious diseases, with the numerous bacteriological plates, is especially valuable. Vol. 3 is not so necessary as vols. 1-2, being entirely devoted to the health and lunacy legislation of Great Britain.

As a complete one-volume work on public hygiene, not too large or valuable to circulate and yet good for reference, I would recommend:

ROHE, George H. Text-book of hygiene; a comprehensive treatise upon the principles and practice of preventive medicine from an American standpoint. 3d ed. Phil., F. A. Davis, 1894. cloth, \$3.00.

On personal hygiene, I would recommend:

MORRIS, Malcolm, *editor*. Book of Health. 3d ed. N. Y., Cassell, 1884. cloth, \$5.00.

I can recommend for circulation the entire series of Health Primers, (N. Y., Appleton, 40 cents each). There are nine volumes in this series, and, although small, they give all that is necessary on many subjects. A late and reliable work on personal hygiene is:

YORKE-DAVIS, N. E. Health and condition in the active and sedentary. N. Y., Stokes, 1895. cloth, \$2.00.

Some of the school hygienes are excellent works while many are not. The following is a late one and has much originality:

EDWARDS, J. F. Hygiene with anatomy and physiology. N. Y., Catholic School Book Company, 1895. cloth, \$2.00.

There are two divisions of hygiene—foods, and exercise,—where more books will be of use than in some other divisions. I give a selection of titles in each class:

BLYTHE, A. W. Foods; their composition and analysis. Lond., 1877. (N. Y., Scribner's Importations.) cloth, \$6.40.

FOTHERGILL, J. Milner. Manual of dietetics. N. Y., Wood, 1886. cloth, \$2.50.

THOMPSON, Sir Henry. Food and feeding. 8th ed. N. Y., Warne, N. D., p. 1884. cloth, \$1.25.

YEO, G. F. Food in health and disease. Phil., Lea Bros., N. D. cloth, \$2.00.

Of books on exercise and physical education the library can afford to have for circulation at least a dozen of these inexpensive manuals. I mean a dozen good ones; not such as are published by cheap houses and compiled by hack writers, but those written by able and responsible men and women:

BISSELL, Mary T. Physical development and exercise for women. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., (Portia series) 1891. cloth, \$1.25.

GALBRAITH, Anna M. Hygiene and physical culture for women. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1895. cloth, \$1.75.

BLAIKIE, William. How to get strong and how to stay so. N. Y., Harper, 1879. cloth, \$1.00.

CHECKLEY, Edwin. Natural method of physical training. New, rev. ed. Brooklyn, Bryant, 1892. cloth, \$1.50.

KNAUFF, Theo. C. Athletics for physical culture. N. Y., Tait, 1894. cloth, \$2.00.

MACLAREN, Archibald. Physical education. New ed. Oxford, Clarendon Press. (N. Y., Macmillan), 1895. cloth, \$2.50.

PROCTOR, R. A. Strength: how to get strong and how to keep strong. N. Y., Longmans, 1889. cloth, 75c.

THORNTON, J. P. Training for health, strength, speed, and agility. N. Y., Excelsior Pub. House, 1890. cloth, \$1.00.

Of those named, Bissell, and Galbraith, are partly popular and technical; Checkley, Maclaren, and Thornton, are technical; Blaikie, Knauff, and Proctor, are rather more popular. Maclaren, is the most scientific of all, being a complete drill-book for the gymnasium.

In closing I give a number of miscellaneous works, nearly all popular or semi-popular, on various subjects:

READE, H. H. Study of stimulants in relation to intellectual life. Manchester, 1883. cloth, 3/6.

DOWSE, E. S. Brain and nerve, and on the exhaustions of influenza. Lond., Bailliere, 1892. cloth, 2/6.

MITCHELL, S. Weir. Doctor and patient. Phil., Lippincott, 1894. \$1.50.

— Fat and blood. 3d ed. Phil., Lippincott, 1894. \$1.50.

— Wear and tear; or, hints for the overworked, 5th ed. Phil., Lippincott, 1894. \$1.00.

DAY, W. H. Headaches; their nature, causes and treatment. 4th ed. Lond., Churchill, 1888. cloth, 7/6.

FOTHERGILL, J. Milner. Diseases of sedentary and advanced life. N. Y., Appleton, 1885. cloth, \$2.00.

BEALE, Lionel S. Slight ailments. 3d ed. Phil., Blakeston, 1890. cloth, \$1.25.

TYNDALL, John. Floating matter of the air in relation to putrefaction and infection. N. Y., Appleton, 1892. cloth, \$1.50.

WOODHEAD, G. S. Bacteria and their products. (Contemporary Science Series.) London, Scott, 1892. (N. Y., Scribner's Importations.) cloth, \$1.25.

PRUDDEN, T. M. Drinking water and ice supplies and their relation to health and disease. N. Y., Putnam's, 1891. cloth, 75c.

VALUE OF LOCAL HISTORY IN A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY MINERVA A. SANDERS, LIBRARIAN, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

IN reply to the question, "What is the practical value of a collection of local history in a library?" I wish to give an illustration of its value in one instance.

In considering a subject for the graduating exercises for the summer term of the grammar grades of the public schools of Pawtucket, Rhode Island was suggested; but where was the material? Naturally, the librarian was consulted. While we knew that we had history, biography, some literature, and a few speeches, it did not seem to be at first thought a rich mine to explore. But when we had collected all matter, bound and unbound, bearing upon the state, or written by native authors, and had marked selections for declamation, and subjects for essays and sketches, we found a greater difficulty in utilizing so much material. The more so that while the work of selection was in progress we received a valuable collection of Rhode Island books and pamphlets, historical, political, literary, educational, and social, numbering nearly eight hundred.

The library was made the headquarters, and after weeks of reading and selecting, the following program was arranged, each number either directly bearing upon the state, or written by a native author.

Theme, RHODE ISLAND.

Our State. "She fills but a small space upon the country's map, but the deeds of her sons in field and council fill a large space in the country's history."

Chorus.—Patriot sons of patriot sires.

Recitation.— { a. Rhode Island's gift.
b. Rhode Island.

Essay.—The life and influence of Roger Williams.

Recitation.—The banishment of Roger Williams.

Recitation.—What Cheer!

Chorus.—Evening bells.

Essay.—The development of Rhode Island under the Royal Charter.

Declamation.—Mount Hope.

Essay.—Rhode Island during the Revolution.

Recitation.—Dorothy's Hollow.

Recitation.—The romance of a rose.

Essay.—Rhode Island's influence since the Revolution.

Chorus.—Battle hymn of the Republic.

Essay.—Rhode Island's progress in industries and education.

Chorus.—Great western land. (Both words and music by native authors.)

Declamation.—Eulogy on Henry Wilson.

Large charcoal sketches of places and events of historic interest, finely executed by the pupils were hung around the hall, comprising

The flag of New England used during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros.

The coat of arms of Rhode Island.

The church of Roger Williams.

The burning of the Gaspee.

The old mill at Newport.

The old Ballou meeting-house at Smithfield.

Pawtucket Falls in 1789.

Pawtucket Falls in 1895.

The Governor and other prominent officials were on the platform beneath the state flag.

As the story of the state was told from its settlement, its charter, its colonial struggles, its Indian wars; as its educational progress was shown from its three private schools, to its present grand system embracing over one-thousand public schools; as its industries were brought out, from its fisheries and ship building, its hand-spinning and weaving, its first cotton mill, to its extensive manufacturing interests of to-day, it was a marvel to all who listened that we could so long have lived, and have known so little of our own state; and when the glorious "Battle Hymn of the Republic" (written by our own Julia Ward Howe) was sung, the enthusiasm knew no bounds.

Even had this been all, we should have seen the practical value of a collection of local history; for the amount of reading done by the teachers, the librarian, and pupils in the preparation of the exercises was invaluable. The essays developed thought worthy of college graduates.

It did not end here; all through the summer vacation there has been scarcely a day when some of the pupils were not poring over the Rhode Island collection.

The interest thus awakened continues, and we can no longer regard a collection of local history in a library as simply "a reserve supply for journalists, and antiquarians, and Fourth of July orators."

A HANDBOOK OF LIBRARY ECONOMY.

BY ANDERSON H. HOPKINS, ASSISTANT, MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

A HANDBOOK of library economy such as that contemplated in this paper bids fair to be a labor of love, at least in the beginning of whatever history it may be destined to have. Therefore, it seems especially meet that any such project should come up in this assembly for consideration and discussion before too much labor has been expended thereupon, lest it might prove to be labor both loved and lost.

The essential form of a handbook of library economy has materially changed in the last half-century. It is interesting as well as instructive to turn back to that monument of patient industry, Edward Edwards' *Memoirs of Libraries: Including a Handbook of Library Economy*, or to Reuben A. Guild's *The Librarian's Manual*, or to William J. Rhees' *Manual of Public Libraries . . . of North America*, and compare their aims and ideals with those of that latest excellent little manual titled *Public Library Handbook*, Denver, for which Mr. J. C. Dana and his able staff both deserve and receive so great credit.

This more modern idea is exemplified in a number of manuals of recent date. Mr. Fletcher, in his *Public Libraries in America*, Miss Plummer, in her *Hints to Small Libraries*, and Mr. Dana, in his *Public Library Handbook*, have each addressed somewhat different constituencies and have done so from somewhat different viewpoints. Still the field does not seem too fully occupied, however excellent these manuals, and "good wine needs no bush."

The idea of a handbook, which perhaps might better be called a dictionary, has had lodging-place in my mind for a number of years and some work in elaboration of the idea has been done. With the hope that the enumeration, or mention, of a few of the elements, or features, of the plan would call forth suggestions and criticisms leading to the further elaboration of the idea, I have ventured to bring the subject before you to-day. The same idea was briefly shadowed forth last year at the Lake Placid Conference by Mr. J. C.

Dana. In the *Proceedings of the Sixth Session* (see *Library Journal*, 19:153) he is reported to have said:

"I would like to refer to the Publishing Section the question of the possibility of the Association's compiling, within a few years, a dictionary of library economy. This would not be exactly the book which is to be published by the Bureau of Education, nor would it be a library handbook. It would be arranged on some such plan as that admirable dictionary of electricity you are all familiar with, giving briefly, each under its proper entry, directions in regard to the minor details as well as the more important subjects in library work."

From this I take it that Mr. Dana's idea is that of a handbook in the form of a dictionary to which all kinds of inquirers may be referred. At any rate my notion takes some such shape as that.

Many an overworked cataloger has sighed from out the depths of his weariness: "Oh if there were only some book which would give the full name, with date of birth and of death of all writers, how happy I'd be!" And the reference-clerk has amended the wish by inserting in the place of the words "all writers" the single word "everybody." That is to say, each has keenly felt the need of a reliable starting-point in looking up a subject within his particular province. The novice in library economy (and he isn't always entirely a novice either) often feels the same keen need of a starting-point in his work. Now the question arises how far may a handbook of library economy arranged in the form of an encyclopedic dictionary serve the purpose?

There has been accumulated in the *Library Journal*, and various other periodical publications and treatises both large and small, a vast body of what has, aptly enough, been called "library doctrine;" but there exists no adequate key to unlock this storehouse. Oftentimes it is no small trouble, even for one who is well trained in such work, to search out a desired best ruling; consequently it is often

much easier for an untrained man to make a ruling, which "will do for the time," than to search out and find the best. The result is not difficult to foresee. To what extent might an encyclopedic dictionary obviate this difficulty?

The art of library management has been growing apace of late years and its terminology, together with that of its allied arts, such as publishing, printing, and bookbinding, has become large and is daily growing larger, with the result that many of the terms are strange even to well-informed librarians. For a simple instance: how many practical librarians present at this session chance to know the exact meaning of the term "onion-paper," or the use of the article itself, or where quickly to find out either the one thing or the other. Yet such paper is, or ought to be, in daily use in any much-frequented library.

These are a few of the difficulties which it seems not unlikely an encyclopedic dictionary of library economy might largely help to overcome. It seems unnecessary to detail others because there are many which will at once suggest themselves to the thought of experienced librarians; as, for example, the readiness with which comparison may be made between systems or methods; and again, the delightful ease with which inexperienced inquirers may be satisfied, as opposed to the present slow process.

Judging from such examination as I have thus far been able to give the subject, the letters of the alphabet will average somewhere between thirty and forty words apiece, exclusive of cross-references. This means that such a dictionary as is here contemplated would contain about one thousand articles arranged alphabetically by subjects, besides a considerable number of cross-references. These articles would naturally vary greatly in length and method of treatment according to the subject. Many would be very brief; others would cover several pages; some would be tabular.

In addition to the aforementioned entries such a dictionary should contain a carefully prepared, and perhaps annotated, bibliography. This bibliography might well be detailed and form an appendix to the work; each article in the bibliography being numbered in such manner that when referred to in the body

of the work only the number need be given, a special type-face serving to make the reference entirely clear. By this means, and merely by the order of arrangement of the numbers, it would be an easy matter for the compiler to express a judgment as to the relative merit of the works cited.

For example, suppose in the article on bookbinding it were desired to cite Brassington, Crane, Cundall, Nicholson, Prideaux, Thoinan, and Zaehnsdorf. Each of these titles should have its proper annotation in the bibliography at the end of the dictionary and be duly numbered there. When referred to in the article on bookbinding the number only would be used, and the place in the article where the number appeared would depend upon the immediate subject of that part of the article. Certainly Prideaux might be cited under bibliography of the subject; Thoinan, under biography of French binders; Brassington, and Cundall, under the general history of the subject; and so on through the list. Where two or more numbers were cited the order of citation would express a judgment of relative merit of the works cited. The value of this judgment after its expression is an altogether different matter and need not be discussed here.

Perhaps the mention of a bibliography has brought to mind the question, what would be its best order of arrangement? This is to me an unsolved puzzle. Suggestions would be very welcome. Such a bibliography would have a number of uses and the order which would best subserve one purpose would not, or at any rate might not, be at all convenient for another. My present inclination is toward a simple arrangement of the entire bibliography in one alphabet, with a careful index of subjects; but the question is too complicated to be settled hastily.

The best indexing of such a work is another question upon which too much light has not yet been shed. Of course every one has in mind at once two notable examples: Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, and Larned's History for Ready Reference. These may be said to represent the two extremes of indexing methods, and are applied to works of great scope, but it is surely pertinent to ask which is the better method to apply to an encyclopedic dictionary of library economy?

NEED OF ADDITIONAL COPYRIGHT DEPOSITORIES.

BY SAMUEL H. RANCK, ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY, BALTIMORE.

THE period of the revival of learning and of the restoration to the world of the wonderful civilization and literature of Greece taught scholars to look backward, instead of forward, for the golden age of literature, of science, and of art. The literary works of the ancients were so precious that libraries were founded for collecting and hoarding them, and then it was that the worship of books was taught to men. The thought of the destruction of the library of Alexandria, with all its reputed treasures, was an ever-present nightmare with the librarian of those days; and under new conditions he still retained the old idea: he considered himself the *keeper* of books and of the knowledge and the light that may be found in them.

The modern idea of the librarian is that of the distributor, rather than the keeper of books; but the idea of the "keeper" is not entirely lost. Almost every librarian feels that he owes something to his successor and to the public of the future. He believes that he ought to preserve for them as complete a record as possible of every human activity—the life and the work of the people of his day. In this view the library is a museum of civilization, accumulating and preserving the results of human progress or degeneration. Nevertheless, the work of collecting and preserving is important, and many libraries are doing it for their communities, as far as it lies in their power; but the larger the community and the greater the number of books, the more difficult such a task becomes.

Too many librarians, however, impressed with the importance of the work of collecting and preserving for the future, attempt to do too much. Libraries in the same community overlap each other in a way that is often wasteful; and, on the other hand, they neglect to preserve matters of importance. Almost everything depends on the whims or tastes of the persons who, for the time, may happen to be in charge of the library. It seems that the time has come when libraries should have

a very clear understanding of the work each one is to do in the line of collecting for preservation.

Many of our public libraries of a popular character add from five to fifteen thousand volumes every year, and they must do so to supply the demand for new books and to do the work they ought to do; but how many of these books will be so much as even remembered by the most intelligent general reader one hundred years hence? The library that continues buying ten thousand volumes a year for a century, and preserves them, as almost every library is now doing, will then have over a million books, a number that is exceeded by only two or three libraries in the world to-day.

The expense of administration, and the interference of tens and hundreds of thousands of unused volumes, will force most of our libraries to carry only a working stock. These libraries must discriminate and they should not attempt to collect and preserve, except in very limited fields; but there ought to be a few libraries whose particular work should be that of gathering and saving for the future. These few should have every opportunity of getting *all* the material within their field, so that they could be depended upon, for all time, to have everything within their intended limits.

To show the need of systematic collection for preservation, to point out a method to insure a more reasonable degree of completeness and safety, and, at the same time, to make such a collection more accessible to the students of this and succeeding generations, is the purpose of this paper.

Books of local interest and value are constantly published, but they do not get into the regular channels of the trade, and so they are lost to the libraries and to the future. This state of things must continue so long as present methods are followed. In how many states is there a library with anything like a complete collection of the books, not to mention newspapers, pamphlets, etc., published within, or

relating to, the state? There is not a library in the state of Maryland where one-third of the several thousand books published within her borders before the civil war can be found. The same is true, I know, of other, and no doubt to some extent of all, the states.

You may say that most of these books deserve to be forgotten. It may be true, but nevertheless they were once a part of the life of the people. Do we believe that the census should enumerate only the "important" men of the nation? As a record of the life of a people a complete collection of their books is fully as important as the enumeration and classification of every man, woman, and child. As no one can select the "important" people for the census returns, so no one can select the "important" books for a collection that must represent the intellectual life of the people: for we should be constantly repeating the experience of the critics who would have denied the earlier works of a Wordsworth, or a Byron, and many other great writers, when first their works appeared, a place on library shelves.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the Congress shall have power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." In accordance with this power our copyright laws have been passed. Such laws are wise, and they should apply to citizen and alien alike. These laws give the owner of the copyright a great monopoly, and one that increases in value with the growth of population, of general intelligence, and of libraries. Even now a publisher can safely count on disposing to libraries alone of a considerable edition of a very ordinary book; and there is an ever growing demand for larger editions. To obtain this copyright the owner must pay a fee of one dollar and deposit two copies of the book in the Library of Congress (national library) at Washington—all of which is very well as far as it goes.

But our copyright law provides only one depository for the United States. On the other hand, an act of Parliament provides five for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and before the convenience and rapidity of travel by railroad there were eleven. The British law requires that a copy of every

edition of a book must be delivered to the British Museum, "bound, stitched or sewed together, and upon the best paper on which the book is printed." Furthermore, "copies of every edition of every book published must, if demanded, be delivered to an officer of the Stationers' Company for each of the following libraries: the Bodleian Library, the Cambridge University Library, the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin." From this source, in 1893, as stated in the annual report, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, received 39,619 volumes.

And now be it remembered that the area of Great Britain and Ireland exceeds the area of the single state of Colorado by less than 12,000 square miles—Colorado contains 103,925. On the other hand, the population of the United States is nearly twice that of the British Isles. On the basis of population the United States should have, at the present time, ten depositories for the five of the British. Of the twenty or more political divisions of Europe, though only one exceeds the United States in the number of its inhabitants, a number of them have more depositories.

Again, the area of the United States (including Alaska) and the area of Europe are so nearly equal that the annexation of the single province of Ontario would make the two areas almost exactly the same. We are forced to believe that in the course of a few centuries, at the very most, the number of people in the United States will exceed the present number in Europe, about three hundred and fifty millions, an average of one hundred per square mile. Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island already exceed this average—the average per square mile in Massachusetts and Rhode Island being 278 and 276 respectively. One depository is not enough for such a vast number of people, nor for such a large area.

By the census of 1890 the center of population of the United States, is more than 450 miles, in an air line, west of Washington. For the past hundred years this center has been moving westward at the rate of five miles a year, and we know that for many years this westward movement must continue. You must travel twenty hours on the fastest express trains to reach Washington from the present center of population, and the geographic center

of the country is westward of the National capital more than a journey of two days. Washington is too far removed from the masses of the people to be the only depository.

Whilst there are a dozen or more languages in Europe, each with its own distinct literature, in the United States the English language is common to nearly all the people; and, if present tendencies continue, the proportion of people in America who will express their thoughts in English, will be greater a hundred years hence than it is now. A great multitude of intelligent and educated people, speaking a common language, require more than one depository for the products of their intellectual life.

Under the present arrangement the student of the history of California must cross the continent if he wants to find all the copyrighted books that are now published in the State, or relating to it, and a hundred years hence his need to go to Washington will be even greater: for books have a curious way of disappearing. Can the national library at Washington assure the student of 1995 that all the books relating to California of to-day will be there? Is it safe to risk everything in one place? A national library is subject to all the ordinary risks of any library, with the additional risk of loss by an act of war. We need only recall the history of our own national library, burned by the British in 1814, and Washington terrified by hostile armies during the civil war. The carefulness and foresight of ordinary business affairs demand that all should not be risked in one place.

All these difficulties and dangers of a single depository can be overcome by an amendment to the law of copyright. The law should provide for more depositories. How many more will be largely a matter of judgment. It should provide, first of all, that every state may be assured that it can get, within the state, a copy of every work that is copyrighted by one of its citizens. Where it should be deposited would be for each state legislature to decide—the state library, the state historical society, or the library of the state university, suggest themselves as proper places.

To be sure, this would not bring into the state depository all the works relating to the state; but it would bring very many of them,

and especially those copyrighted works that are now most difficult or impossible to get. Though it would be difficult to enforce, and it is beyond the scope of national legislation, it would not be unreasonable for each state to require to be placed in the state depository a copy of every uncopyrighted book and pamphlet, together with representative newspapers and periodicals.

When the intellectual needs of the country will demand more than the one additional depository for the works of each state (a time that is sure to come, if it is not already here), Congress can designate libraries in certain cities to receive all the works protected by the copyright law, thereby duplicating the collection at Washington. Such additional depositories should be selected with special reference to geographical location. Depositories in Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, and San Francisco, in addition to the one now at Washington, would meet the needs of many generations of students. With depositories for the state collections and national depositories in the cities mentioned, seven copies of every book would be needed, which, in proportion to the present population, is three less than the number required by the British copyright law. Even the little country of Portugal requires six copies.

Of the advantages of these additional depositories to the whole people, but more especially and directly to the students and authors of future generations, there can be no doubt; and these advantages would increase every year. In some instances the demand for such extra copies would be a burden to the owner of the copyright or the publisher, as is the present law; in others, it would be a positive gain; and in the great majority of cases, a matter of little or no consequence.

The details necessary to carry into effect the plan here outlined are not at all difficult; and they will no doubt suggest themselves at once to those who would have its execution in charge. At all events, they should frighten no one. That a number of European countries have several depositories, and, also, that the Bodleian Library received through the copyright law nearly forty thousand volumes in a single year, are facts that show that the plan is entirely feasible.

BEST METHOD OF CHANGING A SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY TO A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY C. W. MCCLINTOCK, OIL CITY, PA.

THIS question, remaining unanswered at Lake Placid, is a very important and far-reaching one.

The most usual methods are, by endowment, and by government aid. By the first, most of the large libraries have been built up and sustained. By the second, the admirable system of the State of New York inaugurated.

The latter is, in my judgment, by far the better way, practically; because the important point of selection of books is under the control of men and women amply competent, intellectually.

The endowment plan ensures a vast aggregation of books, but has one great drawback, viz.: that while the trustees, as usually chosen, are men of integrity and high standing in their respective communities, they are apt to be retired merchants, doctors, etc.; all very estimable gentlemen, but considerably fossilized; believing their duty done when the funds intrusted to their care are safely invested, and they have appointed a buying committee, whose selections of books are not as carefully looked after as the cent per cent. Hence the mass of trash supplied at the call of a volatile public, who would be vastly better off without such mind-diseasers as Dodo, The Quick or the Dead, Green Carnation, Heavenly Twins, et id genus omne.

Neither of these plans is the thing for subscription libraries in the smaller towns and cities. Having given this subject much thought, I find the difficulties in the way almost insurmountable.

Within my knowledge, efforts have been made to interest a sufficient number of gentlemen to pledge a certain sum annually for a period of years, the total to be ample to pay expenses and purchase the necessary books. This was really what might be termed temporary endowment. The result was a failure, for, as librarians well know, the *men* of most small communities are *not* patrons of libraries, and I believe this evil prevails to some extent even in large cities.

It was then thought the desired end might be reached by public entertainments, lectures, etc. This proved to be a very slight help towards the maintenance of a library. Again: contributions were solicited and well responded to; but a very short time showed this method to be but a broken reed. Direct taxation was then considered and a canvass made of the voting population, to find nothing could be done in that way, for the average man is much more sensitive as to pocket than mind.

Owing to the peculiar character of the people of our Commonwealth it was found impossible to secure such legislation as that of the Empire State, because Pennsylvania is a granger state in the most catholic sense of the word; and the jealousy of the farmer for expected aggressions of the larger towns and cities stopped any action of this kind.

After these various experiments had been tried and found wanting, it was thought the end could be reached by subsidizing the common schools, making an appropriation for them exclusively. It was expected this plan would not be opposed by the farmers. Such proved to be the fact. An act was passed by the last legislature giving the schools the requisite assistance in establishing and carrying on free libraries.

We all know that the rural mind, although slow, is generally free from the taints received from contact with large city life, and therefore a sturdy, honest, God-fearing people is found in isolated communities. While few of these men and women are possessed of a complete education, there is little doubt that in carrying out the provisions of this law, made especially for their benefit, they will see to it that the rocket-stick kind of literature, so freely issued, will be rigidly excluded. As yet this plan is but an experiment, which I believe will ultimately settle this important matter for the state of Pennsylvania.

These libraries, established under this act, will ultimately absorb the struggling subscription institutions and, being under the manage-

ment of persons intellectually and morally competent, the consolidation will ensure to old and young that comprehensive and extended education so necessary at present. Modifications and improvements may be found important, but the finality will give us a system even better than the traveling libraries of New York.

It seems to me that legislation to this end must be varied and such as is needed in each of the states, respectively. It is very clear, by

our experience, that a law covering the ground and adapted to the state of New York would not do for Pennsylvania; and one good for us might be found useless in Virginia, or Texas.

The A. L. A. has an extensive and untilled field of enormous possibilities, right here; and the practical knowledge of its members will surely enable it to point out the best method or methods to be pursued, by each and all of the sisterhood of states of the American Union.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

DENVER AND COLORADO SPRINGS, AUGUST 13-16, AND 21, 1895.

FIRST SESSION.

(CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13.)

President H. M. UTLEY called the meeting to order at 11.30 A. M.

C: R. DUDLEY, librarian of the City Library, introduced Hon. T: S. McMURRAY, mayor of Denver, who made an address of welcome.

President UTLEY, on behalf of the Association, made response of thanks to the mayor for his cordial welcome to the city.

Mr. Dudley stated that Hon. PLATT ROGERS, ex-mayor of Denver and one of the City Library Committee, had been expected to be present to address this meeting, but was unavoidably absent from the city on important business.

President UTLEY made announcement that owing to the absence of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Recorder, the executive board had appointed for this Conference, C: Alex. Nelson as acting Secretary; E. H. Anderson as acting Treasurer; and F: W. Faxon as acting Assistant Recorder.

All members of the finance committee being absent, also, the President appointed A. E. Whitaker, D. A. Campbell, and Caroline H. Garland, to act as such committee.

The following other committees were announced:

Resolutions.—F: M. Crunden, W: H. Brett, Agnes Van Valkenburg.

Place of next meeting.—W: R. Eastman, Caroline M. Hewins, H. L. Elmendorf.

The President requested that those members who had invitations to present or suggestions to make regarding the place of next meeting confer with that committee.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF LAST MEETING.

Voted.—That the proceedings of the last Conference, as printed, be approved.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

was then read.

(See p. 1.)

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Verbal statement was made that owing to illness in the early part of the year Secretary HILL was obliged to tender his resignation to the executive board. At the request of the President, however, that fact was withheld from publication, and the Secretary undertook to supervise preliminaries and preparations for the Denver Conference, provided some one else would attend to the details.

C: Alex. Nelson, upon urgent request, kindly agreed to take charge as acting Secretary; and the duties of office have been faithfully attended to by Mr. Nelson, both before and including this Conference. Under the circumstances, neither Mr. Hill nor Mr. Nelson could well prepare a formal report for consideration of the Association.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In the absence of the Treasurer, a summary was read by Sec'y Nelson. The full report, with its vouchers, was referred to the finance committee of the present meeting for audit.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GEORGE WATSON COLE, *Treasurer, in account with the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

1894.	DR.		
Sept. 12.	To balance reported (Lake Placid Conference, p. 111).....	\$	964.10
Sept. 12,	1894, to July 31, 1895:		
	To fees for 452 Annual Memberships at \$2.00 each:		
	For 1891, 1	\$	2.00
	For 1892, 1		2.00
	For 1893, 6		12.00
	For 1894, 78		156.00
	For 1895, 364		728.00
	For 1896, 2		4.00
	To fees for 19 Annual Fellowships, at \$5.00 each:	\$	904.00
	For 1894, 1	\$	5.00
	For 1895, 18		90.00
	To fees for 28 Library Memberships, at \$5.00 each:	\$	95.00
	For 1894, 2	\$	10.00
	For 1895, 26		130.00
		\$	140.00
	To life membership of Norman Williams, Esq.,.....		25.00
	To sale of President Larned's address,.....		1.00
	To interest on deposit, Sept. 13, 1894, to Aug. 1, 1895,.....		15.44
		\$	<u>\$2,144.54</u>

1894.	CR.		
Sept. 15.	By Frank Boland; railroad ticket from Albany to Lake Placid and return.....	\$	9.00
Sept. 21.	By W. H. Conklin; typewriting at Lake Placid Conference,.....		5.69
Sept. 21.	By Great N. W. Tel. Co.; telegraph charges at Lake Placid,.....		2 14
Sept. 21.	By Allen, Todd & Irons; printing ballots,.....		3.25
Sept. 21.	By Lake Placid Hotel Co.; Frank T. Boland's board during Conference,.....		16.13
Oct. 1.	By Library Bureau; index cards,.....		1.60
Oct. 12.	By Joseph N. Coue; badges,		12.00
Oct. 17.	By Frank T. Boland; services as stenographer at Lake Placid,.....		41.10
Oct. 17.	By Grover Brothers; letter circulars,.....		11.50
Oct. 17.	By William Stetson Merrill; postage,.....		1.00
Oct. 18.	By Langford & Thompson; typewriting Treasurer's report,.....		2.00
Oct. 22.	By Citizen Newspaper Co.; stamped envelopes, etc., (Secretary,).....		12.00
Oct. 22.	By John E. Rowe & Son; printing,.....		22.00
Oct. 31.	By Frank P. Hill; expense of Secretary's office,.....		49.13
Nov. 7.	By Library Bureau; Stationery for Secretary and Treasurer,.....		8.66
Nov. 20.	By Ditto for Recorder,.....		1.32
Nov. 20.	By Frank T. Boland, transcripts of Lake Placid proceedings,		79.90
Dec. 28.	By Library Bureau; stationery for President,.....		2.78
Dec. 28.	By John E. Rowe & Son; printing and expressage,.....		4.45
1895.			
Feb. 21.	By stamped envelopes and postage-stamps for Treasurer.....		26.00
Feb. 28.	By M. R. Walter; printing papers of Lake Placid Conference,.....		299.92
Mar. 1.	By Weed-Parsons Printing Co.; printing circulars L. P. Conference,.....		13.00
Mar. 1.	By A. J. Doan; printing stamped envelopes and billheads for Treasurer.....		5.75
Mar. 16.	By Publishers' Weekly; printing and mailing Proceedings,.....		342.93
April 8.	By Emil A. Noltemyer; clerical work for Treasurer,.....		6.13
April 27.	By Publishers' Weekly; printing circulars for Public Documents Committee, ..		9.75
May 1.	By E. C. Hovey, Treasurer Endowment Fund; Norman Williams Life Mem- bership transferred,.....		25.00
June 1.	By A. J. Doan; printing circular letters for Treasurer.....		1.75
June 1.	By John S. McAneny; clerical work for Treasurer,.....		3.35
June 15.	By Publishers' Weekly; mailing circulars for Denver Conference,.....		8.00
July 30.	By Discount on cheque of James Yates,.....		.21
July 30.	By Error in crediting James Yates with membership fee for 1896,.....		2.00
July 31.	By Kay Printing Co.; printing pamphlets for Denver Conference,.....		6.25
	Aggregate payments,	\$	1,035.69
Aug. 1.	Balance on deposit with the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Co.,.....		1,108.85
		\$	<u>\$2,144.54</u>

The present status of membership (Aug. 1, 1895) is as follows:

Honorary Member (Dr. Henry Barnard)	1
Life Fellows.....	2
Life Members.....	28
Annual Fellows (paid for 1895).....	18
Annual Members (paid for 1895).....	364
Library Members (paid for 1895).....	26
Total,	439

During the period covered by this report the following changes have taken place in the membership of the Association:

ADDITIONS:

New Members	73
New Life Members.....	1

DEDUCTIONS:

Members become Life Members.....	1
Removed by death.....	6
Resignations	33

Your Treasurer sent out reminders to members about the 1st of April and again about June 1st to those who had not heeded the first request for the payment of dues. His books show the following as yet unpaid:

- 19 Annual Memberships for 1893,
- 48 Annual Memberships for 1894,
- 144 Annual Memberships for 1895,
- 3 Annual Fellowships for 1895,
- 1 Library Membership for 1894,
- 1 Library Membership for 1895,

representing a total of \$447 still due. Quite a large percentage of this amount cannot be collected except by persistent dunning. I am of the opinion that those whose dues have been running for some time, say for two or three years, should be dropped from the list, as their retention is only a matter of expense to the Association. It would seem as if some action should be taken by the Association in order to rid its membership roll of those whose interest has seemed to lapse.

By reference to the financial statement above submitted it will be seen that the balance of \$964.10, reported at the Lake Placid Conference has been a little more than spent in the interval following, the total expenditures having been \$1,035.69. As suggested in my last report, I think the Association should adopt the policy of living within its income, which at present seems certainly adequate for all reasonable expenses. The past history of the Association strongly appeals for the adoption of

such a policy, which should be rigidly adhered to.

None of the papers and proceedings of past Conferences have been sold during the year. Several members have reported the loss of copies in the mails. In all such cases the losses have been made good.

There are now on hand the following publications:

4	copies of Milwaukee Conference (1886).
36	" " Thousand Islands Conference (1889.)
79	" " St. Louis Conference (1880).
21	" " White Mountains Conference (1890).
25	" " San Francisco Conference (1891).
7	" " Lakewood Conference (1892).
78	" " Lake Placid Conference (1894).
900	" " President Larned's Address (1894).

NECROLOGY.

I. MISS ALMIRA LEACH HAYWARD (A. L. A., No. 102, 1877), librarian of the Public Library in Cambridge, Mass., died Oct. 11th, 1894, from a fall in the library building. She was arranging reference books in the reading-room, adjacent to the new children's room, and after placing a book upon the upper shelf, stepped down and out backward into a temporarily uncovered opening in the floor, and fell to the basement below. Death was almost instantaneous.

Miss Hayward was a graduate of Wheaton Seminary, and in early life taught school in Cambridge, in Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and in the Normal School at Providence, R. I. In June, 1874, she was elected city librarian of the Cambridge Athenæum, or Dana Library, being then opened to the public, although it was not formally designated as the Cambridge Public Library until 1879. At this time it was housed in the second floor of Masonic Hall in Cambridgeport. Here it remained cramped though small, despite many appeals from the librarian, until the munificence of Mr. Rindge provided for it a handsome stone building in a pleasant and convenient situation.

The library was opened in its new quarters in August, 1889, and from that time grew rapidly in size and usefulness, and took an entirely new position in the community. This was in large measure the result of the respect and affection inspired by Miss Hayward, whose

wide sympathies, refined taste, and literary and artistic enthusiasm lent an added dignity to her occupation. She was conservative by nature, but if she did not welcome all new ideas, she carried them into execution, when adopted, with as much zeal as though she had desired them. Thus, when the library was opened on Sunday, a step which she had opposed and always regretted, she declined relief from duty on that day, saying: "I wish always to be there myself. I don't know but that I might as well do Sunday-school work in that way as another."

She wrote occasionally, and a poem written by her at the time of the death of Phillips Brooks was read at her funeral.

She was a member of "Cantabrigia," and Secretary of the "Cambridge Art Circle," a member and ex-vice-president of the Massachusetts Library Club, and a member of the American Library Association, having returned from the Lake Placid Conference, but a short time before her death.

—(William H. Tillinghast.)

II. MRS. E. C. MARBLE (A. L. A., No. 930, 1891) was born in Fall River Mass., Aug. 9, 1825. Her maiden name was Wrightington. She married Capt. John Marble, with whom she traveled extensively, as he was captain of a whaling vessel. During her voyages she visited many places of interest and made a valuable collection of curiosities. She died of valvular disease of the heart, Dec. 26, 1894, while making a third visit to California. She was a woman with many friends and will be much missed.

III. NORMAN CAROLAN PERKINS (A. L. A., No. 612, 1887), assistant librarian of the Detroit Public Library, died at Grace Hospital in that city, March 20, 1895, after an illness of three months, of gangrene, originating in a slight injury to the foot. He was born in Pomfret, Vt., April 17, 1832. He was graduated from Yale college as class poet in 1857. He studied law and entered upon its practice in Chicago, where he was successful for many years. Financial reverses, however, overtook him. His predilection had always been a literary one, and he abandoned the law for journalism. In August, 1881, he became an editorial writer on the *Detroit Tribune*, and in March, 1886, he accepted the position of assistant librarian

in the Public Library. He joined the A. L. A. in 1885, and at the Thousand Islands Conference read a paper on binding periodicals. He was one of the most genial and companionable of men, and his friendships were of the warmest. His mind was of a remarkable fineness of fiber and sensibility to the intrinsic beauty of things, and was richly stored by a lifetime of judicious and loving contact with books.

—(H. M. Ulley.)

IV. REUBEN BROOKS POOLE (life member, A. L. A., No. 36, 1876), librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York city, died April 6, 1895, from heart disease, following an attack of the grip, by which he had been confined to his home only a few days. He was born in Rockport, Mass., in 1834, and was a son of Nathaniel Poole, a farmer. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm. He was educated in Phillips Academy at Andover, and at Brown University, being a graduate from the latter institution in 1857. He was afterward, for one year, teacher of the Rockport High School. During the Rebellion he taught in the Philadelphia House of Refuge. In January, 1864, he became the librarian of the Y. M. C. A., in which he rendered over thirty years of continuous and efficient service.

Mr. Poole was an earnest member of the Broadway Tabernacle and was particularly interested in promoting the growth and welfare of the Chinese Sunday-school sustained by that church. Recently he was elected as president of the New York State Library Association. He was of quiet tastes, unassuming manners, profoundly interested in all religious matters, and active and alert in everything pertaining to the interests of the organization he had served so long and well. He had made a special study of old Bible manuscripts, and wrote many magazine articles on that and other religious topics.

One of the early and original members of the A. L. A., joining at the first meeting in Philadelphia, he continued one of its active supporters and workers who seldom failed to be present at its various conferences. Many papers of his appear in its successive Reports and the *Library Journal*, as well as timely and wise remarks in the current Proceedings.

V. JOHN FLETCHER WILLIAMS (A. L. A., No. 977, 1892), ex-librarian of the Minnesota

Historical Society, died at Rochester, Minn., April 29, 1895. Mr. Williams was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1834. He attended Woodward College in that city and subsequently the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which institution he was graduated in the Scientific Department in 1852. Three years later he removed to Minnesota and settled in St. Paul, where he remained until just before his death. Soon after settling there he engaged in newspaper work. He continued in the profession of journalism with much success for twelve years.

In 1867 Mr. Williams was elected secretary and librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, a position with which his historical and antiquarian tastes were directly in harmony. In 1869 he withdrew from newspaper work altogether in order to devote his entire time to the service of the Society. He was busily engaged in this work until the summer of 1893, when his health failed.

In addition to the regular duties as secretary and librarian, Mr. Williams edited the collections of the Society and wrote and published a "History of the City of St. Paul and County of Ramsey." He also wrote a number of papers for the Society, biographical sketches of old settlers and public men, and collected a large mass of manuscript and printed material for the history of the state and its people, which will probably prove of the greatest value in the future. The historical societies of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Rhode Island, Maine, Buffalo, Montana, and the Northwestern Historic-Genealogical Society conferred upon him diplomas of corresponding membership.

VI. ECKLEY B. COXE (life member, A. L. A., No. 167, 1878), of Drifton, Luzerne Co., Pa., died May 3, 1895. Mr. Coxe was born in Philadelphia on the 4th of June, 1839. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and completed a scientific course of study in Europe, having spent two years in Paris and a year in the mining school of Freiberg, in Saxony. He occupied two years in visiting and studying the mines of Great Britain and Continental Europe, and then began, with his brothers, the business of mining anthracite coal in the Lehigh region, upon property belonging to his family and inherited from his grandfather, Tench Coxe.

He was well known throughout the United States for his practical and scientific knowledge of mining. He was a prominent member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and an active member both of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Society of Coal Engineers, and frequently lectured on scientific subjects. In 1872 he published a translation of "Weisbach's Mechanics."

VII. CHARLES AUGUSTUS WHELOCK (A. L. A., No. 392, 1880), of Uxbridge, Mass., died May 21, 1895. He was born in that town in February, 1812, and was educated in the public schools of the town. He was of a mechanical turn of mind, and was at an early age employed in his father's mill, where he became thoroughly acquainted with the business. He began as a manufacturer in 1834 and continued in business until February, 1890, when after an honorable and highly successful business career of fifty years he retired to private life.

He took a very active interest in the affairs of the town as a member of the school committee and of the board of trustees of the public library, and filled many other places of honor and trust, including two terms as state senator.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE WATSON COLE, *Treasurer*.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 1, 1895.

On motion of J. N. WING it was

Voted.—That the treasurer be instructed to send to other active members in good standing residing in the same places, the names of those who are in arrears for dues (with a statement of the time and amounts), requesting a personal interview and solicitation, and report thereon believing that such measures would result in obtaining many of the amounts outstanding or else aid the treasurer in clearing the accounts from his books.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND

was not received in time for presentation at this meeting, but came to hand subsequently, as follows:

E. C. HOVEY, *Treasurer, in account with*
A. L. A. ENDOWMENT FUND.

1894.	DR.
Sept. To balance.....	\$270.58
To cash received, viz.:	
Interest	\$262.00
Life memberships	50.00
	<u>\$582.58</u>

1895.	CR.
Aug. By amount paid for	
Rent of safe.....	\$ 10.00
By balance	572.58
	<u>\$582.58</u>

E. & O. E. Aug. 19, 1895.

E. C. HOVEY, *Treas.*

Financial Condition.

Invested in bond and mortgage.....	\$4,800.00
Notes of Publishing Section.....	650.00
Cash in bank	572.58
	<u>\$6,022.58</u>

There are no Liabilities.

E. C. HOVEY.

Sec'y NELSON read the

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The finance committee congratulates the Association on its prosperous condition, as shown by the report of the treasurer. Only those who have served in this position can realize the pleasure and satisfaction found in seeing the little sums due from members come in, day by day, until they reach a goodly sum; and, at the end, secure a generous balance on the right side. That pleasure and satisfaction we would all share to-day.

The Association has to its credit with the treasurer full eleven hundred dollars, or more, and there are no outstanding bills, as far as known, except those which have been contracted in connection with the present Conference. This is thought to be the best financial showing ever made by the Association.

The chief expense for the year has been incurred for the printing of the Papers and Proceedings of the Lake Placid Conference. These are minute, filling a stout volume of 190 pages. Yet, in view of their value, the committee is not disposed to suggest greater brevity in future. They form also an essential part of the *Library Journal*, and, in this form, reach a constantly increasing circle of readers, who expect to find in them valuable particulars of library work.

Authority has been given by the committee for the expenditures of the year, with orders on the treasurer for their payment, as required by the constitution of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
GARDNER M. JONES, } *Committee.*
A. W. WHELPLEY, }

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Pres. UTLEY.—On behalf of the executive board it may be in order at this time to report that at the Lake Placid Conference last year, as those of you who were present will remember, an invitation was received from the Library Association of the United Kingdom to hold our meeting in 1895 in London as an International Conference. After a canvass of the matter a vote was had which, by the selection of Denver as the place of meeting this year, practically resulted in declining the invitation. Then a resolution was passed instructing the executive board, in acknowledging receipt of the invitation, to arrange, if practicable, for some future date when a meeting of the two Associations could be held in London.

Accordingly a letter was prepared by the executive board and forwarded to the secretary of the L. A. U. K., setting forth this statement; and to it a reply has been received, dated London, July 4, 1895, which I will read:

"As the time draws on for our Annual Meeting, which begins at Cardiff on September 10th, I should be glad to hear further from you on the subject of the proposed International Conference, in order that we may have something definite to discuss with reference to it.

"Speaking for myself, I should think 1897 would be the best year, as for 1896 our Association is already pledged to accept the invitation of the Manchester Corporation; but if we could agree upon 1897 we could keep it open for the Conference.

"You will not misunderstand me, I am sure, if I say that the matter had better be dropped altogether unless you find that there is likely to be a large and important delegation from your side, as it would do a great deal more harm than good to call it an International Conference unless it were truly so in a thorough fashion.

"1897 has another advantage in that it is the majority year of the L. A. U. K., and, moreover, of the last International Conference which gave birth to our Association."

This constitutes the report of the executive board upon the matter; and perhaps it had better go to a committee for consideration, in order that some definite conclusion may be reached in time to notify our brethren on the other side of the water as to the action we take.

Voted.—That the matter of an International Conference be referred to the committee on place of next meeting.

Pres. UTLÉY.—The only other matter upon which the executive board had to report, that has not yet been fully presented, is the matter of the amendment to the constitution, which has been formulated and printed and placed in the hands of the members in advance of this meeting. This proposed amendment, which the board was instructed to prepare, was printed in a little folder and sent to all members; it is also given in the *Library Journal*, 20:246 (July, 1895), and the executive board has nothing further to do except to submit it. The idea and purpose was set forth in the vote providing for its preparation and submission. I would suggest that it might well go over to miscellaneous business for a more suitable time to take it up more fully and properly.

On motion it was so ordered.

F. M. CRUNDEN moved that the amendment to the constitution which was voted last year (Lake Placid Conf. Report, p. 126), making the recorder a member of the executive board and an elective officer, be confirmed. *Voted.*

Sec'y NELSON read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The committee has the pleasure of reporting that the public documents bill passed the House of Representatives, on report of the conference committee, in December, 1894, and became law by the President's approval on January 12, 1895.

The bill is known as Public Act number 15, under the title: "An act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents." The text of the act, omitting portions that were not of interest to libraries and tabulating other portions, was given in the *Library Journal* for January, 1895. This bill is a modification of the original bill prepared chiefly under the direction of Senator Manderson, chairman of the joint committee on Printing, in 1891; in which year, on March 3, a concurrent resolution was passed, authorizing that committee to consider and present such a bill. Senator Manderson is, therefore, entitled to the credit of being the legislative father of this bill, although it resulted from public and congressional agitation for some

years before. During these years the American Library Association, through its committee, has given steadfast attention to the matter, and has done what could be done to shape the bill in the best way and to secure its passage. For four years the bill was tossed to and fro between the two houses of Congress, passing first one and then in modified shape the other. It went last through the Senate under the auspices of Senator Gorman, who succeeded Senator Manderson as chairman of the printing committee, and at his hands unfortunately suffered many changes for political purposes, which very nearly proved disastrous to the final passage of the bill by the House.

The measure is so comprehensive, and necessarily so complicated, that it is impracticable to summarize it briefly or to do other than refer members of the Association to the Act itself, or to the reprint of its essential parts in the *Library Journal* for January, 1895. On comparison with the scheme for the proper handling of the issues of public documents, adopted by the Association at the San Francisco Conference in 1891, it will be found that the bill follows closely those lines, although in several important respects not altogether conforming with them. The bill has been severely criticized since its passage, especially in Col. Lowdermilk's monthly *Washington Book Chronicle*; but it is, on the whole, probably as satisfactory a first step, or rather stride, as can be expected in a measure so entangled with many complexities and perplexities, bibliographical as well as political. As a matter of fact, the entire plan of printing and distributing public documents has been codified and centralized by this bill, so that it furnishes a satisfactory basis for amendment in the future, as amendments may prove (1) desirable or (2) necessary.

The bill owes its success, perhaps more than to any one person, to Dr. John G. Ames, of the Interior Department, who, in season and out of season, has been its persistent advocate with members of Congress, at considerable detriment to his personal popularity among them. His knowledge, experience, and skill in the handling of public documents, as well as his unselfish work in promoting the passage of a bill which legislated him out of office, made him the natural candidate for the new position of Superintendent of Public Documents. Your committee, therefore, not only took official ac-

tion in favor of Dr. Ames, but suggested to librarians throughout the country individual letters of recommendation, many of which reached the appointing powers at Washington. Unfortunately these were without effect, and the administration, which had previously sacrificed (in asking the resignation of Mr. Sturtevant, of the Treasury Department) the most capable custodian of public documents in that division of the Government, put Dr. Ames' claim aside, and the Public Printer nominated an ex-editor from his own state of New York, who had been without experience in this particular field. The appointment was probably political, but the choice seems otherwise to have been a good one. Mr. F. A. Craudall, the new superintendent, took hold with vigor and intelligence, and appointed his assistants on grounds of fitness only. His plan is to make a library of Government publications and then to catalogue these; he has appointed as librarian Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, late of the Los Angeles Public Library, and given to her trained library assistants, while his cataloger is Mr. J. H. Hickox whose cataloging work in this field is well known to the profession. He has also sought the advice of experts throughout the library profession, as to the best way of handling the work.

The new division is sadly in need of room for its work, which for the next few years, while the old accumulations of documents are being sorted and distributed, must require large room; the Government Printing Office is already overcrowded and overburdened, and it would seem as though the facilities of the new Library of Congress building should be put at the service of this division.

It is gratifying to know that Dr. Ames will be retained in the Government service for the present, in connection with his former work.

In regard to state publications there has been a gratifying increase of good bibliographic record in several states, not least notable in such extremes of the country as California and Texas. The report of state librarian W. D. Perkins, for 1894, includes a valuable bibliography and check-list of state publications of California from 1850 to July, 1894; and announcement is made by C. W. Raines, acting state librarian of Texas from 1891-95, of a bibliography of Texas, which will include a com-

plete collation of the laws. The work of compiling the state publications appendix for the American Catalogue, July 1, 1890-June 30, 1895, is well under way; material has been received from fifteen states and territories, and promised from seventeen more. No response has been received from the following fourteen: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wyoming; and from two states (Missouri and Rhode Island) state officials have declined to send material on the ground of press of other business. It will be noted that the Southern states are, on the whole, more backward than any other section in this work, and it is to be hoped that not only the work of the Association, but the influence of the proposed library exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, will be effective in increasing appreciation of bibliographic work at the South.

It is to be regretted that within the past year or two a number of displacements of capable and trained state librarians have occurred for political reasons, affecting some members of the profession whose capability and good work have won recognition through the entire library field; it might be advisable for the American Library Association again to emphasize its view that the office of librarian in state or city is distinctly non-political, and that the tenure of office ought not to be affected by political considerations.

R. R. BOWKER, *Chairman*.

MEMORIAL TO DR. W. F. POOLE.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—If it is in order I should like to ask if anything has been done about that memorial to Dr. Poole, regarding which a resolution was offered at the last conference?

Pres. UTLEY.—I had a letter from ex-president Larned in August, in reference to the matter about which Mr. Crunden now asks. It was my understanding, as was Mr. Larned's, and I think it was also that of Dr. Wire, who was interested in the subject, that there was a vote asking the president to appoint a committee to prepare a plan and collect the necessary subscriptions for erecting in the Newberry Library a tablet to the memory of Dr. Poole; but it appears from the official record of the proceedings that the action was not fully taken.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—If the vote was not taken I am sure that it was simply by oversight owing

to the absolute unanimity of sentiment regarding it. Everybody spoke in favor of it and we were all under the impression, I think, that the vote was taken. It may have been simply an oversight in not putting the question. If it is necessary to correct that omission, I now move that the committee contemplated by Mr. Wing's original motion at that time (Lake Placid Conf. Report, p. 173), be appointed by our president at this meeting. *Voted.*

At a subsequent session such committee was appointed, viz.—F: M. Crunden, W: I. Fletcher, G: E. Wire, and J. N. Wing.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Sec'y NELSON read communications from the Board of Women Managers of the Atlanta Exposition, and others, extending an invitation to members of the A. L. A. to be present at a Congress of Women Librarians to be held at the Woman's Building, November 29 and 30, 1895. Also suggesting a possible exhibit of the A. L. A. library of 1893 there in the same connection.

Voted.—That a special committee be appointed to consider and report during the present Conference.

The committee, subsequently named, consisting of Mary E. Ahern, Katharine L. Sharp, and E. H. Anderson, reported at the 8th session.

Adjourned at 1:15 P. M.

SECOND SESSION.

(CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TUESDAY AFTER-NOON, AUGUST 13.)

President UTLEY called the meeting to order at 3:00 P. M., and announced that arrangements had been made for holding the evening meeting of this date at the Windsor Hotel.

The President then read two letters received by the Treasurer in April from Dr. REUBEN A. GUILD, relative to his proposed withdrawal from membership in the A. L. A. on account of advanced years and not being now in current library work. Last year, upon resigning his position as librarian of Brown University, after a continuous service of forty-six years, he was made *librarian emeritus* of that institution.

Dr. Guild was one of the active participants in that notable first Librarians' Convention of 1853, and in the organization of the A. L. A., in 1876. In other respects he stands to-day as one

of the few surviving and *live* representatives of the early and formative days of the advanced library movement in this country.

Sec'y NELSON.—I move that all surviving members of the Librarians' Convention in New York City in the year 1853, be made honorary members of this Association. *Voted.*

Miss M. E. AHERN, in the absence of Chairman Thwaites, read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN DOCUMENTS.

At the Lake Placid Conference in September, 1894, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The libraries of the United States find it difficult to procure desirable official publications of foreign governments, owing to lack of full and definite information in regard to them.

"Resolved, That the A. L. A. request the Secretary of State of the United States to procure, if possible, through the accredited agents of the diplomatic service abroad, such detailed information as shall furnish the material for a list of the official publications of foreign governments.

"Also, That the secretary of this Association forward a copy of this request to the Secretary of State, and that the Bureau of Education be requested to co-operate.

"Also, That the matter be referred to a special committee, which, in the event of the Secretary of State acceding to this request, shall furnish full details of the information desired."

Early in March last, I received official notification of the fact that the following committee had been appointed by the president, in accordance with said resolution: R. G. Thwaites, Wisconsin Historical Society; Miss Mary E. Ahern, Indiana State Library; and C. H. Gould, McGill University, Montreal. Entering at once into correspondence with my fellow members, I learned that Miss Ahern had been removed, and was thus temporarily prevented from devoting any attention to the matter of foreign documents; Mr. Gould has been absent in Europe, the entire season, but notified me before leaving that he had set on foot enquiries which would result in "covering" in detail the question of Canadian documents, dominion and provincial.

In March, as chairman of the committee, I

wrote to Secretary of State Gresham, in the spirit of the A. L. A. resolutions, urging him to do whatever lay in his power, for the furtherance of American library interests. The following replies were received :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, May 2, 1895. }

REUBEN G. THWAITES, *Chairman*, etc.

SIR :—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 23rd last, asking this Department to secure, if possible, through our diplomatic agents abroad such detailed information as shall furnish the material for a list of the official publications of foreign governments, also as to the manner of their distribution, and the terms upon which leading American libraries can obtain the documents by exchange or purchase.

As it seemed impossible to secure the information desired through our legations in time to enable you to report at the meeting of the Association in Denver, a copy of your letter was sent to the Smithsonian Institution, which is the medium through which exchanges of Government publications are made in this country, and I now enclose copy of the reply received, from which it appears that Mr. Langley can suggest no direct and simple method of securing the information desired.

A list of the offices with which the Smithsonian Institution corresponds is herewith transmitted.

EDWIN F. UHL, *Acting Secretary*.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, }
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1895. }

SIR :—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th of March, enclosing a copy of a request made by Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, Chairman of the American Library Association Committee on Foreign Documents, in regard to procuring official publications of foreign governments, and asking to be advised to what extent the Smithsonian Institution is able to furnish the information desired.

In reply, I have the honor to say that the Convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Servia, Spain, Switzerland, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, provides for the sending of a complete set of the publications of these governments to the Library of Congress. A full

set of official publications is also received from the English, and Prussian Governments, and a large number of official publications are received from France. All these are received in exchange for an equally exhaustive set of the United States publications sent to each of the contracting Governments.

Owing to a peculiar arrangement of publication, the government bureaus do not, as a rule, control the general distribution of their publications to any great extent, but arrangements are made by some of them with firms, like Eyre and Spottiswoode in England, and Leroux in Paris, to whom the sale of these publications is committed. If, however, the libraries in this country interested in procuring these publications have books to offer in exchange, returns may possibly be secured by addressing separately each department of the foreign government. This would seem to be possible only in the case of the State libraries, which could offer the official publications of the different States in return for a proportion of the official publications of the various governments, and to the large universities which have publications to offer in exchange.

In view of the fact that but one set of foreign publications is sent to this country in exchange for all the publications of the United States Government, it seems unlikely that anything more than a selection of foreign publications would be sent to these State libraries in return.

The proper designation of the foreign governmental departments may be found in the official year-books of the respective countries, but there is no office, as a rule, designated by governments which can be appealed to in such a matter. If desired, I can furnish a list of the foreign offices with which the Smithsonian Institution is in communication in carrying out the provisions of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for exchanging the publications of the United States Government for similar publications of foreign governments.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, as far as I understand the object of the Library Association, I can suggest no direct and simple method of securing the information desired.

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

List of Foreign Governments exchanging Official Publications with the Government of the United States.

Argentina: Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Government of Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires.

Austria: K. K. Statistische Central Commission, Wien.

Baden: Universitäts Bibliothek, Freiburg.

Bavaria: Königliche Bibliothek, München.

Belgium: Bibliothèque Royale, Bruxelles.

Buenos Aires: Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Government of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires.

Brazil: Biblioteca Nacional, Rio Janeiro.

Canada: Parliamentary Library, Ottawa.

Canada: Legislative Library, Toronto.

Chili: Biblioteca del Congreso, Santiago.

Colombia: National Library, Bogota.

Denmark: Königliche Bibliothek, Copenhagen.

England: British Museum, London.

France: Bureau Français des Echanges Internationaux, Paris.

Germany: Reichstags-Bibliothek, Berlin.

Greece: United National and Universal Library, Athens.

Haiti: Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures, Port-au-Prince.

Hungary: Præsidium des Königlich-Ungarischen-Ministeriums, Budapest.

India: The Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta, through the Director General of Stores, India Office, London.

Italy: Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Roma.

Japan: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo.

Netherlands: Library of the States General, The Hague.

New South Wales: Board for International Exchanges, Sydney.

New Zealand: Parliamentary Library, Wellington.

Norway: Departementet for det Indre, Kristiania.

Peru: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

Portugal: Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon.

Prussia: Königliche Bibliothek, Berlin.

Queensland: Parliamentary Library, Brisbane.

Russia: Commission Russe des Echanges Internationaux, St. Petersburg.

Saxony: Königliche Bibliothek, Dresden.

South Australia: Parliamentary Library, Adelaide.

Spain: Ministerio de Fomento for the Government of Spain, Madrid. (Through the Spanish Consul, N. Y. City.)

Sweden: Königliche Bibliothek, Stockholm.

Switzerland: Central Library, Berne.

Tasmania: Parliamentary Library, Hobarton.

Turkey: Bibliothèque Generale Ottomane, Constantinople.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional de Publicaciones, Montevideo.

Venezuela: University Library, Caracas.

Victoria: Public Library, Museum and National Gallery, Melbourne.

Württemberg: Königliche Bibliothek, Stuttgart.

By the time these letters were received, late in May, it was too late to do anything further in the premises, with regard to European countries, in the hope of reaching any definite conclusions for presentation to the Association, the present year. I had expected that the Canadian sub-report arranged for by Mr. Gould, would reach here in time for this report, but it has not thus far been received. In the event of its arrival during the coming autumn, it will be summarized for the *Library Journal*, that no time may be lost by those who may wish to profit by the information.

The report of the Smithsonian Institution offers little hope for any but State or large University libraries, in soliciting foreign governments for official publications; but there are many such libraries in America, and to these it will be important to ascertain exactly upon what footing they may hope to stand in this matter. To this end, the investigation now in progress should be continued by the Association, and an early notification of appointment sent to the members of the committee selected.

Although State and University libraries are chiefly interested in this matter, other libraries of importance will find that in some lines of reports—such as railways, insurance, etc.—courteous requests to the heads of bureaus will generally be acceded to; particularly so, if the librarian can secure the friendly offices of the resident American minister. In the Wisconsin State Historical Library, we have found that France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, The Australian provinces, and Mexico have been the most generously disposed. In regard to English documents, I think most American librarians will agree that the case is hopeless, save through cash subscription.

In general, we should recognize that probably no government is so free with its documents as the American.

Respectfully submitted,

REUBEN G. THWAITES, *Chairman.*

The President stated that no report had been received from the committee on co-operation, at this time. It came to hand during the 9th session, however, was read by title and ordered printed;

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION.

Your attention has repeatedly been called to the necessity in the case of this committee of having the members in the same city or neighborhood so that it could have frequent meetings for discussion. We have this year a mathematical distribution of the committee between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, with the members scattered at regular intervals between. The expense of a personal meeting during the year has, therefore, made impossible the kind of report that proved so valuable in the early years of the Association, when various devices were submitted to the committee for careful examination and trial, and the opinion as to their value was formulated and printed. The chairman would be usurping the powers of the committee in expressing individual judgment, and can only submit some general topics that may be suggestive to the committee for 1896.

The most important co-operation at present is that resulting from the organization of state and local associations. In all their work, divided among committees and individuals, we have simply the natural result to be expected from the efforts begun in 1876 to secure greater efficiency among libraries by co-operation.

Attention is specially called to the plan of the Massachusetts library club adopted at their Boston meeting, March 1, 1895, to undertake for adults, a monthly list of works of fiction, specially suited for public libraries. The Library Bureau furnishes from its books used for the printed catalog cards the material to a committee of 17, divided into sub-committees of three, which return to the secretary with recommendations and comments the books sent them for examination. Those recommended by every one of the three members are put on the lists to be printed monthly with desirable annotations and sent free to club members and to others paying a small subscription. Mr. G. T. Little, who has done excellent work in this line, supplied the club with copies of his last list of 100 books. This opens a field for a most valuable co-operation. The different clubs now becoming so numerous, and soon to represent every state in the union, could exchange their publications and, still better, could co-operate on a larger scale in preparing a monthly list covering not only fiction but

other subjects, and for national instead of state use.

In New York much is being done in this direction at the state library. Nearly 30 select lists have been published as catalogs of the traveling libraries which by their success have marked an epoch in library work. This principle ought to be widely extended, and it would seem a desirable recommendation from this Association to the proper government officials to have the plan adopted for the various garrisons, army-posts, ships of war, and other points where considerable numbers in the employ of the United States could profit by having the best selections of reading matter freely available. The state library associations should also, each in its own territory, try to introduce this most economical method of making good books widely available. Three or four of the states have already passed, or have in the hands of influential men, for passage, laws based on that of New York.

Beside the traveling libraries, New York has also what is known as the Capitol library, an application of the same principle to the state employees resident in the capitol. A selection of the very best books is made to be lent freely to any person employed by the state for the use of himself and family. The trial library of 200 or 300 volumes has now grown to more than as many thousand, and the character of books taken, and the satisfaction of the readers has amply justified the experiment.

Mr. W. H. Tillinghast of the co-operation committee makes the following admirable suggestion as another application of the same principle:

"If libraries will take a hand in the work of the 'shut-in' societies, and co-operate with them and one another in getting books to those who are really unable to get them for themselves, I think much good would result. Libraries might join the 'Cheerful letter' exchange, note the applications from people within their vicinity and consider whether they could not do something to place their resources at the service of those unfortunates. Many applications come for books from places that have a public library, and inquiry has sometimes shown that the public library was practically inaccessible to that particular person. It would seem that something might be done to help the societies and the libraries to reach the

people they want to reach with less expenditure of energy."

With the co-operation of many librarians we have just ready for the printer a list of 500 books for the use of small libraries, many of which are simply dazed and confused by the wealth of the A. L. A. library. Miss Wheeler, with an assistant, in the public libraries department uses every available hour in collecting and preparing material for the annotated sections of the A. L. A. catalog which have been so long promised, and which at last seem to be in sight.

Co-operation in different sections of the country can be best organized through the local clubs, and there is no more promising field for the work in the immediate future.

Another form of co-operation easily possible to such clubs, and promising excellent results, is some scheme of affiliation with the A. L. A. with a resulting fraternity among the various associations so that the members of any one should have, not by courtesy but by right, the privilege of attending meetings of the other associations, or perhaps become corresponding members, receiving their publications and notices on payment of a small fee, but not voting. Some librarians are so constituted that they would hesitate to attend a meeting of a library club in another state, although they happened to be in the city at the time, unless they were specially invited, and yet under a standing rule that all members of other associations were corresponding or honorary members, would be relieved of their embarrassment. It is suggested to the various clubs that a by-law to this effect would pave the way to some pleasant acquaintances and spread practical co-operation.

The co-operative volume of subject headings suggested by this committee in 1893 was properly turned over to the Publishing Section and has been printed, and volumes are expected from the bindery to be in your hands at the Denver meeting. It was agreed that the very important co-operative work connected with the preparation or publication of bibliographies, catalogs, indexes, and similar works should be turned over to the Publishing Section, and the many interesting plans now going forward under a more active administration of that section are properly noted in its report rather than by this committee.

We may, however, properly commend the suggestion of the Recorder that hereafter the editing, printing, and publishing of the A. L. A. Proceedings shall be turned over to the Publishing Section, thus relieving the Association itself entirely from the publishing business. It is a curious anomaly that the publication which naturally would have been first on the list of the Publishing Section is still handed about among individual officers, printed in various places, and not kept cataloged or on sale. It would be entirely practicable, under the suggested transfer, to continue publishing the proceedings in the *Library Journal*, and supplying them to each member, but no series of the Publishing Section would be more valuable than that of our annual Proceedings; and with the Section's admirable facilities for distribution, the number sold would greatly increase its usefulness, and add materially to the income. This plan would enable the Section to select parts for wide distribution, and have editions printed from the same type; but it is found impracticable as the Proceedings are now printed. The A. L. A. ought at this meeting to order turned over to the Publishing Section any copies still remaining of Proceedings of previous years, so that they may be preserved for completing sets in newly organized libraries, and for those who value them most, and who would be willing to pay the price fixed for them.

For the first time in the history of the various experiments, the plan of printed catalog cards has been consistently kept up, though at some sacrifice, by the Library Bureau, which still professes itself willing to sink a reasonable amount each year in order to test thoroughly what has so long been the dream of librarians. If those interested will support the measure it will grow stronger each year, and many who have hesitated to equip themselves properly with cases and trays for preserving the various lists so easily made with the printed cards will begin to do so, thus increasing the number used and making the project self-supporting. The practical difficulty is that people urge the vast importance of this plan, and when it is made possible fail to give it a fair trial, allowing their cards to accumulate in packages instead of dividing them into the eight or ten exceedingly useful lists which can be made merely by shuffling the cards into different orders by

subjects, authors, publishers, books to be examined, books read, books to be bought, etc.

We have been called on for a co-operative index to translations, and the matter is referred to the Publishing Section, whence we hope to have the volume in due time.

The co-operative index to U. S. publications is near at hand at government expense. Under the new law the public printer has appointed as the head of this department Mr. F. A. Crandall, of Buffalo, who impresses those of us who have met him as specially well adapted to make the department a success. He has already secured a number of trained library catalogers and indexers, and we are soon to have more creditable catalogs and indexes than have ever before been printed for government publications.

No effort has been made this year to collect a list of new appliances as should be done where a committee can meet and examine and report upon them.

A few are noted: We are still awaiting a little further development, but within a year or two shall probably be able to report the desirability of the phonograph for library use where now a stenographer is required.

The promise of the linotype brightens, and co-operative cataloging beyond our fondest dreams of a generation ago may soon be possible.

The makers promise within a month a new model of the Hammond typewriter which they declare will give better results in library work than any other writing machine.

Mr. A. J. Rudolph, whose name is associated with the Indexer, has already added another to the many forms of temporary binders, and will doubtless have samples on exhibition at the meeting.

Philip Reich, of Cincinnati, has been for years at work over an elaborate automatic book and parcel carrier which he insists has great merits, and which some librarian with mechanical tastes and leisure ought to examine thoroughly for a report at our next meeting.

An important piece of co-operative work in zoölogy promises fine results which are likely to be imitated in other departments. The project as it now stands is the result of negotiations extending through a period of five years past, and will serve, it is hoped, as an introduction to the larger plan of the Royal Society.

It will, for the moment, merely undertake zoölogy and publish a fortnightly classified index to zoölogical literature. In the pamphlet edition each chapter representing the divisions of a systematic classification will be complete in itself, *i. e.*, will contain as cross-references all works treating incidentally a given group, although the work as a whole may be classed elsewhere. In this assignment of titles, which will be carried out by a staff of trained zoölogists, it is proposed to pass in review the contents of each paper rather than to be guided by the title. The entire index can be had either in pamphlet form or as galleys which can be cut up for further bibliographic elaborations. A second edition finally will appear on library cards. Each card will be provided with a series of symbols representing three cross-classifications, (1) according to systematic groups of animals (numeric symbols), (2) systems of organs (Roman letters), (3) geographic divisions (Greek letters.) These symbols will be of the most elementary kind, so that any laboratory boy or librarian's assistant can properly class the cards without the slightest knowledge of the science. If he arranges them numerically they will be classed systematically; if told to follow the Roman letters a morphologic classification will result, and the same faunistically—or finally numerous combinations of these can be made or an alphabetic author arrangement be followed.

So much for the system. The bureau where this index will be compiled will be situated at Zürich, Switzerland, and will be maintained by international contributions, the greater number of which have already been secured. It proposes to begin with January 1, 1896, and to record everything which appears after that date.

The work is considerable in its nature (800 or more titles per year) and is likely to grow, for already negotiations for similar co-ordinate bureaus for physiology, anatomy, botany, and geology have been commenced and it is indeed not impossible that the first two and the last may begin at the same time.

Mr. Herbert Haviland Field of Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., would be very glad to have from the Association, or any librarian, suggestions or criticism on the scheme outlined above.

Still more important is the international bibliographic bureau with headquarters at Brussels,

Belgium. The committee entrusted with the investigation reported that they found most widely used and most practicable for their proposed international work the Decimal classification, and a formal request was made for the privilege of translating it into various European languages for more convenient use. The author was glad to grant the request, and has accepted the invitation of the bureau to serve for the present as president, or chairman, of the American division. Fuller information regarding the proposed international work will be published, as received, in the *Library Journal* and reported to the A. L. A.

At the organization of our Association the watchword about which we rallied, was co-operation. This is the 20th year of our work, and when we review it we find that most of the good that has been accomplished has come through the cordial co-operation of the few, or many, in attaining results for which no individual, however earnest or able, would be sufficient. I am profoundly convinced after these 20 years of close connection with the modern library movement that co-operation is still our watchword, and that the fields just before us and already white for the harvest are to be won only in this way. Excellent work can be done in a limited way by a single librarian who declines to co-operate with his fellows in the profession, but none of the great movements that carry education forward and dignify librarianship are possible except by working together. A long pull is good, and a strong pull is good, but a pull all together is more important than all the rest.

For the Co-operation Committee,

MELVIL DEWEY, *Chairman.*

Miss AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH, in the absence of chairman Montgomery, read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY SCHOOL AND TRAINING CLASSES.

The Library School at Albany has had a most successful year and is steadily growing in usefulness. The demand for its students is so constant that a large number of the senior class have this year been detailed for field work. It would seem that this success might menace the life of the institution, for a school without a graduating class might cause remark.

The standard of scholarship required for ad-

mission continues to rise steadily, and it is interesting to note that there have been more applications from college graduates this year than there are seats in the school, so that the time is not far distant when admission to the school must be limited to those who hold college diplomas.

The work of the classes has been well described. A feature in this year's work is the formation of a class in indexing, under Miss Martha T. Wheeler, who has charge of the indexing of the University publications. For practice the class indexed Nichols' pamphlet on Indexing. The calls for indexers have been numerous, showing the need for more thorough training in that work.

The work in bibliography done by the students is worthy of mention, for it is evidently done with great care. The shelves of the lecture-room and the drawers of the catalog case show a number of valuable bibliographies and reading lists. They are made, as far as possible, from personal examination of the books. These lists are used by the readers who frequent the State Library, and have been loaned in some cases to the students at a distance, but this is too small a circulation, and the school now proposes to have them printed for distribution. A guide to the study of Whistler, compiled by W. G. Forsyth and J. L. Harrison, has been selected for Bulletin No. 1, and others will follow quickly.

A course in comparative cataloging, embracing the study of ten representative English and American codes of rules was given by Miss Ada A. Jones.

Special lectures were given by the following librarians: E. H. Anderson, C. W. Andrews, W. H. Brett, C. A. Cutter, W. I. Fletcher, W. E. Foster, G. M. Jones, Alice B. Kroege, J. N. Larned, T. L. Montgomery, A. L. Peck.

In conclusion we are told that there has been a marked increase in the salaries paid to Library School students during their first year of work after leaving the school, and this statement has made a profound impression upon your committee.

The Pratt Institute Training Class.

The Pratt Institute graduated its fifth library training class in June and the year was a most successful one. A class of 22 was admitted after competitive examination of more than 60

applicants. Miss Plummer reports the work of the class as very satisfactory. A Current Topics class and a course in library book-keeping were added to the curriculum, and the Library Economy broadened somewhat by lectures dealing with methods used in other libraries. A representative of your committee attended a meeting of the Current Topics class and wishes to express warm appreciation of the way in which Miss Avery conducted the work. The course in literature is also in charge of Miss Avery, and the type-written reading lists of the course are most useful guides for students. A Home Library was started in one of the poorer districts, and it is hoped that each succeeding class will establish one of these libraries.

The total number of students has been 120, of which number 75 have entered on library work. It can be said that all students who have completed the course satisfactorily, and who wished to make practical use of their training, have had an opportunity to do so. A number of librarians will be asked to meet the class this winter and talk over the practical side of their work with the results attained; it is hoped that the librarians will be truthful.

The Drexel Institute Library Class.

The work of this class has steadily advanced under the direction of Miss Alice B. Kroeger. Nineteen students received certificates this spring. The graduates of the school are now found in nearly every Philadelphia library, and the greater part of this year's class is now actively engaged in library work.

The class has the opportunity of hearing many lectures on special topics, and a course on the History of Printing by Dr. MacAlister deserves especial mention. The library of the Institute is a most attractive place, and the students start their work with a most impressive object-lesson in neatness and order.

The Armour Institute Training Class.

The one room, 50x60 ft., which contains the desks for the faculty and class, book-shelves, reading-tables, chairs, etc., serves as an admirable example of what may be accomplished in a small space. The work goes on smoothly and promptly, and in a way which must impress those who are trained with the worth and beauty of order.

The students cannot leave without consciously or unconsciously reflecting its influence.

Notwithstanding its cramped quarters, the training class works under conditions most favorable to the attainment of ideals. The Institute is in close proximity to great examples of the four types of public libraries: the Chicago Public, the Newberry, the Chicago University, and Hyde Park School Library. Studies are also made of a half-dozen or more libraries within a radius of a hundred miles from Chicago.

The course of study is now designed to occupy two years; the first year including work in ordering, accessioning, classifying, cataloging, loaning, methods of binding, etc. The second year, as now outlined, will include a course on the history of printing, and the history of libraries, with a knowledge of the modern libraries, gleaned from a study of annual reports. There will also be courses in continental literature, bibliography (by specialists from the University of Chicago), and library architecture, together with apprentice work in the Institute Library.

To accomplish all this the standard of scholarship is, and should be, kept high. Neither breadth of view nor comprehensive grasp can come from two years' study in library science unless grounded upon work in college or university of repute or its equivalent in study. Among the many things which impress the visitor is the spirit of helpfulness, a desire not only to give the training class all the benefits possible, but to make the library a distinctive feature in the life and thought of the community. The reading room is free to all, and students from outside who wish books may borrow them for home use. Besides benefiting the community by this method the members of the training class have an example of the working of a small circulating library, and thus come to learn in a measure the wants of the public and the best methods of dealing with readers.

There is another and more delightful way in which the faculty and class are helping in the struggle for the life of others. They recognize the fact that it is always through the children that the best work may be done for the uplifting of any community, and so they have placed some valuable little traveling libraries in the homes of the poor families in the vicinity. The members of the faculty and class visit the houses, talk about the books and help the

children to select such literature as will interest and instruct them. Pictures are to be added to circulate as the books do.

In conclusion your committee cannot speak too approvingly of the spirit of moral earnestness, genuineness, and alertness which pervades each of the schools. With such training classes as these in the country, whose aims and ideals are high, we can confidently look for a still truer, more progressive library spirit in the near future.

LUTIE E. STEARNS,
ELLEN M. CHANDLER,
THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, } *Committee.*
Chairman.

Dr. G. E. WIRE, in the absence of chairman Jones, read the

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AN INDEX TO SUBJECT HEADINGS.

After three years of service the committee to-day presents its final report in the form of a bound volume of 193 pages entitled: "List of Subject Headings for use in Dictionary Catalogs. Prepared by a committee of the American Library Association. Published for the A. L. A. Publishing Section by the Library Bureau, 146 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., 1895."

You now have an opportunity to judge if our work be good or bad. We hope it may be useful to catalogers notwithstanding its imperfections. Having completed the work for which we have been appointed, we beg to be excused from further service.

GARDNER M. JONES, }
C. A. CUTTER, } *Committee.*
G. E. WIRE, M. D., }

F. M. CRUNDEN.—I think a committee that prepares 193 pages of printed matter ought to be especially commended. I move that the report be accepted, and the committee honorably discharged with the thanks of the Association. *Voted.*

SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN INDEXING SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS, TRANSACTIONS, AND MONOGRAPHS.

Pres. UTLEY.—You will remember that there was published in March of this year in the *Library Journal* (20:81-4), an outline of the scheme proposed by the Royal Society, England,

for co-operation in cataloging scientific literature. That matter has been put in the hands of a committee, and the correspondence between the Society and the committee will be published in the same connection. Prof. Bowditch, who was a member of the committee, and interested in that matter, urged upon me to have the subject presented to this Association, as he thought there were some details of the scheme that required the consideration of librarians.

I requested Mr. Andrews, formerly librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and now of the John Crerar Library, to discuss this subject, and he promised to do so. His paper has not been received, but may be forwarded later.

(See p. 25.)

I also asked Mr. Rowell, librarian of the State University of California, to write upon the same topic. He was detained at home by the summer school at that University, but has sent on a paper that will now be read by Mr. Wing.

(See p. 27.)

Mr. Fassig, librarian of the U. S. Weather Bureau, at Washington, would like to speak in reference to the same matter.

O. L. FASSIG.—A few days ago I had the pleasure of discussing the subject of indexing scientific literature with Mr. Herbert Haviland Field, who has spent the past three years in the work of indexing the literature of zoölogy. From Mr. Field's experience we may be able to get some valuable suggestions. In connection with his work at the Naples Zoölogical Station, he felt great necessity for keeping in hand the literature on the subject, and at the suggestion of the director of the station Mr. Field has personally undertaken the work of elaborating an international scheme for this work in zoölogy. He called upon me a few days ago, and stated his plans as they are to be carried out during the coming year, 1896. I requested him to write out what he had to say so that I might present his ideas to the A. L. A. at the Denver meeting. This he has done, and perhaps the best way to bring his plan before you will be simply to read his paper.

I might say that it is a plan which in my mind is a practical one, and which can be extended to the general field of science, such as

proposed by the catalogue of the Royal Society, referred to by our president. This Royal Society Catalogue is the basis for all of the discussion that is now going on in the scientific world regarding a general index to periodical literature, mainly of science. Mr. Field tells me that the zoölogists are ready at any time to co-operate with the Royal Society whenever the Society is ready to take the work from the zoölogists.

(See p. 29.)

Sec'y NELSON.—Mr. President, while perhaps it is not likely that any members of this Association will be engaged in doing this kind of indexing, I think there is hardly any one of us, at least of those who have charge of libraries, who is not especially interested in having this work done; because anything that brings out what there is on any subject under investigation is sure to be of use sooner or later, particularly in the larger libraries. In such a library as the one with which I am connected, we want everything that we can get in the shape of a subject index, and an index to scientific periodicals is especially valuable. I think that feature in the letter is an interesting one which shows that individuals, specialists in certain directions, can receive cards on their special subjects. What is to be done abroad, I suppose, does not shut out the fact that American scientific periodicals ought to be included in this index. I am very glad to express my interest and pleasure in knowing that such work is to be done because I know the practical use it will be us in our library.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—Work of that character will have to be done by institutions abroad that are endowed, and that have special resources at their command. I do not know that we can do anything as an Association, except to give these gentlemen who are contemplating this work the assurance that in meeting the expense connected with it they will be aided by the purchase of copies of the work. I think that every library of any size would pay a liberal price for a copy of such an index. If such an expression as that would give them any encouragement I think we can fairly give it to them.

Pres. UTLEY.—The main point mentioned by Dr. Bowditch, in his desire to have the matter brought before the Association, was the actual question of the form of index which the librarians thought would be of the most practical use

to them; whether upon a card, size or shape of the card, amount of matter, and points of that kind, which they might think desirable to have incorporated in an index. As to the desirability of the work, or the manner in which the work should be done, or by whom it should be done, I suppose they have views of their own that they propose to carry out. But as to the form in which this index should be presented so as to be most practically useful to libraries, they desire to have the views of librarians. It was upon that point, I think, that he desired the discussion more than on anything else.

O. I. FASSIG.—One of the main points which Mr. Field desired to have brought out in this discussion was the matter referred to by Mr. Crunden, the method of defraying the expense; whether in the opinion of librarians it is better to charge a high subscription price for the lists or cards, which would restrict their distribution to libraries, or whether it would be better to depend mostly upon grants from institutions, and in this way be enabled to put the subscription price within reach of individuals? One of the main objects, of course, is to get these special indexes into the hands of the investigator; in order to do this, the price must necessarily be kept down to a minimum. With reference to the form of the publication: The plans proposed here meet most of the difficulties, by issuing in two forms, a printed bulletin, and at the same time printed cards for those who prefer them. Mr. Field estimates the cost of printed cards to be at the rate of five cards for one cent; the price of the bulletin he hopes may be kept below five dollars per year.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—It seems to me that the best plan in that regard would be that on which the Boston Public Library prepares its catalog. They could set this up in linotype, and keep the plates, which form practically a catalog, after printing their monthly bulletins; and then at the end of the year publish a yearly bulletin with the same type. It seems to me the linotype opens up a marked field of possibility in that line. There is no question in my mind but that a printed index is what we want rather than a card index.

O. I. FASSIG.—I think an arrangement has been made with one of the German zoölogical monthlies to publish the titles annually. The international scheme which is now practically effected, and which is to go into operation in

January of 1896, provides, I think, only for the monthly issue of bulletins and cards. I might add that I had a conversation with Mr. Andrews some time ago, during which he suggested that the titles be printed on sheets and distributed immediately. He does not seem to be in favor of the card system, which he considers too bulky; he is rather in favor of printing the titles on sheets as soon as received, with plenty of space between the titles so that they may be cut into slips and pasted on cards.

F. M. CRUNDEN.—That would be a good plan, undoubtedly.

Dr. G. E. WIRE.—I have seen considerable of this business in connection with medical periodicals, especially with the *Index Medicus*. You perhaps know that the publication of that work has been suspended. It was begun by Mr. Leypoldt about the same time that he started the *Library Journal*. He spent a considerable amount of money on it, nobody knows how much; then it passed through various vicissitudes, and finally came into the hands of George R. Davis, of Detroit, Michigan, one of the members of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., large manufacturing druggists. This man was endowed with considerable library spirit and courage, for he has kept up the *Index Medicus* at a loss to himself of anywhere from four hundred to two thousand dollars a year.

The work has been done at the Surgeon General's office, in Washington, under the supervision of Dr. Billings and Dr. Spencer. They receive about one thousand periodicals on medicine and the allied sciences, and the articles which they wish to index are marked and then are indexed. They do not aim to index reprints and abstracts, as has been spoken of to-day, but index the original article; and I think they must have some limitation as to the pages; that is, as to the amount of matter which they will index. As I said, it has been kept up for a number of years, but now Mr. Davis has discontinued it, as he could not afford to lose money on it any longer. It used to come out every month, very regularly, and then had a complete index to each volume at the end of the year. We also take, at the Newberry Library, all the other indexes of medical periodicals that are published, and in contradistinction to that are the two large German periodicals, one of them known as *Schmidt's Jahrbücher*, and the other as *Hirsch Jahres-*

bericht. These are very thorough, not only as indexes but as resumés. But they are issued with the characteristic continental deliberativeness which makes the index come out about two or three years after the issuance of the periodical. It may do very well for them, but is not quite swift enough for us; and the *Index Medicus* was the only one that was just suited to us. It took a good deal of money, however, and could not be done by voluntary help, but had to be done by men who made it a business. The only thing approaching it is an annual published by the F. A. Davis Co., which is good in its way, but not so complete as the *Index Medicus*. It is not so much of an index as that was.

I have read with considerable interest nearly everything that has been published within a year, or so, on this subject of scientific indexing. I remember of reading some about it in *The Library*. One Englishman had an idea of a universal index. Then I have read the correspondence that has been carried on in *Science*, and in *Nature*, and if you look over those pages for the last six months you will see they look at it from the scientist's side and not the librarian's side. They are not so practical as we would wish. They want a large sum of money, or want it subsidized by the Government; then they want the article sent to the author to review to make sure that they do not misinterpret his words. You know what that means, half of the articles would never get back. Their schemes are all very wild and very visionary, but I think that this scheme that has been proposed to-day is a very good scheme; it is a "lovely" scheme, and maybe it would last a year or so! I do not think it would last longer than that. It calls for a good deal of money, a large central station, and a large number of periodicals, or else to have to have co-operation in getting out an index. I think myself, that the latter is really the best way of doing it; the only difficulty in the case being that, as regards scientific periodicals, there are not many of us who have access to them, and it would be difficult for our best indexers to obtain access to them.

We have a large number of law and medical libraries in this county, but each one of them will make a card catalog for their own library. You could not persuade them into co-operation, yet the A. L. A. people co-operate all

right, and have done so on our general publications; but I do not hardly see how they are going to do it on the scientific periodicals.

O. L. FASSIG.—It was simply an indefinite and general movement initiated by the Royal Society. The last report, issued by the Royal Society committee, and practically adopted by the Society, suggests the calling of a conference to be held next summer in London. A conference of bibliographers, or of persons interested in the indexing of scientific literature, to discuss the various schemes, visionary and otherwise, which have been suggested during the past year in our scientific journals. I do not take so gloomy a view of the prospects as my friend Dr. Wire. I believe that the next two or three years will see in operation a practical scheme for indexing scientific literature, and it will probably be undertaken by the Royal Society. Whatever may be undertaken by the Royal Society will be thoroughly done; the Society has abundantly demonstrated what it can do by the issue of that famous index, the Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Papers. The Society simply proposes to enlarge upon this scheme, and make it international, beginning with the year 1900.

F. M. CRUNDEN.—I think it would be highly proper for a resolution of heartfelt appreciation to be passed by this Association, as a small measure of encouragement to the learned societies that are undertaking the work, and I suggest that Mr. Fassig prepare a resolution of that kind and submit it at the next session.

Sec'y NELSON.—In connection with this matter, it may be of interest to some of you to know that Prof. H. C. Bolton, at the request of the Smithsonian Institution, has now an expert engaged on a new edition of his *Bibliography of Scientific Periodicals*. We all know how valuable that has been to librarians of the large libraries in making up complete sets of scientific periodicals. Prof. Bolton is an enthusiastic bibliographer, and has done good work in indexing the different departments of chemistry. A new edition is now being prepared by this expert, who has been at work at Columbia College in New York, and is going to other parts of the country where he can get trace of periodicals not found by Prof. Bolton, who devoted many years of study and hard and steady work to preparing the edition we now have.

I move that Mr. Fassig be requested to prepare a resolution expressing the views of the Association in this matter, and hand the same to the committee on resolutions.—*Voted*.

Adjourned at 4:20 P. M.

THIRD SESSION.

(WINDSOR HOTEL, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 8.30 P. M.)

ROLL CALL AND INTRODUCTION.

Pres. UTLEY.—We have introduced for this evening's session a novelty in our program, which I trust may prove a good one. The purpose is that every person here tonight shall be made known to every other person present. It has been the experience of some of us that we come to these librarians' meetings as strangers, and that it is not an easy matter, especially for those who are a little bashful, to get acquainted and to know who is who. To overcome this diffidence we have thought of this scheme of calling the roll. Everybody is to be called and when called is expected to rise so as to be seen and recognized, and then they are also permitted, if the spirit move, to make a few remarks on almost any subject that comes to their minds as suitable for such an occasion. Nobody will be called to order, whether their remarks be pertinent or impertinent. Now, inasmuch as I am already, perhaps, too conspicuous, I have excused myself from being called upon. Mr. Carr has kindly volunteered to notify you when you are wanted.

(The Recorder then called, one by one, all names entered upon the attendance register of the present meeting; not entirely in the order of registration, but varying the sequence, at times, so as to obtain some geographical and other alternations.

The responses, both in promptness and extent were very general and effective, so that the occasion, as a whole, was entertaining and serviceable).

Adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

FOURTH SESSION.

(HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14.)

The meeting was called to order by the President at 10 A. M.

The Secretary read a letter from Miss MARY

S. CUTLER, expressing regrets at her necessary absence from this Conference, and stating some particulars concerning the life and work of Miss Louisa S. Cutler, late librarian at Utica, N. Y., who died August 2, 1895, in her 31st year. A more extended notice regarding her, by C. A. Cutter, appears in the *Library Journal* for September, (20: 310).

Owing to the absence of Miss Cutler the

REPORT ON SUPPLEMENT TO A. L. A. CATALOG was not presented.

Voted.—That the committee thereon (*See Lib. J.* 20:176, May, 1895), be continued for another year.

T. T. WOODRUFF.—Not having the report of that committee, I would ask if there is any convenient source of information by which small libraries can learn of a limited number, say twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred volumes, of books of the last two or three years the most desirable for additions?

W. R. EASTMAN.—The New York Library Association evolved a scheme (which Miss Cutler really prompted although her name did not appear), of sending out the first month of the present a year list of two hundred and thirty-two books, from the publications of 1894, most likely to be in demand in a popular village library. The list was sent to some eight hundred librarians at that time, with a request that twenty-five of those books should be checked and the checked lists returned to the office of the New York Library Association, which is, at present, the same as the office of the Public Libraries Division of the State Library.

One hundred and fifty six librarians took pains to check off twenty-five books preferred and returned to us the lists thus checked. We took these and printed the results of the returns. There are a few copies in the library exhibit now here, to which you are welcome. They showed the most preferred books of 1894 to be, first, Mrs. Ward's *Marcella*, with 97 votes out of 156; second, Kidd's *Social Evolution*, with 89 votes. Out of the 232 books there were only 14 that did not receive at least one vote. The New York Library Association intends to do the same thing at the end of the present year, and if any of you desire to use this list for what it is worth, and will check off twenty-five titles and return it to our office, we

will take pleasure in sending you the result, which will probably be ready in March or April next year. Address the Public Libraries Division, Albany, New York. I think, on reflection, that I will take a list of the attendants at this meeting and send every one a copy of the first list of books of 1895.

C. ALEX. NELSON made verbal presentation of the matter of

A GENERAL CATALOG OF AMERICAN LITERARY PERIODICALS.

(*See p.* 30.)

Pres. UTLEY.—I am glad the Secretary has brought the subject before you, because it is one that interests me very much. Some seven or eight years ago, my assistant, the late Mr. Perkins, began the task of making a catalog of all the periodicals in the library. He devoted much time and hard labor to the matter of gathering notes and bibliographical memoranda respecting the various periodicals. He wrote a great many letters to persons likely to be acquainted with the history of certain American periodicals, and he gathered a great deal of interesting data.

Such an undertaking, even in a limited field, was of course, of immense magnitude. The information which he gathered was necessarily fragmentary and incomplete. But it has been preserved and is good, so far as it goes. With Mr. Perkins' failing health this feature of the cataloging was dropped. The full entries contemplated by the blanks have been since carried out, however, in the case of all periodicals in the library.

I find on looking over the list that we have cataloged in this way some 223 distinctively literary periodicals published in this country. Of course, we have not complete sets in every instance. This catalog is made in card form; that is to say, upon a sheet, some eight inches wide and ten inches long, and ruled for various headings.

Just here comes in the question of co-operation. If librarians are to make use in any way of the information gathered by others there must be system and uniformity with respect to it. I speak of this now, for the purpose of bringing it to your attention, and to the attention of the New York committee, so that they may formulate some scheme by which librarians may act together, if it is thought best,

upon consideration, to undertake to carry forward an enterprise of this character. Mr. Solberg, of the Boston Book Company, when in Detroit looked over the material which we have gathered, and expressed himself as very much interested in it. He suggested at that time, some two or three years ago, that the scheme should be exploited before the librarians of the country with a view to securing co-operation in the making of a thorough catalog of periodicals. But I felt, at that time, that the work done covered such a limited field that we were not ready to have much said about it. Now that others are engaged in the same work, I think the time has arrived when the subject should be taken up in earnest, and that there should be some form of co-operation as Mr. Nelson has suggested. I shall be glad to have a free discussion of these matters. If any one else has undertaken similar work let it be known, and state what has been done.

C: ALEX. NELSON.—Our idea is to make each entry complete, very much after the plan the President has suggested. So complete, that any librarian having a set of any of these periodicals, seeing them advertised for sale, or intending to procure them, and wishing to know what constitutes a complete set may, by consulting our list learn when the periodical began, the years it covered, and when it stopped. Then if he gets, or has, the volumes of the *Galaxy* ending squarely with the year he may know he has not a complete set, because there was published a final January number.

We have just had such experience in buying what was supposed to be a full set of the *Galaxy*. The lot sent to us was three volumes and that January number short, and as we paid for a complete set, we wrote for the rest, and got them. These points are of great importance, and the Boston Book Company gives exactly this information. Naturally, as a firm dealing in magazines they keep it to themselves; but, with his usual liberality, Mr. Soule has promised us to put that complete list at our disposal.

W: R. EASTMAN.—What is your plan as to the scientific weeklies, and the various newspapers, or papers like the *Outlook*?

C: A. NELSON.—I think we shall make the list as complete as it seems practicable to do. We may even include such prominent papers as the files of the *New York Herald*, and the

Tribune and the *Times*. I think we shall certainly include the weeklies. The more we include in that list, without making it a newspaper directory, the more valuable it will be to all who procure it. When we begin it we must begin it on the broadest basis, not the narrowest. We should aim to do the thing well the first time, and not have to do it over again.

H. L. ELMENDORF.—I desire to ask if the location where rare periodicals may be found will be noted in such a list?

C: A. NELSON.—That point has also been thought of, and will be included. You may remember how the references are made in Sabin's catalog, by giving the initials of the libraries containing the books; they take very little space, but may cause a little more labor. If one librarian in the country has a set of a periodical that nobody else has, that is the very thing we all want to know. If there is a useful set not in our library which is to be found in another place, that place ought to be known. As to the rare ones, there again is the chance for allowing some liberality; so that if there be a half dozen sets of a rare periodical scattered through the country we ought to know the place of each one.

F: W. FAXON.—The Boston Book company, in addition to the check-list spoken of, has a large amount of information regarding out-of-the-way periodicals that will be very cheerfully contributed when this proposed undertaking is brought to a head. We have a list from all the prominent libraries, showing what sets they have, as far as Poole's Index is concerned, that would, perhaps, be of some advantage also.

O. L. FASSIG.—I would like to ask Mr. Nelson's opinion in reference to the indexing of *literary* periodicals only. I hope he will not stop there, unless he includes under *literary* the *scientific* periodicals also. I believe that when this work is undertaken it should be done thoroughly. The list, I imagine, would not be so very large. Four or five hundred octavo pages would doubtless include all, omitting newspapers. I hope that the scientific literature will be included in this list; and if that is done we can undoubtedly get a great deal of aid from Washington libraries.

Within the past few months the Washington Library Association has appointed a committee to investigate the subject of a union list of all periodicals in the Washington libraries, includ-

ing the scientific and literary periodicals. We find the work growing far beyond what we expected. At first we thought the list might, perhaps, include three or four thousand, whereas it is sure to go beyond eight thousand. There are already printed lists of over four thousand periodicals in Washington libraries. I have with me a copy of the list of all periodicals in the War Department Library, numbering about four hundred, just issued by General Greeley. The Surgeon General has a list comprising perhaps thirty-five hundred periodicals in his library. The Patent office has a printed list of about one thousand periodicals. These lists cover different fields of literature, so there is not a great deal of duplication. In addition to these lists there is one of the Smithsonian Institution, printed in 1866, with which you are doubtless familiar. The present condition of the Congressional Library in which the deposit is now placed, makes it impossible to get an accurate list of the periodicals since then. Within two years the new National library building will be completed, and the Smithsonian Institution will probably soon after undertake the printing of a complete catalog of what is known as the Smithsonian Deposit. This will be a very large list. The card catalog shows over three thousand periodicals currently received. Adding all these together and allowing for duplication, there will probably be a list of eight thousand separate entries, if not ten thousand. Such a list as this will undoubtedly be of great assistance to all the libraries of this country.

C: A. NELSON.—In answer to the suggestion made by Mr. Fassig, I would say that the word literary will probably be dropped out. As I have considered the matter, and since receiving a very interesting letter from Mr. Fassig a couple of months ago on the subject, it has seemed to me that this list that we propose should be a list of American periodical literature, right down to everything, except the common newspaper. In that case scientific literature will be included.

Miss ANGIE V. MILNER.—Where do you draw the line? I come in contact with many educational monthlies and weeklies, and I think part of them are considered first class. Others are second rate and third rate; each locality publishes its own little educational zinc. Do you bring in things of that character?

C: A. NELSON.—The lines are not yet drawn. It is simply to find out where they are to be drawn that this matter is put forward.

Pres. UTLEY.—In our own case we have included everything in the library. It is our policy to bind and catalog all local publications. Here is a point which this committee, or whoever has charge of the matter, should take into consideration. There are numerous local publications which ought to be preserved in the local library. They may not go into extended circulation, and quite likely never be heard of a hundred miles away from the place where published; yet these become of local historical interest in time, and it should be the rule, especially with libraries in the smaller towns, to secure and catalog complete files of all local periodical publications.

W: T. PEOPLES.—Do any libraries undertake to bind all the periodicals received?

C: A. NELSON.—We do not undertake to bind everything at Columbia College, but I think the reason is that we get so many things that are irregular. We receive a great many publications of which we do not get complete sets. Having charge, myself, of some of the binding, I am inclined to bind all that I can make into complete volumes. This matter of local publications is a very interesting one, and one which I agree with Mr. Utley should be considered and included.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—I wish to ask the librarians of the public libraries whether they bind all the local newspapers? That is, what libraries consider it incumbent upon them to bind all the local papers?

The President requesting a show of hands, about a dozen of those present so responded.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—Every paper in the city now sends us two copies, one for filing and one for binding. The book committee decided that it was not advisable to bind copies of all the papers. We have a great many papers in St. Louis; every large city has. Where so many are received it is a question whether there is any use in binding half a dozen papers that contain practically the same matter. We bind, therefore, the paper that contains the official advertisements, and those others that we consider the leading newspapers. It seems from the showing here that our practice is not the general one.

G: T. CLARK.—It might be interesting to

know the experience of the State Library of California in connection with the filing of newspapers. For a number of years past it has been their desire to have at least one paper from every county in the state to file in the state library, and considerable trouble has been taken to make that collection the most complete in the state. In San Francisco, in the public library there, we subscribe for from six to eight copies of each of the leading papers, and bind one copy of all the leading papers. We keep duplicate copies in the newspaper reading room, and also keep copies of the leading papers in the branch libraries. In reference to keeping up files of newspapers I have been crowded for space until lately. In the state library in Sacramento, where all the leading papers of San Francisco and other principal cities of the state are on file, as well as one paper from each county, the question of space is a difficult one to solve. It seems to me that librarians should consider well before they think of binding everything they receive, for paper that is now used for printing is not the kind that will last. It is only a question of a few years before much of it will disintegrate, and their keeping is a temporary expedient only.

I: S. BRADLEY.—I think that all city libraries should preserve and bind complete files of the leading newspapers of their locality. From inquiries I have made I find that comparatively few libraries attempt to preserve the local newspapers. The general impression is that they occupy too much space, or that it takes too much time to care for them. The space occupied is relatively small. For instance, a complete file of one of our Madison daily newspapers for the period 1850 to date occupies but about thirty square feet frontage of the case. The Wisconsin State Historical Library receives regularly as issued and binds, about thirty-five daily, and some three hundred weekly newspapers. We now have about seven to eight thousand bound volumes. As a rule we bind three years' issues of a weekly newspaper in one volume, and the dailies are bound in from two to six volumes per year, according to the size of the newspaper, making volumes that are about one and one-half to two inches in thickness. All of our Wisconsin newspapers are sent to us gratuitously, and I have no doubt publishers generally would be pleased

to send their newspapers to the local library gratis, as issued, if it was known they were for binding and preservation. I think all the city libraries of the country should make it a point to bind and preserve at least their local newspapers. They are exceedingly valuable for historical purposes, as they contain material for local history that cannot be found elsewhere, and if not thus preserved is lost forever. Being a contemporary record of current local events, they also best illustrate the character and customs of the people of the times.

Our library is now printing a complete catalog of all our bound newspapers, which we hope to have issued this fall. We will send a copy to all libraries on our mailing list, and be pleased to send to any others that may wish a copy.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—I would like to hear a further discussion of this question. I think it is a peculiar function of a historical library to bind everything relating to local history, and they might very properly include a great many things that would not come within the province of a public library. I should like to hear some reasons why a public library should bind every paper that is published in its particular city. I should like to know what there is included in one of the local papers that cannot be just as well obtained from the leading papers, since they all publish about the same thing, even local items.

C: A. NELSON.—Perhaps Mr. Bradley does not mean that Mr. Crunden should bind up every paper that is issued in St. Louis. I think he means that it would be desirable for the smaller libraries scattered through the country, to each bind up the papers of their own locality.

I: S. BRADLEY.—I did not mean that the libraries in the large cities should attempt to preserve all the newspapers published in their respective cities. That would not be advisable. They should, however, preserve a file of several of the leading dailies, and as far as possible the other periodical publications of the city. I referred more particularly to the libraries in the smaller cities and villages. These should endeavor to collect, bind and preserve all local newspapers and periodicals as issued. If not preserved by the local library, they are not, as a rule, preserved at all.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—Where there is only one paper I should certainly be in favor of binding it.

C: A. NELSON.—I would like to call the attention of the Association to a very interesting visit made by the New York Library Club to the Methodist Book Concern in New York. There they have all their periodical publications arranged in cases. They receive in exchange as many as six or eight copies of the same paper, and the collection of periodicals there would, to librarians of public libraries, be simply enormous. Mr. Thomas, their librarian, devised a scheme for keeping a complete set of everything that comes in, and the duplicates are sent to other libraries of the same denomination, theological seminaries, etc. He has a very effective arrangement for keeping the current numbers, by using a heavy rope manilla paper, which he buys in rolls, and has a man continually making covers for them of sizes that will just hold the numbers for a volume; and in case of the weeklies, for a year. He labels them and stands them like a volume on the shelf; and can carry a month's numbers of the daily *New York Tribune* (standing up in the cover, nicely put together in the best possible way) in the most compact way of keeping them, that I have ever seen. I advise every librarian who goes to New York, and has two hours to spare, to go into the Methodist Book Concern and see Mr. Thomas's plan for keeping periodical publications.

MRS. MINERVA A. SANDERS.—We see the advantage of having a local collection. We have the *Providence Journal*, that is our principal city paper, from 1840; the *Gazette*, and the *Chronicle*, which was our first paper published of any kind, from 1832; and there is scarcely a day passes that those papers are not consulted. We should be very sorry not to have them.

C: A. NELSON.—A file of local papers is the source of a vast amount of information to one writing a town history. There can be no question about that; in my own experience I found that to be exactly the case. A gentleman came to me in Boston in 1878; he had taken some photographs of the town of Waltham near Boston, and wanted descriptive notices to go with them for publication. I began on the descriptive notices, and I concluded with the history of Waltham in a condensed form. I

went through the files of the local paper published in Waltham, through the courtesy of the editor, and got information that I could not find anywhere else. I was fortunate also in having the assistance and advice of an old gentleman who had kept notes of the local history of this historical place, and his personal notes which he had published in this local paper were the foundation of much information that I was able to give.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—Can any one answer the question whether any newspaper publisher has been approached on the subject, and asked if he would print special copies on permanent paper? It seems to me I was told that some publisher in New York had been asked to do it and refused. I would like to ascertain whether any one knows?

W: T. PEOPLES.—I heard some one say that he made such a request of the Boston people, who refused.

G: T. CLARK.—I have seen a statement in print that efforts had been made to obtain a better edition. Now that paper is printed in rolls, the publishers have refused to make a change, as it would complicate the process, and be expensive to print. They print only on one kind of paper.

Miss S. T. HINRICHSSEN.—The newspaper men will tell you that it will take as much time and expense, in their press room, for a special copy as the whole edition does. That is one reason why you will not be able to get a copy on special paper. It takes just about as long for the pressmen to prepare for a special copy as it does to make ready for the whole edition of the paper, and they won't do it.

F: W. FAXON.—Mr. Lane, of the Boston Athenæum, inquired about this matter, and he found exactly the same result as just mentioned, that the printers would not make a special edition on different paper, owing to the complicated processes.

Miss EMILY I. WADE read her paper on

CATALOGING IN THE FUTURE.

(See p. 21.)

Prs. UTLEY.—This matter of cataloging was brought up in our question box at the close of the Lake Placid meeting, but unfortunately too late to do anything with it practically, and so the subject went over for consideration here if the time allowed. Mr. Cole, our treasurer,

was very much interested in the matter and had expected to be present here; and if he had been he would have had something to say on the subject. Obligated to be absent, he sent me very briefly his views, which I think are worth presenting in this connection, and with your permission I will read the article.

(See p. 24.)

C: A. NELSON.—I first want to say, in connection with the paper read by Miss Wade, that it is something more than a pleasure to me to learn that the idea which has been evolving in my own mind for a dozen years has finally been found practical. Also, that Mr. Cole is very much mistaken in saying that a good catalog of one library is of no use to an outside library. When people come to me for information on a subject I first consult our subject card catalog, then I see what I can find in Poole or in the A. L. A. Index; and, as I told Mr. Brett, the next book I want to take hold of is the catalog of the Cleveland Public Library. I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best catalogs published; and when I say that, I remember the Peabody Institute and the Boston Athenæum catalogs. But Mr. Brett has gone to the kernel of the nut. Those three are equally essential—I would not do without any one of them; I would have them all, and cannot spare any of them. But Mr. Brett goes further than the others, right down to preparing a catalog for the benefit of public school children. When we get as far as that we get as far as it is possible to go. What is good for them is good for the librarian. I say a good library catalog of one library is useful wherever found.

W: T. PEOPLES.—I have found that any library catalog is exceedingly useful to us in our library, and it seems to me I have to take issue with Mr. Cole, also.

T: T. WOODRUFF.—I would ask if the smaller libraries when, perhaps, no great number is needed, have tried the experiment of using copies of the catalog of other libraries; such a catalog, for instance, as the A. L. A., or that of a small library representing five or ten thousand volumes. I thought of that as possible; but I do not know whether any one has tried it or had any experience in it.

MISS ANGIE V. MILNER.—When our library was first established, I bought a copy of the Cleveland Library catalog and entered our numbers in it against all the books that we had.

I also entered on the broad white margins of the catalog all the books we had that were not already in it. It was the quickest way to catalog the library, and we still use it. I also find the Cleveland catalog very useful for its essay index.

W: R. EASTMAN.—The Port Jervis Library has just been preparing a catalog for public use. They took the A. L. A. catalog, as far as it would go, and then made a supplement of cards. That method has been used in more than one library in the State of New York, and has given good satisfaction. I believe.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—Perhaps our experience may be interesting. When looking forward to the library becoming free, I secured copies of the A. L. A. catalog; paid a deposit in advance and the rest when the catalog was ready. We have sold four or five hundred I think, and members use them with a good deal of satisfaction. It gives them the best five thousand books, and that is as many as most people want to read.

C: A. NELSON.—I want to call attention to some suggestions I had occasion to make on the use of the A. L. A. catalog. I had the privilege of selecting and revising a list of books last winter for one of the best private schools in New York City. This summer they sent one of the teachers to ask me to explain in about ten minutes how to make a catalog of the library. I simply told him to send and get a copy of the A. L. A. catalog. Their books were selected from the varied lists that the A. L. A. books were selected from; in fact I took that catalog and went through it, checking off the best books for the school and then revised the list. I told him to take an A. L. A. catalog, and follow it exactly and he would not make any mistake; that if he followed that catalog and printed his list from it as a model he would have as good a short title catalog as any made in the larger libraries.

E. H. ANDERSON.—I would like to ask of any librarians here who are using the linotype process, what they deem the best length of line. We are considering that use now, and want all the light we can get. I believe two column pages are recommended. It occurred to me that in a single column page of 25 ems in length of line, the possibility of making errors in the arrangement of titles would be reduced a great deal.

Pres. UTLEY.—I suggest to Mr. Anderson that he put that in the question box. And this gives me an opportunity to suggest that every one who has a question with him that he would like to hear discussed, write it out and hand it to the secretary. We are to have a whole session devoted to the discussion of just such questions.

W: H. BRETT read his paper on the

USE OF PERIODICALS.

(See p. 12.)

W: R. EASTMAN.—In the State Library of Massachusetts, a very large number of newspapers are indexed every morning, by an assistant who is specially familiar with that work, as part of the regular work of that library. The morning newspapers, as they arrive, he first indexes in a card index and then files them away. So they obtain an index to newspaper articles that would not be readily reached elsewhere.

C: A. NELSON.—It has been remarked to me since we have been here that some one was going to present a scheme for current continuation of the annual Poole for librarians. I should be glad to hear what that scheme is.

W: H. BRETT.—I have a little plan, and I have some sample cards with me, which I will place on the table this afternoon for the inspection of those who care to look at them. My idea is to have twenty-five libraries, or more, co-operate in a plan for prompt indexing (on printed cards similar to the book cards published by the Library Bureau) about twenty-five of the leading magazines, indexing the current number to date; and by applying the rules of elementary cataloging to the work, making it both a subject and title catalog. I think possibly the best way to get at it, Mr. President, would be to appoint a committee to look over it and report to the meeting later if they think it worth while to do so.

C: A. NELSON.—I was going to suggest that we put in the query box, "How shall we best continue the indexing of periodicals for the ensuing year?" I have no objection to the committee.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—If you want a report on it at this meeting I think it better to appoint Mr. Brett and one or two others to take time to consider the matter. I move that a commit-

tee be appointed to consider the scheme of the continuation index, as suggested. *Voted.*

Pres. UTLEY.—When the matter of the A. L. A. catalog was expected to be presented to this meeting, Dr. Wire, of the Newberry Library, had some criticisms to make upon the medical books, or books on medical subjects and hygiene, which were included in the catalog. He thought that the selection was not the best that could have been made, and he had some views upon what books of that kind would be best and most appropriate for a general public library, which he desired to bring before the association.

Dr. G: E. WIRE read his paper upon

MEDICAL BOOKS FOR SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

(See p. 37.)

The President then announced as the committee to consider Mr. Brett's scheme of indexing, F: M. Crunden, Miss Theresa H. West and Miss Emily I. Wade.

Adjourned at 12.40 P. M.

FIFTH SESSION.

(HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 14.)

The meeting was called to order at 3.00 P. M., by the President.

It was announced that the session assigned to Thursday morning would be postponed until the evening of that day, and be held in the Windsor Hotel; thus enabling the members to make a trip up the "Loop," leaving the city in the morning and returning to Denver at 6 P. M. the same day.

Pres. UTLEY.—It gives me much pleasure to say that we have with us this afternoon a Denver gentleman who is prominently identified with the educational interests of the city, in that he is superintendent of the schools of District No. 1; which, as I understand, comprises the main portion of the city of Denver. As superintendent of schools he has been very much interested in the public library, and in the relations of the public library to the school system of the district. I am informed that for twenty years he has had in mind the public library of to-day, which is far in advance, certainly, of the public library of twenty years ago; and having that ideal in mind he has worked toward it from that day until this. The

result of his labors, in large part at least, has been the creation of the Denver Public Library, located in this building. I am sure you will take pleasure in listening to the remarks which he has consented, upon invitation, to make to you. Mr. Gove:

AARON GOVE.—It is a pleasure to me to be permitted to address a number of ladies and gentlemen to whom the ordinary stump speech would be vapid and useless.

Nature seems to have been tolerably constant in the execution of her laws, and fairly permanent. The three year old cottonwood tree of to-day is probably much the same as the three year old cottonwood tree of a few centuries ago. If there be any changes, not to say improvements, in the movements of the planets or in God's universe generally, you and I are not able to appreciate them. But in man's work we appreciate a change, and, as we believe, an improvement. In the world of nature some one has said that a perceptible improvement in the monkey is discernible in some men. Even nature, however, does change, because these mountains behind us are still making; the rise, perhaps, not exceeding an inch in five hundred years, but still they are rising, although in such time as is with difficulty appreciated by the human mind.

In speaking of libraries, however, we think of that which concerns us rather than nature. The libraries, with their relations and influences, as you well know, are advancing, progressing, improving. It is not improper for me, in this presence, to say that the Denver Public Library of to-day, near which your meetings are held, is an institution of which we are very fond, even proud; and if, when you have learned about it, you go away without saying something commendatory, we shall be disappointed. We look for helpful words from you. I understand the spirit and efficiency of an institution lies in the executive officer; that a funeral is a funeral only because nothing is in the coffin but the body; that a library without its executive officer would be as shiftless and useless as a body in the coffin without the spirit. I have learned by observation as well as experience, during the last ten years, that no spirit can make a library except a librarian's.

Sometimes I have been inclined to accuse the librarians of being helpers and instigators

of laziness. I believe they are. I can remember the time, not so far back, when it was necessary for me to investigate personally; to spend one, two, or three hours in looking up a subject. Now, times are changed. There is a fellow in our neighborhood, who at one time suggested to me that a speaking tube connecting my desk and his room might be helpful; and now, instead of spending time in looking over encyclopædias and dictionaries—"chewing over old quids"—if you will permit an unfortunate simile; instead of worrying over investigations for hours, and even entire days, that speaking tube, like Aladdin's Lamp, is a saviour. When I had believed myself to be on original ground and about to make a great discovery, and whistle through that tube to our library, the reply comes back, "Don't spend your time in investigating that subject, it was done fifty years ago by Mr. A. in the northern part of England, and his conclusions are here in the library. I will send them to you." If I ask whether Hannibal was bald or wore a wig when he died, I have but to ask the tube, and the library replies. And so in all serious matters as well as in all humorous matters, I am forced to know that the average librarian is an instigator of laziness. I have learned that many eminent men have worked up elaborate and celebrated cases, not so much of their own ability as by the assistance of librarians. I have read that Ben Butler prepared some of his most celebrated pleadings by taking a seat in his chair and having four or five able bodied messengers keep the trail warm between his office and that of Mr. Spofford.

What a marvelous thing is this systematic working of a library. How ridiculous is it that so many people in the world are ploughing over old ground and threshing over old straw, the product of which has been produced years before, and the librarian can point to that outcome. And yet the great mass of people fail to go to this great center for information. Not that the librarian knows what is sought, but he does know where the knowledge can be found. A man is not flattered when, after a week's investigation, he arrives at a conclusion, and is then informed by the librarian that some other fellow, a hundred years ago, had traversed the same ground and reached the same conclusion, and then hands you the book containing the outcome.

Twenty-two years ago this library, which I represent, was given to the Board of Education of this district. It then contained about eight hundred volumes, and was housed in a room ten feet square, where it remained until this house was erected, at which time it was moved to a cellar room about fourteen feet square, where it remained as the "Denver Public Library" for some ten years. In the mean-time other enterprises and other interests were engaged, and a second library was inaugurated for the city, called the "Mercantile Library." Each library has been continually growing until now become one of the powers for good in the city.

I believe the public library of the American community to be one of the most potent factors in the true life of the people, and co-ordinate with, if not superior to, the public school. And so with my friends in the early days of legislation in this state, we urged and secured the passage of a law providing for the levy of a limited tax for the support of a public library. About that time a young man was graduated from Dartmouth College, I think in 1877, who had in his college days distinguished himself as a crank and freak in books. My attention was drawn to him, especially, because a member of my family was in the same class. I followed that man as well as I could, through the varied fortunes of a somewhat wandering life. Into the practice of the law, and the insurance business; a preacher, an engineer of the railroad; a member of a national geological commission. It was while he was a member of the latter, it is said (while occupying a wigwam in company with a band of Ute Indians) that he was lost one night in the wigwam, and discovered under a pile of periodicals, newspapers, and books! It has always been a fair question how he, hundreds of miles from civilization, living in a Ute camp, was able to obtain books. An intimate early friend of his has told me that he was never found in those early days except behind a rampart made of books. Now you may understand how, when the time came that we were able to engage a librarian, that we asked John Cotton Dana to take charge. And you may understand how justified we were in our delight when he consented; because this institution, which you see to-day, has probably been built by him, directed by him, maintained by him, and its great efficiency created and executed by him.

The relations of the library to the schools of this city are most intimate. In the schools of this district, numbering upwards of ten thousand boys and girls, perhaps not one can be found who has not felt directly the effects of this library. Whether a great library should be intimately connected with the Board of Education and conducted by the school authority, or whether it should be managed by the municipal authorities directly, or by a private corporation; these three questions are properly for you, ladies and gentlemen, to decide. You expect me, from my position, to believe—and I do—that the proper authority for the conduct of the public library is the authority that has the conduct of the public schools. I believe a Board of Education intelligently erected, with the usual authority to educate the people, is the proper authority for the management and direction of the public library.

You have noticed that we are limited for room and accommodations in our public library facilities. We trust at some time to have a library building commensurate with our deserts and our abilities. Perhaps from a donation from some wealthy man; perhaps from the public purse. If you will adjust the silver business when you return to the East, and we are placed financially in as prosperous days as we were before the fall, the library building will come the earlier.

No body of people were ever more welcome to this city than the librarians of the country. You are people of few words from the tongue, but you are people of millions of words from the pen. Trusting you will remember your visit and stay in Denver with pleasure, and that you will enjoy your stay in Colorado, permit me to retire.

PRES. UTLEY.—I wish to say in reference to the next topic on our program ("Ships' Libraries"), that Lieutenant Winterhalter expected, when this topic was proposed, to be present at this meeting. He was ordered to Honolulu, however, and obliged to sail from San Francisco on the 7th. He passed through Detroit on his way west, and then had his paper and the exhibits to be shown in connection therewith, almost in order. He informed me that he would complete and forward them from San Francisco in time to be presented to the meeting. They have not arrived, so we are necessarily deprived of any discussion of the subject.

Successive papers were heard on

IMPROPER BOOKS,

from Miss THERESA H. WEST (*see p. 32*); G: T. CLARK (*see p. 33*); J. N. LARNED (*see p. 35*), read by Miss West, in his absence; and W: H. BRETT (*see p. 36*), the latter delivered orally.

Pres. UTLEY.—The names of Mr. Whelpley and Mr. Hosmer are noted upon the program as having consented to discuss this question. Mr. Whelpley I heard from; he has found it impossible, up to the last moment, to furnish a paper. Mr. Hosmer I have no word from.

Dr. G: E. WIRE read his paper on

HOW SHOULD A LIBRARIAN READ?

(*See p. 16.*)

Miss KATHARINE L. SHARP read her paper on
LIBRARIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(*See p. 5.*)

Miss M. E. AHERN.—I, for one, want to thank Miss Sharp for the presentation of the subject, libraries in secondary schools, as she has given it this afternoon. We have in Indiana what is termed the Teachers' Reading Circle, and also what is called Young People's Reading Circle. Unfortunately we have drifted away from a very useful system of township libraries established there for a good many years, but which was broken up by the advent of the war. The school children of the country districts are, therefore, altogether dependent for their miscellaneous reading on the work that is supplied by the Y. P. R. C. and the T. R. C.

We have in our state but few large libraries and we are not in contact with any of the library schools; so but few of the librarians are informed in the modern library methods as followed in the large libraries in other states. These few librarians, however, are always willing to extend the benefit of their knowledge and helpfulness, so far as they can, to the new libraries that are starting up; and especially to the overworked teachers, for such they are, in building up the sentiment in favor of district libraries growing out of the Reading Circles. I have many times been at a loss just what to suggest, because the knowledge of libraries which I have gained has come, for the most part, from experience in my particular line of work.

I desire to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to some of the leading members in the library profession whose work and advice have been of benefit to me; and so I feel particularly grateful for what Miss Sharp has presented to us this afternoon. I want to urge the experienced librarians who are in touch with those districts where the school libraries are being started to extend to them as far as possible whatever knowledge may be had that will help them in getting established. I do not know how many may feel like doing this, but I do know that if you find a teacher interested in starting school libraries of any kind, you will find a ready listener and a most grateful recipient of any information concerning the easy practical rules for carrying on the small libraries.

C: ALEX. NELSON.—I have a word to add on this very timely topic. The catalog of the Cambridge high school library, published by Dr. Ezra Abbot, when he was a teacher in that school, was probably the book that made me a librarian. I know just how to appreciate the work that can be done by the librarian of the high school. I remember that after I entered Harvard College the first book I read was at the suggestion of Dr. Abbot. It was a little book called King René's Daughter, and is one of the prettiest pieces of dramatic literature that we have.

On this topic, as well as some other things that we discussed this morning, there seems to be some hidden influence at work; there must be something in the air; interest in this topic is spreading throughout the country. At the beginning of next month New Jersey takes into her State Normal School library a member of this Association (a member of the first library school class) as a librarian, with the idea that lectures shall be given to the teachers, instructing them in the use of reference books, and books in general. Now, this is done, perhaps, in some other states, but there are not many that do this in the normal schools. But this work is spreading, and this paper of Miss Sharp's will, I hope, not only be published in the *Library Journal*, but also in some educational journals where it will reach all the normal schools in the country, particularly their superintendents. Prof. Butler, President of the National Educational Association at the Denver meeting, is much interested in this

subject and has talked up this work. I congratulate Miss Sharp on the admirable paper she has given us to-day.

MISS CAROLINE M. HEWINS.—It is only lately that we have been able to work with the high school. The books in the high school library, a good one, do not go out for the reason that the library does not buy duplicates. With the help of one of the teachers, a young enthusiastic college woman, we are trying to bring the high school classes and our library very near together. She is teaching English history this year. We have mimeographed a list for every member of her class. I have copies here—a list of novels in connection with English history, divided into periods, and also some suggestions for their use; besides that, the information that other books connected with English history, were in our reference room, to be freely handled; some of them to be allowed to go out, and some not. On the lower shelf we have illustrated books connected with the period the class is studying. They have in school the illustrated editions of Green's History, but we put ours there, besides books like Clark's Mediæval Military Architecture, and whatever else we have. (This year we have been filling up the history section in the A. L. A. catalog.) On the shelf above, we have the novels and interesting biographies connected with the period that the class is studying, and the teacher and I have it understood that one or the other, or both of us, will be at the service of the class every Friday afternoon.

Boys and girls of fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen are not very much given to spending their afternoons in a library which is purely a reference one for scholars. But we have brought down to the shelves in our little reference room books from the Watkinson Library that they would never think of looking at by themselves (illustrated volumes of *Archæologia*, with pictures of Roman tombs and Roman lamps, and books of armor and costumes, etc.), and on Friday afternoons the teacher and I spread our nets very carefully and catch as many boys and girls as we can. Sometimes it is only three or four, or half a dozen, but one or the other of us is there to tell them interesting things that they will find, and say, "You won't care to read the whole of this through, but you will find something that will interest you on such

and such a page." I tell them that there are Bayeux tapestry pictures in one book that are funnier than anything in *Puck*, and that they can find some of the same pictures in a volume of *Scribner's* for five or six years back, and take them home. In that way we are gradually drawing a class in the high school into a closer relation not only with the books in school but with those in the public library.

W: H. BRETT.—I wish to emphasize the remark made by Mr. Nelson, as I believe that this paper of Miss Sharp should be published in a separate form. It contains a large amount of valuable information, and suggestions which will be very valuable, not only in school libraries but in libraries of all sorts, about helpful methods in making a library useful. I am sure that it will answer many questions which are frequently asked of the librarians of every important library, the questions that come from those who are starting libraries, and I should be glad to have such a pamphlet to refer to.

The President read a letter from GEORGE ILES to the Publishing Section, relative to the forthcoming issue of annotated lists of books, edited for the Section by Mrs. Augusta H. Leypoldt and Mr. Iles, and to be sold through the Library Bureau. For editorial services no charge is made, and a few mss. for the lists were supplied gratis; Mr. Iles has paid for the others and contributes \$250 towards advertising expenses, as a gift to the Section.

Adjourned at 5.00 P. M.

SIXTH SESSION.

(WINDSOR HOTEL, THURSDAY EVENING,
AUGUST 15.)

President UTLEY called the meeting to order at 8.30 P. M., and announced the following committee on Memorial to Dr. Poole: F: M. Crunden, W: I. Fletcher, Dr. G: E. Wire and J. N. Wing.

Also as tellers for the election of officers at the seventh session: F. C. Patten and G: T. Clark.

The President stated that the program committee had endeavored to arrange for papers to be asked of those only who could be in attendance at this Conference; but that finally, owing to sickness and other causes, several members who had prepared papers to read at this session were not present.

In the absence of S: H. RANCK, the Recorder read his paper on

NEED OF ADDITIONAL, COPYRIGHT DEPOSITORIES.

(*See p. 43.*)

H. L. ELMENDORF.—Some action should be taken on the suggestions of the paper read, and I think they should be referred to the committee on Public Documents. *Voted.*

T: T. Woodruff read the paper of C: W. MCCLINTOCK (the latter not being present), on

BEST METHOD OF CHANGING A SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY TO A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(*See p. 46.*)

Paper by A. H. HOPKINS, in his absence, was read by A. E. Whitaker, on

A HANDBOOK OF LIBRARY ECONOMY.

(*See p. 41.*)

Miss Caroline H. Garland, in the absence of G: T. LITTLE, read the paper of the latter on

HELPING INQUIRERS.

(*See p. 19.*)

The President read a letter from Dr. JOHN G. AMES, Chief of Document Division Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., dated August 12, 1895, which received hearty applause. The principal part of the communication is as follows:

"I regret very much that I had not previously known of the intention of the librarians to pass a few hours in Washington on their western trip, as I should have certainly tried to meet them. It would have been very pleasant for me to have renewed an acquaintance with many of them made at the Lake Placid Conference. It would have been still more pleasant to have accompanied them to Denver, had this been at all practicable.

"It is not probable, I think, that the subject of public documents will receive anything more than casual attention at the present Conference, as I imagine there will be a general disposition before any further discussion of the matter is had, to await the results of the administration of the new law, the enactment of which the last year has witnessed. It has been intimated to me that in some quarters, at least,

occasional disappointment is being felt over the results which have followed the passage of this law. I am, however, inclined to think that as soon as it comes to be fully executed, there will be general satisfaction on the part of our librarians. Of course, during the period while the new office is being organized and put in thorough running order, there will certainly be some confusion and some delay. The work is too large and too complicated to be organized or systematized under the new administration, in a week or a month; but when the facilities which are being put at the disposal of Mr. Crandall, the new Superintendent of Documents, are fully provided, and he has the work thoroughly in hand, I trust that it will be found that the provisions of the new law are working altogether to the satisfaction and the advantage of our public libraries. Mr. Crandall, under these provisions, is able to command the services of an adequate number of thoroughly qualified assistants, which has never, hitherto, been the case, so that when once he has his work in hand, there will be, or need be, no delay whatever in the distribution of documents and in the preparation of catalogues and indexes. The one great difficulty under which I always labored from the impossibility of securing of adequate assistants, was that the great burden of extra work of preparing lists, indexes, etc., as well as the work of exchange, fell upon myself; but these difficulties and embarrassments are now happily removed by the provisions of the new law which authorize, without limit, the employment of all needed assistants.

"As members of the A. L. A. are aware, the bill originally presented, and which was discussed at the Lake Placid Conference, was, in some respects, materially modified by amendments presented by the Senate committee, and afterwards adopted by both houses of Congress. One result of these amendments has been the transfer of the entire work committed to the Superintendent of Documents, from the Department of the Interior to the Government Printing office, and the appointment there of Mr. Crandall as Superintendent of Documents. I have learned of the very warm interest which many librarians manifested in having me transferred with the office, and of their hearty recommendations to this effect to the Public Printer. This interest has been very deeply

and gratefully appreciated by me. It seemed, however, best in the view of the appointing power, that a new man be placed in charge of the new office. I am glad to say that Mr. Crandall seems very thoroughly interested in his work, and determined to do whatever is possible to make his office subserve the interests of our libraries and the public at large. The work of the office is, I imagine, much larger and more complicated than he, at first, anticipated, but I am sure he will strive to make his administration entirely satisfactory to library interests.

"It is probable that when Congress meets at the approaching session quite a number of amendments to the new law will be proposed, as, undoubtedly, several of the executive departments of the government are dissatisfied with certain of its provisions. The A. L. A. will also, perhaps, desire to suggest other amendments; if so, it will be well that such amendments be carefully considered and formulated, and then entrusted to the committee on Public Documents for presentation at the opening of the next session. It is, I think, desirable that all such amendments should be presented early so that they can be considered together by the Congressional committees.

"As I view the subject, nearly everything that was desired by the A. L. A. is embraced in the new law, which secures to libraries not only the documents hitherto sent them but almost all other government publications of any value. It also provides for giving preference in the matter of binding to documents designed for public depositories. The benefit of this last provision will probably not be realized for several months, at least; not until the Public Printer has time to clear away some of the accumulated stock of documents awaiting binding; but probably within six months or a year, documents published for distribution to libraries will begin to be very promptly received. Then, again, entirely adequate provision is made for monthly catalogues and for yearly indexes of government publications, which catalogues and indexes will, I think, prove almost invaluable to all persons handling public documents. Taking everything into consideration, it seems to me that library interests have been very largely subserved by the passage of the new law, and that even if six or twelve months more are required for

perfecting the machinery of the new office and the securing of the benefits involved, the members of the Association may well await the issue with patience.

"I am, myself, glad to be still in position, where if opportunity occurs, I may be able to assist in securing modifications of the law, and any new legislation which may seem desirable. While having no relation whatever to the new office, I am still at my old stand in the Department of the Interior, under a new title. The range of my work is, however, very much more limited, being that of supervising the distribution of the publications of the Department itself. This will, I hope, afford opportunity for me to take up some lines of indexing of documents in which I may yet be able to render efficient, and I trust, acceptable service both to our librarians and to the public at large."

On motion of Mr. Nelson it was unanimously *Voted*.—That the American Library Association hereby extends cordial greetings to the American Pharmaceutical Association, with congratulations on the pleasant auspices under which we are each holding our meetings in Denver at the same time.

An official copy of the same was immediately sent to the secretary of the A. Ph. A.

Adjourned at 9.00 P. M.

SEVENTH SESSION.

(HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16.)

Pres. UTLEY called the meeting to order at 9.25 A. M.

BALLOTING FOR OFFICERS.

The program named this as the first order of business for the session, with the following statement:

The vote will be taken by the Australian ballot system. The names of all the candidates will be printed on the ballot, and in voting, the members will check the name of the individual of their choice for each office. The executive board is required to make up this ballot and to place on it not less than three nominees for each office, including names filed with the secretary 48 hours before the election by at least five members of the Association.

W: H. BRETT.—Before the chair directs the ballots to be cast for the officers of this Asso-

ciation, I wish to withdraw my name from consideration as a candidate for the presidency. I do this, not because I am unappreciative of the honor of this nomination, but because I intend, at the proper time, to present an invitation to this Association, which, if it is accepted, as I trust it will be, will afford me both honor and occupation for next year.

In thus withdrawing, I wish to thank those who have thought so well of me as to place me in nomination, and to assure the Association that I appreciate the honor. May I ask each member having a ballot to draw a line through my name as it stands there.

The ballots were then collected; pending their count and report of the tellers, W: R. EASTMAN, chairman of the

COMMITTEE ON PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

made verbal report recommending a vote relative to the invitation from the L. A. U. K. The report was referred back to the committee for amendment; after which it was again presented and adopted, as follows:

Voted.—That we have received with great satisfaction the proposals for an International Conference of the A. L. A. and the L. A. U. K. in Great Britain, at some time in the near future, and promise that this Association will enter heartily into such plans to that effect as may be made by future Conferences.

But it is the conviction of this meeting that the near approach of the Grand Exposition at Paris in the year 1900 points to that date as the one to be chosen for a gathering of the librarians of the world.

W: R. EASTMAN, for the same committee, reported as follows:

We have received three invitations from localities specially interested. A strong plea comes from Philadelphia, wishing us to celebrate in that city the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the American Library Association; stating also, that in their effort to organize a free library movement Philadelphia needs the help to be derived from such a meeting. We have a letter from the president of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and a paper signed by six or seven of the presidents of the leading libraries of that city and vicinity. But it seemed to the committee that next year we had better not go quite so far to the east as Philadelphia. The committee had also in

mind that if, perchance, we should go to London in 1897, we would want a meeting on the sea coast at that time.

The other two places urged for the Conference are Cleveland and Chautauqua Lake. There is a great deal to be said for each. Cleveland has a centennial exposition in prospect to celebrate, the anniversary of the foundation of the city. We all know what a favorable city it is for conventions, and how much is desirable about it. Chautauqua Lake, a lake of twenty miles in length, has the city of Jamestown at one end, and the Chautauqua Assembly grounds at the other, and fine hotels. The mayor of Jamestown, who is secretary of the library there, sends a very urgent letter asking us to come, as indeed, he asked us a year ago to come. Between these two the committee is not willing to recommend. We think it ought not to rest with three individuals to decide between two places, either of which would accommodate the meeting and receive us cordially. For that reason we recommend that the Association declare its preference, and, if you are willing to give the time, we should be glad that Miss Hazeltine and Mr. Brett should be heard on this subject.

In reference to the question of time, another matter laid before the committee, if we go to Cleveland, we should prefer probably to go late in August, leaving time for a post conference trip to Mackinac Island. If we go to Chautauqua it would be better to choose the first or second week in August on account of the Assembly, which closes about the 20th. So the question of time will depend on the question of place.

Miss M. E. HAZELTINE.—It is difficult, when we are in the midst of beautiful scenery, to present a picture of another beautiful scene that is entirely different. Chautauqua Lake is a very lovely place. I wish I could bring it before you for a moment, a lake of blue framed in hills of green; a lake twenty miles long with varied shores, with wooded hillsides, with all things beautiful about it; with ample hotel accommodations, with cordial people, everything that you could wish. Then there are the delights of a retired lakeside resort, where rowing, sailing and boating of all kinds are at your pleasure; where there is fresh water bathing; where there is some of the best fishing in New York State; also, if you prefer,

many cosy nooks where a book will be pleasant company. And then there are the drives when sessions are over for the day, or adjourned for an afternoon; a coaching trip to the famous Chautauqua grape region, one of the most beautiful drives in the entire State, and where you can have grapes to your heart's content; another coaching trip to Panama Rocks, a peculiar geological formation; and many drives along the lake and over the hills.

Jamestown, a city of twenty thousand and more, at the foot of the lake, will be ready to welcome you, and assist in your entertainment; to give you a drive about the city or ride in the trolley cars; to show you the factories, for it is a city of factories. Two of the largest woolen industries in the United States are there, the Fenton Metallic Works, where library shelving is made—doubtless you could secure good rates for new libraries—furniture and shoe factories, in fine, everything in the line of manufactures. You will be received into our homes and entertained by the people of Jamestown, who will be responsible for your pleasure, even though your headquarters are at one of the resorts on the lake. So we invite you because we think it is a spot that would enchant you.

Then we appeal to you to come and help us, because we are in a very poverty-stricken condition library-wise. Buffalo and Jamestown are about the only places in Western New York that can boast of libraries. There are a few scattered between these points, but not many. We are far behind the times, and it would be of inestimable benefit to Western New York if one of these enthusiastic meetings could be held there. And my strongest point is that you plan to come during the term of the famous Chautauqua summer school, hold your sessions at some quiet point on the lake, and one day go to Chautauqua itself, and have a Library Day. Have for your meetings the amphitheatre, which will seat hundreds, where you can reach people from all over the United States and from other countries, so you will reach not only Western New York, but on that Library Day you would come in touch with all the world. I am sure that Bishop Vincent would gladly arrange for such a day on the Chautauqua program.

For a post-conference, several delightful excursions could be planned. Some there always

are who do not care to include that part, but prefer a resting time. These could remain in some cottage, enjoying hours of recreation, lectures at Chautauqua, steamboat rides over the lake, or quiet rest. Those who take the post-conference, could go to Buffalo or Cleveland, and from either point take the trip of the lakes. Or a trip through Central New York, with its chain of lakes, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, with Watkins Glen—and a visit to the Cornell Library would be delightful. Yet another trip could be planned to the Thousand Islands, with a glimpse of Niagara on the way. And yet others might be suggested. As to rates and accommodations, all roads lead to Chautauqua in summer; excursion rates from all points to Chautauqua are customary, and for a company of this kind, I am sure that very low rates could be secured. The Erie road is a trunk line, and could bring you from east and west directly to the lake. Buffalo is only seventy miles distant, and many could come over the New York Central, Lake Shore and other roads, all of which connect with Jamestown and the lake. And for hotel accommodations—come and see for yourselves. All that, we have for you. I earnestly hope that you will consider the invitation.

W: H. BRETT.—I certainly never heard a more eloquent presentation of an invitation during the years in which I have attended the meetings of the Association. It almost convinces me that I want to go to Chautauqua myself. I need hardly speak of the reputation of Cleveland. You all know it is a beautiful city; it is a hospitable city. It is a city accustomed to having meetings and taking care of them. We have had in the last two years some of the largest meetings, as for instance, the Christian Endeavor Convention last year, and the meeting of the Republican Club this year; both of which were very handsomely entertained. We had in February a meeting of the National Association of School Superintendents, and I believe every person who attended these meetings went away feeling gratified and enthusiastic over Cleveland, and wanting to come back again. The hotel accommodations are ample. At the Hollenden Hotel, which is only two blocks away from the library building, the entire Association could be accommodated with plenty of comfort. There is an assembly room in the library building, which

would be a convenient one to meet in; there are ample parlors at the hotel also.

There are many things of interest about Cleveland; the electric car lines, I think, are among the very best in the country. Cleveland, although not known especially as a summer resort, may almost deserve to be so called, because it is the summer home of a great many people from the interior. Adjoining the city is Edgewater Park, where there are bathing facilities that cannot be excelled away from salt water, convenient of access by the electric cars, and only about thirty minutes from the centre of the city.

Near Cleveland are several other lakeside resorts, that are beautiful, and convenient of access. I think, in case our invitation is accepted, that Mr. Utley desires to have the Association spend a day in Detroit. Put-in-Bay, which is one of the most beautiful places in the country, and of historical interest, lies between Cleveland and Detroit. The trip from Detroit could be made in the daytime, giving several hours at Put-in-Bay, reaching Detroit in the evening. Or the trip can be made directly to Detroit by rail or boat. Then just above Detroit on the St. Clair river are the St. Clair flats, which are unlike anything else in the country, and are delightful summer resorts; cottages dotted along the St. Clair canal, and many of them built on piles above the water, which is absolutely clear and running over the sand. It is beautifully described in Litchfield's "Little Venice." After the meeting is over, for those who do not care to incur the expense of a long post-conference trip, Put-in-Bay, or the St. Clair flats are delightful places at which to spend the time at a moderate expense. For those who care for it, Mackinaw, which is reached from Cleveland or Detroit, offers one of the most beautiful spots in the country. The steamboats run from Cleveland, connecting with others from Detroit. Including staterooms and meals, the four days on the steamers from Cleveland to Mackinaw and return cost nineteen dollars; just a little more than it would cost to live at a hotel for the same time. Mackinaw, you all know, is a place of great beauty and interest.

The reasons which I have thus far mentioned will probably apply equally well any other year. There are, however, some reasons

why I should be specially glad to have you come next year. It is our centennial year. The foundation of the city will be celebrated, and preparations are being made to that end. It is proposed to hold an exposition which will probably last three months, and a large amount of money is being raised and very great interest is manifested in it, so that I have no doubt it will be a marked success. I will read a letter received since I came here. It is from the director general of the exposition, who is also president of the Chamber of Commerce. (Letter read.)

Now it is hoped, in connection with the centennial year, to take advantage of the interest and sentiment it has aroused, and bring to a focus the matter of a new city hall and other public buildings; and we hope to bring to a conclusion at the same time the matter of a new public library, of which we are in great need. While I hesitate to mention this, because it is not certain by any means, I do feel sure that if the Association should decide to come to Cleveland the very fact that they were coming would help the matter along very greatly. It would stimulate the interest in library matters and be of great help to us. If we could, we should be glad to lay the corner stone of the new building when the A. L. A. is there. One of the features of the exposition will be a Library Day. I have talked the matter over with the director general of the exposition more fully than the letter indicates. Library Day at Chautauqua would be a delightful day, but the Chautauqua Assembly is in session every year; the Cleveland centennial will be celebrated next year only. Our Library Day would be of the greatest value to us there next year. Next year, also, the Hatch Library, which is a fine building, a gift to the Adelbert College in Cleveland, will be opened. These are all things which would enter into making next year an interesting year in Cleveland, and a year which would be more favorable than any other in which to have the Association meet in Cleveland.

I do not intend to say a word against Chautauqua. It is one of the most delightful places in the world; but there are one or two things which we might fairly take into consideration. We can go to Chautauqua any year; we met in New York State last year, and it seems fair that the Association should go a little farther

west. Cleveland can offer all the advantages of any point in the central states in the way of convenient access and favorable railroad rates. Half-fare rates can be had from any point to Cleveland if there is a sufficient number to go, and the regular two-third rates can certainly be had. I think that Cleveland offers all the advantages that any city can offer, and there are those special reasons which I have mentioned why next year will be the most favorable year of all to have you come. I most cordially hope you will decide so to do.

Remarks were made by H: J. Carr and F: M. Crunden in favor of Cleveland.

Miss M. E. HAZELTINE.—Although I shall have a greatly disappointed constituency awaiting me (especially in Jamestown, where we had very much hoped to welcome the Association next year), yet, because of the existing conditions, if you will come to Chautauqua soon, before the year 1900, I will withdraw in favor of Cleveland and Mr. Brett.

E. H. ANDERSON.—I came here with the intention of asking the Association to spend a day in Pittsburg in case the conference should be held in Chautauqua. Since I have found how much it means to the Cleveland Public Library to have it held there, I have decided not to extend the invitation at this meeting. I know if the conference is held in Cleveland, a post-conference trip would be preferred elsewhere than to smoky Pittsburg. We hope to have the Association with us some later day, before the year 1900.

F: M. CRUNDEN moved that the next Conference, for the year 1896, be held at the city of Cleveland. *Voted.*

W: R. EASTMAN moved that the time for such Conference be on or about the first of September, if satisfactory arrangements can be made for that date, in the discretion of the executive board. *Voted.*

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

We have audited the Treasurer's accounts, as presented to this Conference, and find them to be correctly cast, with proper vouchers; also bank book showing balance on hand as reported.

ALFRED E. WHITAKER,
CAROLINE H. GARLAND,
Acting Finance Committee.

August 16, 1895.

Pres. UTLEY read various items and queries from the

QUESTION BOX.

"How many of those present at this Conference, who came from active library work, have their expenses paid by the libraries?" Twenty-one responded.

"How many had their time given and not counted as vacation?" Thirty-two responded.

Remarks upon this subject were made by several persons, specifying the views of their library trustees or detailing individual modifications in that practice. As thus shown there would seem to be an increasing tendency on the part of library trustees to instruct their librarians to attend the meetings of the A. L. A. as representatives of their libraries; and to consider that the respective libraries profit by their doing so with time given and expenses paid.

"What value should be placed on Government documents for insurance purposes?"

Discussion of this question developed quite a disparity of views, according as the speakers had in mind large or small collections, those strong in the scientific sets, or otherwise with few but the common run of public documents, etc. It was generally agreed that their value is increasing, since the larger libraries feel the need of having sets as full as possible, and that as time goes on it is becoming more difficult to obtain those of the past. Also that it is possibly a question for each individual library according to the nature of its possessions in such publications; and any generalization on a broad basis, even of a dollar a volume and upwards, might in many cases be unsafe and unjust to the particular institution applying it.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Pres. UTLEY.—Before the result of the balloting is announced I shall make a ruling in opposition to the one made last year. The president then held that a majority vote is required to elect; and a second ballot was rendered necessary. I did not then agree with the ruling of the chair, but was not in position to question it. In view of the fact that where there are several candidates for an office, no one may have a majority over all and considerable time may be unnecessarily consumed by further ballotings, I shall hold that a plurality vote elects. Unless this ruling is questioned, therefore, the person or persons found

to have the highest number of votes for each office will be declared elected.

The tellers of election thereupon reported the result of the balloting, as follows:

President.—J: C. Dana, 65; (scattering, 12).

Vice-Presidents.—Henry J. Carr, 58; Theresa H. West, 55; C: R. Dudley, 40; (two others, 32 and 33 respectively).

Secretary.—H. L. Elmendorf, 50; (scattering, 24).

Treasurer.—Geo. Watson Cole, 46; (scattering, 31).

Trustee of Endowment Fund.—Norman Williams, 67.

A. L. A. Council.—Katharine L. Sharp, 64; Herbert Putnam, 56; H: M. Utley, 42; E. H. Anderson, 36; (four others, 21 to 34 each).

Those above named were declared elected.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Pres. UTLEY.—The proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the annual election of officers, as submitted by the executive board under instructions, was laid upon the table at the first session, to be taken up at a subsequent time. (*See p. 53.*) The sections, as proposed, have been printed in full and placed in the hands of all members of the Association prior to this meeting, and read as follows:

SUBSTITUTES FOR SECTIONS 9 AND 10 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 9. ELECTION. This Association shall at each annual meeting elect by ballot a president and an executive board of five. The president for the last preceding year and the president-elect shall also be members of said board, and the latter shall be its chairman. The board shall choose for the Association three vice-presidents, a secretary, recorder, treasurer, a finance committee of three, a co-operation committee of five, and such other officers and committees as may in its judgment be necessary. The board may also add to its number. The term of all officers shall be from the adjournment of one annual meeting to the adjournment of the next.

Sec. 10. EXECUTIVE BOARD. The executive board shall transact the business of the Association in the intervals between the meetings, and shall have power to act on all matters on which they reach unanimous agreement.

The proposed change simply contemplates that the body of the Association, instead of electing the president, vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer by direct vote, as now, shall elect the president and an executive board of

five persons, who shall choose the remaining officers. I wish to say in this connection that this matter of electing officers is an old question which has provoked much discussion. The present plan was adopted in the face of determined opposition. It has been tried three years, and in my judgment no serious evil has resulted. The great argument against it has been that it wastes valuable time. But you have all seen to-day that with the Australian system of voting this is no argument at all, because the time occupied in taking up the ballots is merely nominal.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—We may just as well consider and dispose of this matter now. Before proceeding to its discussion I must protest against the unfair manner in which the president has stated the question.

Pres. UTLEY.—I deny most emphatically any intention to state the question unfairly, and do not believe that anybody is likely to be misled by my statement of it. But, in addition to the statement of the question, I also gave an opinion on its merits.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—That was very evident.

Pres. UTLEY.—What I said by way of expressing my views was entirely separate and distinct from any statement of the question. The question was fully and fairly stated. I consider that as a member I have a right to declare my opposition to the proposed amendment.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—The president, it seems to me, has made an ex-parte statement. It is evident which side he intends to vote on, and it seems to me he has presented the proposed amendment unfairly; not intentionally so, but because of his own personal views. At this time I may congratulate the Association on having had the election pass quietly and without undue waste of time; but I have known two Conferences where two of the most promising sessions were absolutely wasted, in the election of officers. I say absolutely wasted, as the result would have been just the same under the old method. The only way of preventing this waste of time is by ruling that a plurality shall elect. Sometimes, where a number of candidates are up, a plurality may often be a decided minority; so you have minority officers right along, especially if it comes to the election of a large number of officers. I can remember one occasion, under this popular method, when we

came near electing to a certain position one who we fortunately found just in time would have been manifestly an unfit person.

I do not think that a popular assembly, composed in many cases of persons who attend a Conference for the first time, is the best body for electing officers. That may seem undemocratic, but it is not, really; you simply delegate your powers to persons whose judgment and whose knowledge you trust; you have your votes just the same. You do not vote directly for the making of the laws of your country; you elect others to do that. No one has a direct voice in the matter. And you know perfectly well, most of you to whom I am speaking, that you are in doubt as to whom you shall vote for. Some of the candidates you never saw before; and you trust to the advice of somebody else. This makes it easy for some one who is a good hustler to go around and have the person whom he wants elected, though that person may not be the best for the position. The president, it is conceded, must be a person of such prominence that you all have an opportunity to judge him; you know him by reputation at any rate. But when it comes to the other officers we can accomplish our object better if we just choose a body of five members who, together with the president-elect, select the other officers. There are reasons that will not occur to individuals in a popular assembly why one person at one time ought to be chosen, and another person at another time. These and various other considerations can be calmly discussed and weighed by trusted members of the Association, elected for that purpose.

The Association worked under that system for thirteen years, and satisfactorily; more satisfactorily than it has worked under the present plan, simply because of the waste of time. The result has been the same. I do not believe there would have been any essential difference in the results under one system or the other; but the great thing is that we should have saved time.

HENRY J. CARR.—As a member of the Association some years before I became a librarian, and since (both as an ordinary member, and again as one of those who has been favored with a position among your officers), I have had an opportunity to see the workings of the Association and of its constitution under sev-

eral different phases. I speak therefore, both from the side of a private, individual member, and from the side of one who has had something to do with the interior operations, those on which more or less of the actual success of each successive year depends. I am thoroughly convinced from those experiences, and from both points of view, that really the old way was the best; not because it was the old way, but because it was very skilfully planned by those who had had experience in like institutions. It resulted in bringing to the front the best and most valuable material, selecting quietly and simply those who by their circumstances, by their disposition, and by their actions were best fitted and best able to perform the various duties dependent on them, and upon which so much did depend for the final results to be attained.

Yielding to certain sentiments, when our constitution came up for revision and for final action, quite a radical change was made in this particular, especially in the matter of election of officers. While the immediate result has not been objectionable, still I do not think that the final result has been, or will be, if continued, for the benefit of the Association in the long run. I do think that the amendment now offered will bring together the best results of the old and of the later ideas and the later experience; and as presenting the matter for subsequent consideration and action I heartily urge that we adopt the amendment as now presented. It should be well understood, of course, that this amendment does not affect the election of the four members of the council each year; another clause of the constitution calls for their election by a ballot just the same, so that it cuts no figure in this matter.

T: T. WOODRUFF.—I am connected with an association numbering some eight hundred members, where the elections are held on a plan quite similar to that proposed by this amendment. The council, the governing body, appoints a nominating committee selected, of course, with a good deal of discretion. That nominating committee presents the names of the officers, and the balloting is really a purely formal affair. Printed ballots are circulated, and voted as a matter of course. That has been the practice for a number of years, and has been found to work very well in serving the main ideas underlying the organization, preventing

what are called democratic ideas from running away, from getting wild. It has not had the effect of perpetuating a certain set of men in office, nor of the institution becoming fossilized; and it seems to work, on the whole, very well indeed.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—It seems to me it is a great mistake to think that an organization of the dignity of the A. L. A. is run for the purpose of putting certain persons in office. It does not make a particle of difference to me who gets the offices, provided the objects of the Association are attained, and I think we are in danger of getting in this Association the same spirit that vitiates politics. I do not see any need of it. It never appeared at all until we had adopted the plan of popular vote; and then it immediately made its appearance. The executive board has acted wisely in stopping nominations by stump speeches; but if you will bring the matter home, you will see that you have as clearly an individual voice in the selection of the officers, by electing members of the Association whom you know and trust, and leaving them to exercise their judgment in accordance with the old plan, as you do under the present method.

Now, like Mr. Carr, I have gone through various phases of membership in the Association. I was a new member at one time; I knew nothing about the working of it; I saw who were the leaders of it, and who were interested in it, and working for its good, and I was always perfectly satisfied to leave the election of officers to them. I did not care who the officers were; so I voted for the men to whom I thought it was best to entrust the affairs of the organization. That is the best way in a body like this. Nearly all loosely organized associations leave their affairs to an executive board chosen by popular vote as is proposed by the amendment.

C: ALEX. NELSON.—I am positively in favor of the amendment. I think the arguments presented by Mr. Crunden are strong and good. We waste a great deal of time each year in electing officers. As has been said, the names are put on the Australian ballot; nominations may be made according to the rules we have had this year. You put in nomination names for president, three of them; you have your choice in selecting the man you want. In the same way you put in nomination names of

members of the executive board. There are no cliques in this Association, but there are minor sentiments; that we all know. It is perfectly natural that the librarians in the West should act together since they know each other better than they know the librarians in the East. The same is true in the East, and they know the librarians of that locality better than they do those in the West; so we have changed our meetings about that we may know each other better; that is why we come from the East to meet you in the West. I am only sorry we haven't three times as many here, but there are reasons why many whose regular custom it has been to attend the Association, did not come. You can put in nomination such local feeling as you please, and then the members of the Association elect the members of the board when they vote for the president. I think the old plan was the best plan, as has been said, when the executive board selected the other officers. They may be selected to help one section more than another, it may be said. What of that? This is a National Association; we did not come here to help librarians of the East, but all the librarians of the Association and of America. What is good for one section is for the good of all, and I hope the day will come when we shall see more members coming in from the South, and have a chance to hold a meeting down there. I only wish we could send a good delegation to the Atlanta Exposition, and throw into the meeting to be held there, that congress of librarians, a sentiment that would make itself felt throughout the South.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—May I say just one word more, to meet the argument about cliques. If you follow the course of the Association, if you look at the list of its officers from year to year, you will see there has been no ring, no clique of members to keep control. You elect new officers from year to year; in fact there is a law against the election of the president for a second term; that necessarily changes hands, and most of the other officers have been changed from year to year. So that argument about a clique getting possession and control of the Association, falls to the ground; for the executive board, you will remember, has to be elected by the members, and it is in their power to elect a different executive board every year.

W: R. EASTMAN.—I would like to ask an

explanation of those who are familiar with the purposes of this amendment. I see there is unlimited power in the board to add to its number; so seven men can multiply this to twenty-seven, or any number. It is also provided in the tenth section that they shall have power to act on all matters on which they reach unanimous agreement. Does that mean that the executive board can do nothing except by unanimous vote? Will they, in choosing the vice president, secretary, and treasurer, have to act unanimously or not at all?

Pres. UTLEY.—That point has occurred to me; but that provision has been in the constitution from the original organization of the Association. It is in the present constitution, and has been in part amended.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—That operates after the executive board is completed by the election of the officers.

W: R. EASTMAN.—There is nothing here to indicate that it is required to elect these officers to complete the board; or else that these officers when elected will not be members of the board unless the executive board shall have voted for them. Isn't that the case?

Pres. UTLEY.—The present executive board is made up of the officers who are elected by the Association. The new board is to be elected directly by the Association, some having been made *ex officio* members; that is, the president elect and the retiring president; though these officers, as officers, are not members of the board unless the members choose to make them so.

W: R. EASTMAN.—Are they bound by section 10, as to unanimous agreement? The reason I ask is, that if any point is overlooked it may be corrected now and not left for another amendment.

HENRY J. CARR.—I do not think that has been overlooked. As the president has said, it has been the practice from the beginning of the institution; and Mr. Eastman will observe that is worded, "At intervals between meetings;" that is, matters coming up for action when the Association might not be called together.

F: M. CRUNDEN.—They certainly could not transact the business of the Association when the Association itself was in session.

Pres. UTLEY.—The point mentioned by Mr. Eastman has occurred to me, as to whether the

board, by unanimous agreement, could do anything which it might choose to do, on the one hand; or if, on the other hand, it must have unanimous agreement in order to do anything. The language seems to me ill chosen. To carry it to an extreme point, could not the board by unanimous agreement change this Association into a medical association? Certainly so, if the language of the constitution may be taken literally.

HENRY J. CARR.—I beg to differ with you. I doubt whether they could do anything that was not within their power. Some things would be *ultra vires*.

Pres. UTLEY.—True. But to determine what is beyond their powers might involve an appeal to the courts. The danger may be more fanciful than real. But so far as the language of the section is concerned there is certainly no limitation to their powers.

Further discussion of the proposed amendment was postponed to the afternoon session.

O. L. FASSIG submitted the following, through the

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

As the rapid growth of that class of scientific literature which is being issued in serial publications makes a comprehensive subject index to this material of the greatest importance, and as the labor involved in the preparation of such an index makes international co-operation necessary, the American Library Association heartily endorses the movement inaugurated by the Royal Society of London for indexing the current scientific literature in serial publications. Believing that the best method for accomplishing this purpose can most readily be arrived at by a discussion in a conference of those most directly interested in the work, the Association further endorses the recent recommendation of the committee of the Royal Society to hold an international conference in London in the summer of 1896 for the consideration of plans for carrying on the proposed work of indexing.

F. M. CRUNDEN.—That does not bind the Association to anything more than an approval of the plan.

Pres. UTLEY.—I am inclined to think that under section 18 of the constitution this resolution will have to go to the council. It was so referred.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

on W: H. Brett's scheme for co-operative indexing of periodicals was presented, as follows:

Your special committee to consider the plan proposed by Mr. Brett for the co-operative indexing of current periodicals desire to report that they are convinced that the plan is a good and proper one to try, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Conference.

Mr. BRETT made verbal explanation of the proposed undertaking.

Remarks, endorsing Mr. Brett's plan were made by F. M. Crunden, J. N. Wing, G. T. Clark, E. H. Anderson, H. J. Carr, W. R. Eastman, Miss M. E. Hazeltine, and C. A. Nelson, with offers of co-operation.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Adjourned at 12, noon.

EIGHTH SESSION.

(HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, FRIDAY AFTER-NOON, AUGUST 16.)

The president called the meeting to order at 3.00 P. M.

Motion of Mr. Crunden to adopt the proposed amendment to the constitution. Seconded by Mr. Carr.

Pres. UTLEY.—So far it appears that I am the only one who has had anything to say in favor of the constitution as it now stands. I believe it represents the correct principle. This is a democratic government. We are taught from youth up that the people have a voice in the selection of their officeholders. That is the theory in respect to the country generally, and it is the almost universal practice in associations similar to our own. There may be some exceptions. But it seems to me that the general rule of the country is good enough for us. Why should we have a special rule to control us, as librarians, different from that which controls us as citizens? Cannot the rank and file of the Association be trusted to manage its affairs?

It is highly improbable that a mistake in the election of officers can wreck the Association. If a mistake is made at one election it can be corrected at the next. I, for one, do not believe that we are any more likely, as individual members of the Association, to err in voting directly for our officers than in voting for a select committee which shall choose the officers. We can individually look over the ground just as carefully as a committee can look it over, and we can exercise good judgment just as well as as a committee can exercise it. There may be

some members who would prefer to have a committee do the work of selecting those upon whom shall be conferred the honors and responsibilities of office. But I rather think it is American nature to be jealous of this prerogative.

Most persons prefer to make known their own minds in their own way rather than to have somebody else do it for them. This whole question was pretty thoroughly discussed at the two meetings when the present constitutional provision was pending. The whole ground was gone over carefully and the constitution was adopted as it now stands. Let it have a thorough trial. For the first year or two, perhaps, too much time was consumed in the election. But the plan of taking the ballot has now been systematized, so that this objection is overcome. I think the observation of those who are here to-day is that very little time was taken up by the election. The business of the Association has not been interfered with by it, and it has certainly given us satisfactory results. Let well enough alone, and at least try it a little longer.

F. M. CRUNDEN.—I think I may be allowed a sur-rejoinder. The president has referred to the business of the Association, and that very point it seems to me is the strongest against the present system. From its continuance will arise the belief that the main business of the Association is the election of officers. Now our business here is to read papers, and to carry on discussions on library topics. That is the main business of the Association. Of course, incidentally we must have an election of officers. As I said this morning, the net result of this election of officers is about the same. The only difference that would be likely to come from a return to the former methods is that occasionally a modest but meritorious man or woman would be chosen, who might not be selected by a popular vote, because of the lack of certain popular qualities.

The president has stated that the present plan worked very well in Chicago; I challenge the opinion of those who were present in Chicago in saying that it worked very badly. We wasted the best morning of the meeting, absolutely wasted it, in an election. Now it will not do to take the present meeting as a sample of the way a popular election works. You must consider there were only sixty-seven

votes cast this morning. How would it be when two or three hundred are voting?

Again, the tendency of a popular election is to elect somebody who is genial and popular in a social way, and pass over others who are just as good librarians, but have not the hail-fellow-well-met qualities. Just as it is in the world at large. You know perfectly well that the man who gets office in general politics is not always the man who has the greatest fitness. It is the good hand-shaker. I referred this morning to one librarian who was certainly one of the best in the profession. He was getting farther and farther away from the office that he desired, on which his heart was set for years, simply because of certain qualities that made him a little unpopular with people who did not know his inner worth and did not know the admirable work that he had been doing, setting an example in the library world. That man was elected to the office which he desired because the thing was in the hands of a committee; and his election did credit in every way to the Association.

But the strongest points against the present system are these: In the first place, the waste of time; the net result, as I have said, is just about the same. I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Utley would have been elected president last year by the other plan. I believe Mr. Dana would have been elected this year by the other plan. I am sure he would. That is one point. The other point (and it is perhaps almost equally as strong), is the tendency of the present plan to degrade this Association into a body for the distribution of offices. This, it seems to me, is one of the most deplorable things that could happen.

There is one other argument I wish to reply to. The president stated that we ought to let well enough alone. That would have been very good advice if offered before we made this change in the constitution which we now seek to rescind. We were getting along very well, admirably. There was no waste of time, there was no running into cliques, and no danger of doing so, because the power lies with the Association; they elect the members who select the officers. If you find a certain set of members are trying to control the Association, and doing what you don't want, don't elect them, elect somebody else. It is entirely in your own power. The way this amendment came

about was through an eloquent and powerful speech by an irresistible man; a man of great personal force and magnetism, who carried the Association with him; there was no time to think about it; and it was a popular thing. Of course we all believe that the power should be in the hands of the people; there is no question about that. But we are not a political organization; we are not met to illustrate political methods; we are here to discuss business matters; we want to get at certain results, and the quickest and easiest way is the best way for us to take.

HENRY J. CARR.—I have no desire to go into any extended remarks. I wish merely to say that my experience in the Association since 1878 to the present time has been such as to lead me to corroborate and sustain everything that Mr. Crunden has said in the matter. I could not add more, were I to talk an hour; I could not say better what I feel on the matter or put it more strongly than that. I feel that we should now adopt this amendment, and put it on its way towards subsequent final action; and so, while we are not all, perhaps, in accord with it, let us give it the benefit of the doubt now, and vote its adoption.

MISS ANGIE V. MILNER.—I would like to support Mr. Crunden on two points made this morning; the consuming of time, and the inexperience of some members. Chicago year I was a new member, with many other new members, and I remember well that wasted morning when we would have been glad to have somebody who knew something about it settle the whole question. We frequently didn't even know the different candidates from whom we were to choose, and we simply had to do the best we could; and yet our votes counted just as much as if we had known all about it. A constitutional question was discussed of which we had not had experience enough to judge; and the only interesting thing that I remember about this whole morning was watching the Columbian guard who had been placed in charge of the door, and who was trying to listen to the parliamentary discussion inside and keep the crowd away outside.

PRES. UTLEY.—There is the same difficulty on the part of new and inexperienced members in selecting the right persons for an executive board as in choosing the right persons for offi-

cers. I do not see that anything is gained by a change, on that score. Mr. Crunden says we still have the power in our hands, because we elect the board which chooses the officers. My reply to that is that there is no necessity for doing by indirection what we may as well do directly. Many of us prefer to vote for the persons we want as officers rather than vote for delegates who may possibly choose for officers the very persons we do not want.

C: ALEX. NELSON.—I think there is an answer to that objection and a very short one. If there are five people to be selected for the board, and there are two hundred members of the Association present, suppose the members are divided up into exactly forty members from each one of five different sections; each set of forty will know who is the best representative of their section; suppose each section elects its best man or woman to the board, I think we could trust those five heads to select the other officers. There are certainly among forty members from each of five different sections of the country, some who know who are the best people in the whole country to put into office to run the Association for a single year. I do not see any difficulty; I think it overcomes all difficulty. Granting that there are five sections, each one of those sections can put in the board the man it likes best, and those five men will certainly be the ones who are enough interested in the Association to run it as it should be run, or put it into the power of men who should run it.

W: R. EASTMAN.—Do I understand that sectional division is part of the plan?

C: A. NELSON.—It may come to that, though I do not fear it. Grant that there are 40 librarians here in Colorado and Idaho and Montana who may not know more than half a dozen, or perhaps not more than one or two librarians from the East, or in the South, or in the Middle States; they certainly know some of the leaders in the library world. You must know whom you consider your best rising people here in the West, and the leaders are the ones who will come to the front. I only give this as an illustration, in case the Association were so enlarged, of divisions that might be. There may be three different sets united on one person; in this way the best people would naturally be selected.

Pres. UTLEY.—It is very easy to say that such or such things might be. But my observation leads me to believe that under such a plan about the same persons would be chosen, year after year, to constitute the executive board. There are certain members gifted with fluency of speech and readiness in debate. They are consequently more or less prominent. I do not say this by way of disparagement, but simply to illustrate the situation. When the time comes to choose a board these persons who have been conspicuous on the floor are, naturally enough, first thought of as suitable members of such a board. It seems to me that the danger is that the selection of officers may fall into the hands of a select few who might thus be able to control the Association and its policy. The membership itself, and not a clique or junta, ought to control the Association. There is no danger that politics will disturb the even tenor of our deliberations, or that our time will be unduly taken up by the lobbying of seekers after office. I do not apprehend that animosities will ever be created by rivalries in that field. There has been no evidence of anything of the kind, so far. But what I do insist on is that the membership of the Association should retain in its own hands the full control of its affairs through the selection of its officers. It is as much our business to attend to these things as it is to discuss questions relating to library economy. Any reasonable amount of time devoted to the transaction of this business cannot be said to be wasted. It is an important part of our duty to outline the policy which the Association shall pursue and to select the officials who shall be charged with the execution of that policy. We should attend to those duties precisely as we attend to all others.

A rising vote being taken the motion to adopt was lost; receiving but 30 in the affirmative out of 56 present.

Adjourned at 3.30 P. M., to meet at Colorado Springs, Wednesday, August 21, at 10 A. M.

NINTH SESSION.

(COBURN LIBRARY BUILDING, COLORADO SPRINGS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 21.)

Pres. UTLEY called the meeting to order at 10.30 A. M., some 85 or more persons being present.

COMMITTEE ON DR. POOLE MEMORIAL

made the following preliminary report :

Your committee has organized by the election of Dr. Wire as secretary and treasurer, and requests that members present who wish to subscribe to the fund hand their names to him.

Your committee recommends that the memorial take the form of a bronze bust, which, with a suitable pedestal, can be procured for a sum not to exceed \$500. This sum can certainly be raised in an association of this size; and your committee would urge upon all members of the A. L. A. that in thus paying respect to the memory of a distinguished representative we are honoring the profession to which we are proud to belong.

F. M. CRUNDEN, *Chairman*.

J. N. WING.

G. E. WIRE.

The report was adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Your committee appointed to consider the communication from Agnes Wallace and others concerning the action of this body in regard to the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, submit the following:

1. It is advisable that the secretary respond to the letters received, accepting the invitation for individual members to attend and take part in proceedings of the library congress to be held during the Exposition.

2. It is further advised that the committee in charge of the library exhibit be informed that the A. L. A. no longer has possession of the model library exhibited at Chicago, the same having been given into the charge of the United States Bureau of Education, to whom application should be made.

MARY EILEEN AHERN.

KATHARINE L. SHARP.

EDWIN H. ANDERSON.

Report adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Library Association are due and hereby tendered to the Denver Chamber of Commerce, to the Colorado Library Association, to the resident members of the A. L. A., and to the Chamber of Commerce and Reception Committee of Colorado Springs, for the cordial hospitality they have extended to this Association and for the enjoyable entertainment they have provided for visiting delegates.

Adopted.

Pres. UTLEY announced as the particular topic for discussion at this session, having reference more especially to local circumstances in and for Colorado,

SYSTEMS OF CONTROL, SUPPORT, AND ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Remarks were made by Louis R. Ehrlich, of Colorado Springs, welcoming the Association and touching upon the local library situation and needs.

Also, by Rev. Dr. James B. Gregg, and Walter C. Frost, in the same connection.

Following those speakers, several members of the Association from various localities each spoke briefly, giving personal experiences or pertinent ideas by way of suggestion to those of Colorado present and interested in the subject; viz.: H: M. Utley, H. L. Elmendorf, Miss C. M. Hewins, W: T. Eastman, Henry J. Carr, T: T. Woodruff, C: Alex. Nelson, and J. N. Wing.

Short responses were made by Rev. Philip Washburn, L: R. Ehrlich, and W. A. Platt, of Colorado Springs.

(The several speakers at this session were not reported verbatim, but Acting Sec'y Nelson has given an abstract of the essential part of their remarks in the *Library Journal*, 20:317-319, for September, 1895.)

Sec'y Nelson read a letter from MELVIL DEWEY, transmitting the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION, and expressing regrets relative to his enforced absence from this Conference; also referring to the political investigations under way at Albany.

The committee report was read by title and accepted for printing in the Proceedings.

(See p. 58.)

Further consideration of items in the QUESTION BOX,

postponed from a previous session, was omitted.

On motion of W: R. Eastman, unanimous thanks were voted to H. L. J. WARREN for his self-denying and untiring efforts in behalf of those members participating in the post-conference excursion and the session at Colorado Springs.

Meetings of Sections,—Publishing, College Library, New York, etc., were called to take place after adjournment.

(No reports of their transactions have come to the hands of the Recorder, and it is presumed that they were held informally, with the purpose of continuing the respective officers and committees of each for another year.)

Conference adjourned at 12.20 NOON.

SOCIAL AND TRAVEL FEATURES OF THE CONFERENCE.

BY MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

I. PRE-CONFERENCE.

A year, almost, had slipped away since we said good-bye one to another among the hills of New York, a year of serious work, seeming often long and tedious; yet so kind is time, that we thought it but a day when the re-union came, and good-bye, God-speed! became all hail!

It is true that "the deeper part of one's nature will often go to sleep, and then the surface can enjoy itself." Who shall say what we did with our deeper natures, whether they were packed in our grips, or trunks, or whether they were left in our desks, ready to be forwarded for the business of the Conference? Surely they had gone to sleep for a time, as we journeyed from all directions to join forces at Chicago, August 11th. And be it known that whatever our time, or train, or number, a cordial reception awaited us at the station there. The eastern party came in the Pullman, Sirius, which accounted for the dog-star weather in Baltimore and Washington. They had many tales to relate of their trip, of the rolling country and pleasing views that the many-curved Baltimore and Ohio afforded, and the "back porch" was somewhat the worse for scenery, or rather scenery-loving people.

The time, after all had assembled, was quite too short in which to view the attractive libraries of the city, for in our behalf, the zealous reception committee had overcome Sunday bolts and bars, giving us access to the new Chicago Public Library, still in the hands of the builder, yet affording suggestions of its future; to the Newberry and its riches; and to Armour Institute with its energetic management. It was a quiet, peaceful day, a true Sunday, for it is "Christ in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge."

In the early evening the pilgrims gathered at the Union station, and the Tower of Babel was begun anew, with blocks of tickets, berth checks, baggage and more greetings, as new members appeared. Many of us were traveling as pharmacists, and our endeavors to ap-

pear wise in this disguise may have added to the confusion.

At last all was seemingly arranged, and we filed through the great iron gate, only to encounter more difficulties, adding more blocks to our tower the while. It was the same Sirius that caused this last confusion, for had it not been sent to the repair shops, all on account of its rear platform? And its successor, the Himalaya, looked freezingly upon Sirius checks. It was amusing to note the self-satisfied air of the Chicago party when they discovered that their quarters were in Parnassus. When the train pulled out of Chicago at 10.30 o'clock, all were ready for the quiet and rest of the night, the forerunner of an anticipated ride across the plains.

The events of Monday began with the crossing of the Mississippi, sight of which was missed by some, owing to the early hour. All day we journeyed through Iowa and Nebraska, learning to know in very truth what "waving corn" means. A year of plenty had come to the land, and we were never tired of gazing at the hundreds of acres of green. The flowers, along the way delighted us, our inward eye seeing in those fields now a forest swept with breezes, now the sea with its waves breaking under our windows, helping us bear the heat of the day, and now the goodly harvest of the farmer, with whom we rejoiced for the garden of the desert was in its prime, gay with sunflowers, poppies and asters.

Nor was the visiting neglected, nor the dining car, despite all these outward attractions. This was a gala day, and it was improved to the full. The Missouri was crossed in the afternoon, bringing us tidings from the mountains whither we journeyed. At Omaha and Lincoln came more reunions, and a hearty welcome from the yet far distant city; a welcome that labeled us all in silver, "A. L. A., Denver, 1895." And then across the prairie what radiant pictures we beheld, as the sun went down in crimson and gold! As we journeyed into the night we made the way merry with music,

by the aid of Oliver Ditson and his book, and the ringing voice of our host.

Tuesday morning brought a glorious dawn, with the mountains in haze upon the plains, telling us that we were nearing our journey's end, and the customary hurry and bustle attended our arrival. No more playing on the way to school, it was time to produce the serious side of our natures, for were we not warned that school would begin in an hour?

II. CONFERENCE.

School kept at Denver during four days, but there is a recess even in those most strictly managed, and there were many delightful "between times" at Denver.

After the long, hot journey, it was most refreshing to find a flowery welcome in our rooms, for

"Here are sweet peas, on tiptoe for a flight,
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings."

And these flowers proved worthy messengers of the Colorado Library Association, that bound us all about with a royal good time.

On the first evening an "acquaintance meet" in the ladies' ordinary of the Windsor was thoroughly enthusiastic, with its bright sallies, good stories and anecdotes; and, though semi-official, deserves mention among the doings of our gayer selves, for it made us one and all acquainted—a jolly band of comrades we, quite ready for the Adventure in the Far West which next befell us. If it took a "whole book" by C. L. A., author of *Good Intentions*, to summon us to this adventure, surely it needs a book to tell of it; to tell how the High School building by some magic became a reception hall, where we were most cordially received by the good people of Denver; and of the gay scene, where music and flowers, milk and honey, talk and laughter mingled.

On Thursday came a good whole holiday with the "Loop-trip" for some, and a "Jog to the smelters" for others. We will listen to a tale of the Loop, by one who went.*

Loop-Trip.

We had not been in Denver very long before it began to be whispered about that certain

*Minnie M. Oakley.

members of the A. L. A. were going to run off for a day and take the trip over the "Loop." The whisper became a more distinct utterance, and finally it was announced that the regular sessions for Thursday would be postponed, that all might take the loop-trip if they desired without having any unattended sessions on their consciences. Consequently at 8.30 o'clock on the morning appointed, most of the party were to be seen comfortably seated in an observation car ready for the short journey into "the heart of the Rockies" over the famous loop.

The short ride of fourteen miles from Denver to Golden, with the foot-hills ever drawing nearer, only increased the thrill of expectancy all felt, who had never before been in a mountain cañon.

The goggle boy diverted our attention for a few brief moments, as he passed through the train and made us all believe that our eyes would seriously suffer from the ever present cinder if we did not provide ourselves with the ugly blue things he had for sale; so we purchased his wares, adjusted them with the feeling that if we did look like a new species of human being, we were at least doing the proper thing, and prepared for the worst—or best.

Golden stands at the entrance of Clear Creek Cañon, and is a pretty little town containing the State School of Mines, which we could see distinctly from the train. It seemed impossible to believe that we were already over 400 feet higher than we were at Denver, but the guide-book said so, and we believed it. We took the attitude toward the guide-book that Mark Twain did toward the man who told him some wonderful tale. He said afterwards, when repeating the story, "Of course I believe it, for did I not see the man who told me?"

The railroad follows the course of Clear Creek for about sixty miles, through weird mountain scenery, first on one side of the river, then on the other; through narrow gorges, rocky passes, by little towns shut in by the mountains, under ledges of rock and over bridges, until finally after crossing and recrossing itself many times, each time rising higher and higher, one was enabled at the highest point, just above Georgetown, to look backward and downward and see six distinct lines of track crossing each other at different altitudes, with the pretty little city of Georgetown nestling far below them all.

The loop is indeed "a railway on a bender, the apotheosis of gyration, the supreme luxury of entanglement," and makes one feel that there is a great deal of human ingenuity in the world, and that railroad engineering skill is something to be mightily respected.

After arriving at Silver Plume the party separated into little groups for lunch; some going to the hotel, and others taking their baskets and climbing the mountain side for a short distance to an inviting ledge where the cold

chicken, sandwiches, pickles, pie, *et cetera*, could be invitingly displayed. The mountain air, so cool and invigorating, proved a wonderful appetizer, and it was not long before even the pie had disappeared and those who wished to explore "green fields and pastures new," wandered up the mountain side to a mine, where some of the most venturesome displayed courage by going several hundred feet into it. The sensation experienced when one gets fairly into a mine with the guides ahead carrying lighted candles, making the darkness more gruesome, is only equaled by getting out and being told that "You nearly stepped into a shaft 85 feet deep, but you turned just in time."

Before leaving Silver Plume our eyes were gladdened by the sight of sturdy mountain children carrying bunches of the Colorado state flower, the lavender and white columbine, which found a ready sale among the librarians.

While waiting for the train we were highly entertained by two of the most dignified and jolly members of the party who captured a couple of burros, and started for a short ride. With the peculiar contrariness for which the little beasts are noted, they refused to take the same gait or respond to the pulls of the bridle, or to endearing epithets, but were finally induced to halt within a short distance of each other long enough to have their pictures taken.

The kindly greeting given to strangers by the mountain dwellers was noticeable several times during the day. Groups of children near the track waved and shouted and waved until their little arms and voices must have been somewhat weary, and the librarians responded heartily by waving their handkerchiefs as long as the children were in sight.

The home trip was made in good time, for it was considerably like sliding down hill. Six o'clock found the library wanderers again in Denver wending their way to the hotel, satisfied with the day, congratulating themselves upon the new friends made, and the wonderful scenery enjoyed, laughing over the recollection of the numerous funny times, and profoundly sorry for those who had remained behind to visit the smelters.

A people who can entertain several Associations in one season—even two at a time, with no more evidence of confusion than the remark that "The women are all librarians, and the men all druggists"—must certainly possess attractions, and furnish "funny times." Those who stayed away from the mountains found much pleasure and amusement in the life of the hospitable city.

Part of an hour was delightfully spent enjoying a veritable bird's-eye view from the top of the Equitable Building—it would be more fitting to say *palace*, so magnificent is the

structure—to which the librarians held the key, for the Hon. Henry Wolcott had kindly presented A. L. A. members with passes to its roof.

There were the parks to visit, where irrigation and the skill of the landscape gardener have converted the desert of a few years ago into a bower of loveliness. Here one little woman, not from the West, spied a plot where the plants were arranged to read, "Welcome N. E. A.," which she readily translated "Welcome, New England—what does the A stand for?"

The curio shops with their wealth of mountain treasures, lured many on to spend time and money. Very beautiful were the piles of gems that had in some way caught the varied tints of the land; especially fascinating were the agates, onyx and all the minerals that gave the spirit of the mountains; the quaint pottery and dainty needlework that bespoke another race, and trinkets worked from silver and gold, mined hard by, were not passed without due admiration. Selections were made from these until trunk space failed and luncheon time had come and almost gone.

To the smelters in the afternoon a special train bore a goodly company, and very interesting it was to follow a carload of seemingly plain, every-day earth and rock through the many processes of pounding and grinding to powder; of sampling, testing, sifting, resifting and smelting until a stream of molten slag, that suggested the lake of fire and brimstone, flowed at our feet, while another hastened away for chemical precipitation, which final process revealed at last the pure silver, ready for the mould. As we looked upon the unattractive ore, borne into the hot, noisy smelters, which seemed like a city of chimneys and smoke, we wondered if any good thing could come out of these, and behold—the shining silver blocks, worthy a place in the pavement of the City Beautiful.

Friday, our last day in Denver, was one long to be remembered, for in the afternoon came the electric car ride, to which we were bidden by the Chamber of Commerce. It was a perfect day, and we rode for miles through city streets, and out onto the plains, gaining a magnificent view of the mountains, grim, austere, majestic, yet softened by a distance that we could not realize. With this environment of

mountains and beautiful plain, where there is
 "Room! room to turn round in, to breathe and be free,"

with homes and offices and palaces of stone, with parks and long vistas of pleasant streets, terminating apparently in the mountains; with all these and much more, Denver is one of the beautiful cities of the world, and has some aspects of situation in which no city can surpass it, making it almost worthy to be called, as Jerusalem was of old, "the joy of the whole earth."

The evening brought us to our annual dinner, a feast fit for a king, with bullion (in cups) and silver punch. As ever, there were ready speeches that delighted all; especially do we recall the many local hits of the Hon. Platt Rogers, who honored our board that evening. An hour of song followed in the parlors, and then we departed to pack our trunks, ready for an early start in the morning.

Four days in Denver sufficed only to give us a great longing to spend many days there; but other scenes beckoned, and time pressed, so we bade farewell to our hosts, trying, but in vain, to find words in which to express our appreciation of their royal hospitality.

III. POST-CONFERENCE.

It began Saturday morning, August 17th, nominally at 8.30 o'clock, but really an hour later (due to the "wonderful air" and the brakes) when the train, longer by an extra car to accommodate our party of thirty, pulled out on the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railroad (South Park Line). We had not an observation car, but the first sight of the South Platte, dancing and leaping over its rocky bed, proved that platforms served as well, and not only back-platforms, of which there are never enough to go around, but also midway ones.

One of the party, whose courage in wearing those becoming goggles was the envy of us all, was here, there, and everywhere; now on the back platform, now all between, and now disappearing for a time, when rumor hath it that even the engine became his vantage ground. He was guide and enthusiast in one, and when on the great heights, spirits lagged or sight grew dim, fresh courage and inspiration were gained from his enjoyment of it all.

After numerous stops at the small summer

resorts, we passed behind the foothills, into the cañon of the Platte, where every stage of our progress brought a new scene. There were narrow defiles, where rushing river and speeding train contended for the right of way; there were broader views, where distant mountains were revealed, and mountain temples fashioned with domes and spires, and castles in Spain for all of us.

Leaving the cañon, we rose steadily to the great plateau, the little narrow-gauge engine bravely overcoming one mountain after another, and expecting us to as bravely overcome the constant shower of cinders. Along this tortuous way, cut at a heavy grade, we mounted Kenosha Hill, into a smart hail and rain storm, giving the touch of gray and effect of mountain storm that we had wished for. From the top of Kenosha we descended rapidly, every curve calling forth expressions of wonder and delight, until in a burst of sunshine, the clouds all gone, South Park came suddenly into view, and our tribute was *silence*—"like the hush before the prayer."

Dinner at Como, in the Park, was most welcome, for in very truth we were hungry; the dinner was good, with blue mosquito netting for coloring, and pickles for relishes. As we left the Park, the placer mining along the gulch diverted us for a time, and then the gallant little engine dragged us around and over a mountain, and around and over another and another, until we knew not which way to look, so extensive was the view as we approached the very crest of the continent; and while the train paused on the crest, from the region of the clouds we gained a view of the valley, protected by mountains piled on mountains,

"Bathed in the tenderest purple of distance,
 Tinted and shadowed by pencils of air."

Quick time was made on the down grade from Breckenridge to Diekey, where we had twenty minutes while the train went to Dillon and back. It was a relief after the panorama of mountains with all their majesty of outline and beauty of coloring, to come so near to the flowers that we could pluck and carry them away, resplendent with the vivid Colorado colors.

Who shall attempt to tell of the ride to Leadville around the mountain sides, as the west grew crimson with retiring day? Who shall attempt to tell of that valley of green with its

thread of silver, the peaceful source of the mighty Arkansas?

Into Leadville we ran at dusk, with an hour for rest and dinner at the Vendome, and time for transfer to the Denver and Rio Grande, where a special car was in waiting. The song-book was produced as we pulled out of Leadville; the singers gathered in the middle of the car, and made melody unto themselves, and further beguiled the way with stories and riddles and naps. Glenwood Springs was reached at 11:30 o'clock, and by Sunday all was quiet and serene.

That Sunday amid the mountains towering high above us, and around us, rare red in the sunlight, darkening into shades of russet as the day waned! The Hotel Colorado, a veritable palace in the wilderness, with fine meals and good service, even to the dignified head waiter whom we remembered as the autocrat of the Mirror Lake Hotel at Lake Placid! The fountain in the court yard; the arbor of wild cucumber, studded with morning glories that were glories indeed, large, velvety, and colored as only Colorado sunshine can color; the tank of lotus blossoms, the bath houses, and the famous pool lying between the hotel and the river—all this to compass in one day—but we did our best.

Some, after a drink of brine, reported for an early breakfast, then wandered over the rocks and cliffs, presumably in search of wild-cats. Others preferred a late breakfast, a walk about the town, and a rest on the shaded porch, "just drinking in the scene." And yet others, somewhat more daring, ventured a ride over the old stage road, up the cañon of the Grand. As we rode along the narrow way, with sheer mountain wall on one side, and precipitous river bank on the other, one of the party suggested what a capital illustration it would make for a Sunday school book should an accident happen.

What a text for a sermon the everlasting hills afforded! We could read them more carefully than from a car window, and could know more certainly the history of that cañon, the titanic struggle between the river and the mountain. In fancy, we peopled that lonely gorge with a mighty race, traced their castles with draw-bridges, and forts guarded by stately sentinels of pine. On the return, the view up the open-

ing of the cañon called forth again the tribute of silence.

In the afternoon many of us fell prey to the famous pool, and yet others in the evening. At night, the fountain proved to be an electric one. A brilliant stream rose to a height far above the tiled roof of the hotel, while a search light in one of the towers added to the effect, and music from a distance made it seem like fairy-land.

Monday morning found us exploring the town, making the most of the time a late train afforded, for we were loath to leave Glenwood and the pool. On boarding the train, we found two of the librarians who had journeyed to Utah; and when we heard their enthusiastic accounts of the country, we knew why the train was late!

The journey of that day is another one to be remembered. Some of the librarians had expressed fears about the scenery, that it would not hold out, but their fears were groundless; for, as the train whirled up the cañon of the Grand, around curves and rocky bluffs, through tunnels black and smoky, that made the view all the more magnificent by reason of contrast, the fear was not would the scenery hold out—but would we?

At noon we climbed Tennessee Pass to Leadville, where we had a twenty minute lunch; then we left the high altitudes for the cañon of the Arkansas, with its memories of the Overland Trail. Down we rushed, sometimes through peaceful valleys and past thriving little towns, and then for miles under frowning battlemented cliffs, mottled with dwarf pines. Often a dull green rock framed itself against a red cliff, like a cameo cut by a Titan hand. Oh! what has color meant to us since those days! Earth and sand and rock—pink, rose-red, deep-red, sometimes mingled with grays,—a line of brilliant green along the river banks and over all the wonderful blue of the Colorado sky. Surely this state does not belie its name—Colorado, the *red* land.

At Salida, a delegate sent from the Colorado Springs party waited to greet us, and urge us to hasten, for they were lonely without the other half. From Salida, the cañon grew narrower and narrower, and we were glad of the surging, rushing river that followed us; for there was a spirit of loneliness in this lower

gorge, that the little mining cabins, scattered here and there, only served to increase. If Carlyle had been plunged in these regions at at the time of the Everlasting Yea, he would indeed have found Nature to be the "Living Garment of God"—but there would have been no village fires, no smoke from the valley to tell him of the "Brotherhood of man."

No tongue or pen can describe the Royal Gorge, the *grand finale* of the day, with its famous hanging bridge, representing the triumph of mind over matter; and while we were yet lost in admiration and awe, storing our memory with the majestic vision, we ran out into the green and fertile plain, where the fruits of the land appeared.

Our last meal on the twenty minute schedule, at Pueblo, was the worst on the trip; and only "Colorado Curry" as served by "Trilby" pulled us through. Then, for two hours, we journeyed into the evening, to Colorado Springs, where we were gleefully hailed by the party that stayed by the goods, while we explored the mountains; and by a good librarian, a member of the ever attentive Colorado Library Association, who made quick work in parcelling us out to hospitable boarding houses. So ended that day's journey from the mountains to the plain.

The next morning, early, the rest of the Utah party reported, and confirmed the adventures of those who first escaped from the beguiling regions, with a tale somewhat as follows: *

Glimpses of Salt Lake City.

When we announced our determination to pay a visit to the city of the Latter Day Saints, much and varied was the advice given us by kind friends. One said that the weather was too hot; another that the journey was too tiresome; and a third that there was absolutely nothing to see between the state line of Colorado and Salt Lake City. But in spite of all these discouraging utterances we remained firm in our resolve to make the trip, and here is an endeavor to show how we were compensated.

Leaving Denver on Friday, August 16th, by way of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, we set out on our journey of 716 miles. Any words descriptive of the beauties of the Royal Gorge and Tennessee Pass would be entirely inadequate, particularly as our supply of adjectives had been exhausted long before. Suffice it to say that we were deeply delighted and im-

pressed by all that we saw and would warmly recommend other tourists to make the same trip, although the last stage over the arid alkali plains was exceedingly hot and dusty.

At noon, on Saturday, we arrived at Salt Lake City, and after registering at the Templeton, promptly took the train for Saltair Beach, a new and popular resort on Great Salt Lake. The Pavilion, erected by Mormon capital, is Moorish in style and quite imposing. Votaries of Terpsichore may here trip the light fantastic to their heart's content on the largest dancing floor in the world. We never saw so many bathing houses in one place as are here at the margin of the lake. It is altogether the proper thing to come at sunset and take "a dip in the briny"—salt is no name for it. After feasting our eyes upon the vari-colored waters of the translucent lake, its mountainous wood-clad islands, and one of the most glorious sunsets imaginable, we went back to our hotel very tired, but ready for whatever the next day might bring.

While at breakfast on Sunday morning we were joined by two members of the A. L. A., who, like ourselves, had been energetic enough to make the trip. It was a little amusing to learn that they had kindly hunted for us before breakfast at various hotels, not having noticed our names directly above their own on the register of the Templeton. As this hotel faces Temple Square, we were in the midst of the Mormon institutions. Brigham Young builded better than he knew when he laid out the city on so magnificent a scale. Think of grand avenues 132 feet wide and straight as an arrow, with the squares between the intersecting streets each ten acres in extent! The houses are all detached, surrounded by pleasant gardens, and streams of mountain water flow along the streets, keeping the vegetation fresh and green. We were told that in former years if one were thirsty it was necessary only to stoop and drink; but since the advent of the Gentile the water has lost its pristine purity and is now only fit for irrigating purposes.

On Temple Square stands the great white granite Temple to which no Gentile can be admitted, and behind it are the huge Tabernacle and spacious Assembly Hall. Not far away are the famous Beehive where Brigham Young lived and died; the Lion Houses and the Amelia Palace, the tithing-house where every good Mormon still brings a tenth of his income, which is devoted to the church; and the church office, where all affairs of State are settled.

As we were passing this house, a kindly faced old man invited a party of tourists, who bore the indelible stamp of Cook, to come in; and we, nothing loath, followed after. Although somewhat disgusted at the ill-bred questions asked by these people, we were, as one of our party put it, "accessories after the fact," and very willingly stayed and listened to the answers, until it was time for services at the Tabernacle.

* Beatrice Winsor,

At three o'clock the gates of the massive wall surrounding the square were unlocked, and saints and sinners alike were admitted to the sacred precincts. It took the Mormons forty years to build the Temple, which cost them nearly \$6,000,000. But in spite of their fond belief that in beauty it favorably compares with St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, we were disappointed in the exterior view. We were told, however, that if we could only see the beauty of its interior—its rooms lined with onyx and studded with precious stones—we would be satisfied. Alas! our conversion to the Mormon faith was the only key which would unlock the magic gate, and that was too great a price to pay.

The Tabernacle is a most extraordinary building, resembling a gigantic turtle, and its acoustic properties are wonderful. We had the pleasure of hearing Brigham Young, Jr., make an address, such as one might hear in any Christian church, as no doctrinal points were discussed. A missionary, just returned from England, did not give a very glowing account of converts flocking to the Mormon standard. He asserted, however, that "persecution under favorable circumstances" was good for the church. But his report was so distinctly discouraging that if we had been among the twelve apostles, or even one of the four and twenty elders, seated about him on the platform, we should have been attempted to pull him by the coat tail and ask him to refrain from further exposing the weakness of the cause to the sinners or Gentiles there assembled.

The music, rendered by a choir of 300 well-trained voices, was very fine, but the organist was not equal to the organ, which is said to be one of the best in this country. In front of us sat a man with his seven wives, one uglier than the other, so we had a good opportunity to see Mormon domestic life at close range. A prominent Gentile told us that, barring the two great evils, polygamy and exalting the church before the state, the other Christian denominations might well follow the Mormon example of putting their religious principles into practice in all their business relations.

Although greatly pleased with our trip, we were all glad to turn our faces toward beautiful Colorado. Taking the narrow gauge, Denver and Rio Grande, through the sublime Black Cañon of the Gunnison, over the wonderfully beautiful Marshall Pass, we reached Colorado Springs at four o'clock Tuesday morning, ready to aid in carrying out any plans that the Colorado division had arranged.

Tuesday morning at 8.00 o'clock came the trolley ride to Manitou, for the ascent of Pike's Peak. Our reunited company numbered 57. We might record the delights of that early morning ride, with the dew still on the sage, giving us its pungent odor; with the sights

along the pleasant streets, with the mountains radiant in the sunlight, and the Peak ever before us;

"Fronting heaven's splendor,
Strong and full and clear."

We might enter into a detailed account of the mechanism of the cog-road—but of the ascent of the Peak, of the sunlit glimpses of rocks and stream, of flowers and trees, of the vistas of the world below, of the ever approaching nearness to the infinite blue of heaven we may not speak—and on the summit

"We stand
In breathless awe beneath its dome of sky,
Whose multiplied horizons seem to lie
Beyond the bounds of earthly sea and land."

The round trip was made in ease and comfort, without accident, and those that experienced difficulty because of the altitude, were few.

After a good luncheon at the Iron Springs Hotel, Manitou, a long procession of carriages appeared and bore some away for an afternoon's drive, while others elected to walk. The drive included Williams' Cañon, where all were a little fearful when the turn was made; the famous Garden of the Gods, which the camera artist of the party has reproduced for us, its portals, its strange forms and weird shapes—all but its magnificent color; Glen Eyrie, a wild and romantic retreat, with its wealth of shrubbery and vines, and confusion of pillars of exquisitely tinted pink sandstone, the only thing needful to make it the seat of the Garden of Eden, being the four rivers. Finally, the splendid drive along the Mesa at sunset, afforded a panorama of the whole.

Some were not too tired to spend this and other evenings at the Broadmoor Casino, where music and gayety reigned, or at the El Paso Club, where the brothers only were bidden, and not the sisters.

Wednesday afternoon we divided forces and formed various small companies for Cheyenne Mountain and its cañons, Monument Park, Manitou and the Springs. The party for South Cheyenne Cañon was distinctively a burro party. To be sure there was scenery all along from the entrance to the foot of the falls, but there were also burros to be managed, and the riders were inexperienced. The funny little beasts kept better pace than usual, for one member walked, being informed that he didn't need a donkey, and improved his time and

umbrella in urging them on. In sooth, it was a picturesque band, as gay a company as the Canterbury pilgrims, and as good; for dutifully they made their pilgrimage of the 275 steps, bestowed due admiration on the seven falls, lingered for a time in the cañon, all the while doing penance because no words were left them in which to express their thoughts and feelings—and returned to the haunts of man.

All but four, who had yet another shrine to visit—the point beloved by Helen Hunt, and where for a time she rested. The glorious vision from Inspiration point, with its four-way view, was ample reward for the toil of the way; the sun had set on the highest mountain peaks, and shadows lay deep in the gorge, but far out on the plains the brightness and warmth of day still lasted.

Thursday morning brought more drives and more cañon parties, and in the afternoon the Third Annual Flower Festival, with its music and soldiery, stage coaches and cow-boys, and floats—floats—floats, was a pleasing change, a touch of art and life.

Now came the beginning of the end, the time for home-goings; for some did not remain to view the parade, some left on a "special," while the music still sounded, and some departed in the evening. The train from Denver that night bore eastward a company of thirteen, leaving all good-luck for the excursion party to Cripple Creek.

*Cripple Creek Trip.**

After having witnessed the beautiful flower carnival at Colorado Springs, and bidden good-bye to many of our good A. L. A. friends, those of us who were left behind started on the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of August 23d, to view the most famous gold mining district in the United States at the present time. We were not so few in number after all, for we found there were enough to justify the company in letting us have a coach to ourselves.

We soon left Colorado Springs and Manitou behind us and thought we were leaving Pike's Peak also; but the hoary old head persisted in keeping us in view, or rather letting us keep him in view in a coy sort of way, appearing and then disappearing until we were many miles up the Ute Pass and beyond.

We were fortunate in having for guide, escort, and counsellor, Mr. H. L. J. Warren of the

Denver City Library, who seemed to know every place for miles around. With unfailing courtesy and patience he answered questions and explained local peculiarities, and pointed out places of interest until we all wondered how "one small head could carry all he knew;" but we remembered that he was a librarian—then we understood. Mr. Warren kindly told us the names of the different mountain ranges of which we were to catch glimpses before the day was over, and we were learning Colorado geography very pleasantly we thought, when he suddenly asked us to spell the name of one range of mountains which was pronounced Si-watch. We all had to give it up when we found it was spelled S-a-g-u-a-c-h-e. Sangre de Christo, the name of another range, was easy after that.

We passed a number of small mountain towns, one of which was Gassy, the highest incorporated city in the United States. They all looked so new, so unpainted, so suggestive of pioneer days and the "49ers." It seemed as if we were not really there in the flesh, but had in some magical way been dropped into the middle of one of Mary Halleck Foote's or Bret Harte's stories; whether the scene was Californian or Coloradian, we cared not. Poverty Flat might have been just around a curve, and Miss might have appeared any where, without surprising us.

At one place we saw passengers crowding into stage coaches to go off in another direction to Cripple Creek, and it was much more like the old stories and pictures than Buffalo Bill's stage coach performance at the World's Fair. We were all pleased to catch that picture of the real mountain stage coach and were glad to feel that the passengers in these days need not fear the Indian war cry.

Arriving at Victor, our car was side-tracked, and we prepared to follow our leader and see the town and the mines. We first visited the principal hotel where we found many of the modern luxuries. In the large office was a grate, a mammoth affair before which, in various attitudes, sat a group of men—speculators, miners, and prospectors! One man, particularly, attracted our attention as he sat with his eyes fixed on the blazing fire. The passing of so many people did not seem to rouse him from his reverie, and we wondered if he had "struck it rich" and was planning what to do with his wealth; had he failed to strike anything and was "down on his luck;" or, worse still, had he lost his all in the adjoining room toward which at that moment we were going, in the wake of our worthy president?

Yes, we went into the gambling room, where they told us the games had been going on constantly every hour of the twenty-four for six months. The professionals were there ready to play with their victims, the miners who seemed so willing to be caught. After a few moments of close attention, it was explained to us that the man we were watching had won

* Minnie M. Oakley.

fifty dollars, and we departed at once before he had a chance to lose it.

The streets of the town were full of men, in fact only two women were visible in a walk of three blocks. The reporter of the *Victor Mining Record* explained that "there had n't been so many women in town before, since the 4th of July;" so the coming of the librarians was quite an event. The men were rather better looking than we had expected. They were evidently, many of them, men of some culture, who looked as if they had recently left good homes behind them. There were, of course, rough looking individuals, the type one expects to see in a new mining town; but on the whole the men compared favorably with the crowds on the Denver streets.

We were given an opportunity to go through the public sampling office, where we saw the process of treating the rough ore, and learned how they estimate the value of the vein by the sample of ore brought from it. The different processes were explained to us very clearly, and we were given samples of the little cupels, or cups, in which the gold is finally separated from all other minerals, and in the heat of the furnace forms itself into a little bead or button which gladdens the eyes of the owner.

We then went to the shaft-house of the Independence Mine and saw the ponderous machinery so easily managed by a lever that it only requires one man to run it. The "one man" looked very much like "monarch of all he surveyed" seated in an arm chair on a raised platform; but woe be to him if the signals are not properly answered.

There were too many of us to descend into the mine, and most of us were glad not to go when we saw the extremely sudden way in which the cage dropped with its load of human freight. The men work in shifts of eight hours, and fortunately, while we were there, the shift

changed and we saw the men with muddy splashes on their pale faces, dressed from head to foot in yellow water-proof suits, come into the light of day while other large muscular fellows waved us a cheerful adieu and dropped out of sight 415 feet into the black depths below.

The owner of the mine tries hard, it is said, to keep his income down to \$120,000 a month.

As we stood in the shaft house we were told that we were standing over property for which the owner had refused \$3,000,000.

But, after all, that did not impress us as did the wonderful view of mountains from the side of Battle Hill, on which we were standing. We had seen mountain scenery before, and had exhausted all our adjectives; so we could only stand in silent enjoyment and gaze at the six ranges in view, one higher than another, until it seemed as if the last melted into the clouds. Some things must be felt as well as seen. Words cannot describe that view. It was fitting that after the magnificent scenery we had enjoyed for two weeks the last was best of all.

Some lingered on Saturday to visit Ute Pass and Rainbow Falls, but as no report has come of this jaunt it is evident that words failed and the days of the Post-Conference, 1895, were ended.

After a most delightful trip, in most delightful company, where learning and literature, logic and oratory, mirth and jollity, all were guests; where most cordial hosts entertained in a palace that only nature could build, vault, and color; we journeyed to our homes and our work, singing with Pippa,

"God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world."

ATTENDANCE REGISTER.

ABBREVIATIONS: F., Free; L., Library; Ln. Librarian, P., Public; As., Assistant; R-R., Reading-room.

* Prefixed indicates participation in the Colorado Springs trip, (51).

† Prefixed indicates participation in the Colorado Springs and Glenwood trip, (31).

c Prefixed indicates registration at Colorado Springs session only, (11).

† Abell, Mrs. M. E., Ln. F. P. L., Beatrice, Neb.

* Ahern, Mary E., Ex-Ln., Indianapolis, Ind.

* Allen, Letitia S., As. F. P. L., Pawtucket, R. I.

† Anderson, Edwin H., Ln., Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa.

† Anderson, Mrs. Frances P., Pittsburg, Pa.

Baker, Charlotte A., As. P. L., Denver, Col.

Bates, Dr. Mary Barker, Chairman Library Committee P. L., Denver, Col.

* Benedict Laura E. W., Cataloger Newberry L., Chicago, Ill.

† Bigelow, Frank B., Ln. N. Y. Society L., New York City.

* Bishop, Frances A., As. Ln. P. L., Kansas City, Mo.

† Bradley, I. S., Ln. Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

† Brett, W. H., Ln. P. L., Cleveland, O.

- Bridge, Shirley, As. P. L., Denver, Col.
 Browning, Eliza G., Ln. P. L., Indianapolis, Ind.
 † Burtch, Almon, Library Dep't, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Campbell, D. A., Ln. Nebraska State L., Lincoln, Neb.
 Campbell, Mrs. D. A., Lincoln, Neb.
 † Carr, Henry J., Ln. P. L., Scranton, Pa.
 Chapman, J. W., Ln. McClelland P. L., Pueblo, Col.
 * Chase, Arthur H., Ln., New Hampshire State L., Concord, N. H.
 * Clark, G. T., Ln. F. P. L., San Francisco, Cal.
 * Clark, Mrs. G. T., San Francisco, Cal.
 * Creighton, Mrs. Laura C., Ln. Iowa State L., Des Moines, Ia.
 * Crunden, F. M., Ln. F. P. L., St. Louis, Mo.
 * Crunden, F. P., St. Louis, Mo.
 † Curnow, Charlotte E., As. City L., Denver, Col.
 † Dana, J. C., Ln. P. L., Denver, Col.
 Dana, Mrs. J. C., Denver, Col.
 Davidson, Mrs. E. L., Ln. Indiana State L., Indianapolis, Ind.
 * Day, Belden S., Bookseller, with Longmans, Green & Co., New York City.
 * Dennis, Carrie C., Ln. P. L., Lincoln, Neb.
 * Dexter, Lydia A., Cataloger Newberry L., Chicago, Ill.
 Dickinson, Mrs. C. E., Denver, Col.
 * Douglas Ada B., Newark, N. J.
 * Dudley, C. R., Ln. City L., Denver, Col.
 * Eastman, W. R., Inspector P. L. Division Univ. of State of N. Y., Albany, N. Y.
 c Ehrich, Louis R., Pres. F. R-R. & L., Colorado Springs, Col.
 c Eldridge, Mrs. C. A., Treas. F. R-R. & L., Colorado Springs, Col.
 * Elmendorf, H. L., Ln. F. P. L., St. Joseph, Mo.
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	61	87	148
Deduct those counted in two classes	1	—	1
	60	87	147

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